ECOLOGICAL REPORT
ITA – PEM
AUGUST 2014

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ITA
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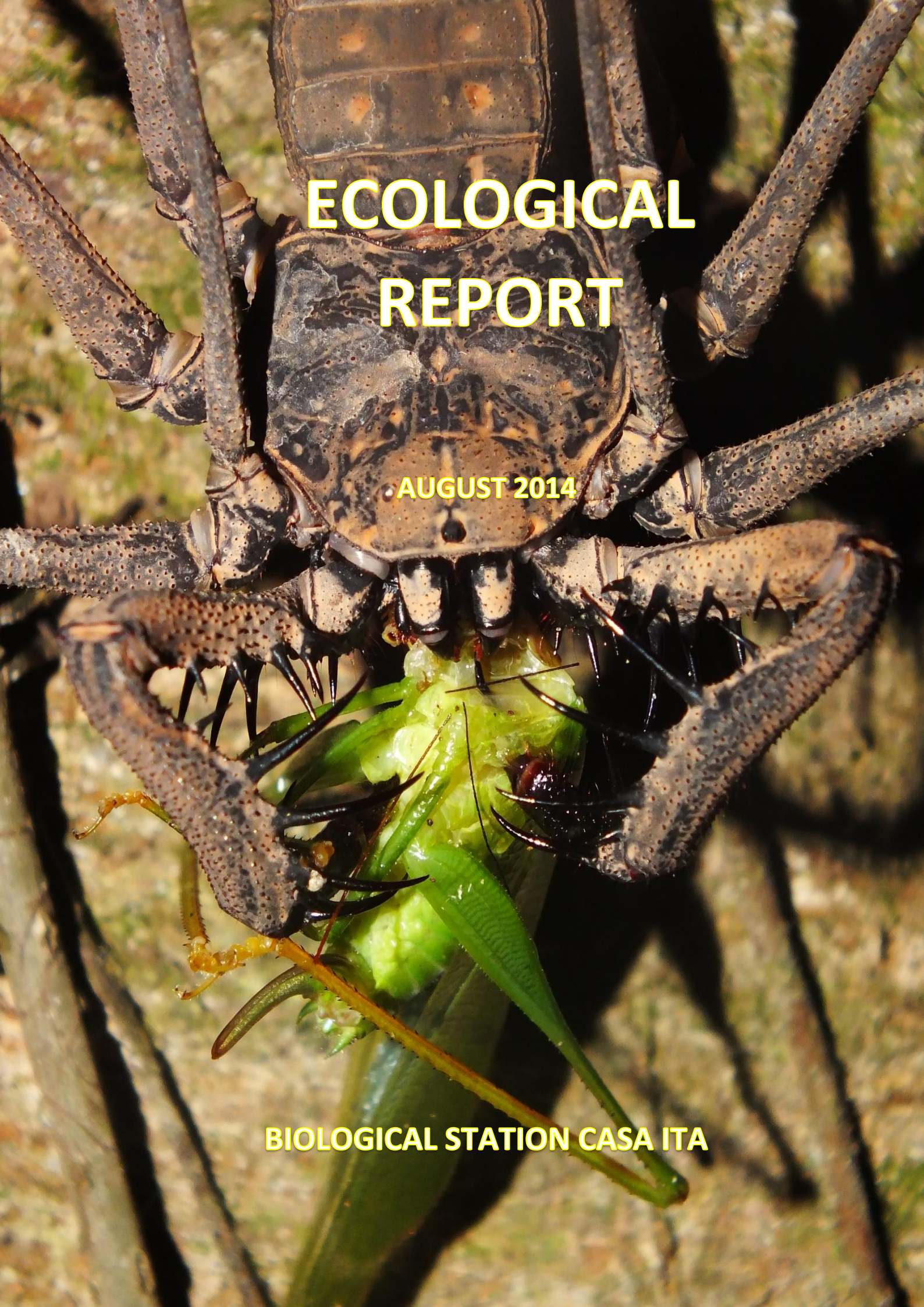

ECOLOGICAL REPORT

AUGUST 2014

BIOLOGICAL STATION CASA ITA

ECOLOGICAL REPORT OF B.S. CASA ITA

By: Noe Roger Huaraca Charca
Agroforestry Station Chacra Gamitana Coordinator

INTRODUCTION

Biological Station Casa ITA is located on the left bank of the Madre de Dios River approximately 40 min outboard ride from the city of Puerto Maldonado, it is passed the Rolin Island and near the port of the Station is a small stream named Carachamayoc.

METHODS

All species named in this document are acknowledged by direct (seen and / or heard) and indirect (tracks, feces, etc.) sightings. Most sightings were occasional however in some cases hikes were done with visitors to search for animals. The areas where the species were recorded were: the staff track gauge, Track gauge A, Track gauge D, Anaconda Walk, Canopy Walk and close to Casa ITA.

RESULTS

Reptiles:

This month, near the facilities of Casa ITA a snake known as rat snake (*Clelia clelia*) was recorded. This specimen was almost 2 meters long. Due to its characteristics of being harmless, unobtrusive and fast passed it almost passed unnoticed. To have a better knowledge of it it was captured, and thus became we got to known a little more of this species. What is interesting about *Clelia clelia* is its function in nature: which is biological control, a very interesting example is that it eats other snakes, including those that are poisonous.

In the case of climbing reptiles, which are arboreal, we found the *Plica plica* which is always found at the entrance of the bridge swamp at night. Also around the station we can always find the *Ameiva ameiva* and *Gonatodes humeralis*.

Mammals:

Pichico monkeys (*Saguinus fuscicollis*) where sighted 3 times. They always travel in small groups and a calf was spotted in one of these sightings. These monkeys are easy to spot because they are almost always seen in visible layers (understory and logs) and also because they do not fear human presence not like other types of monkeys that are sighted here such as the musmuqui (*Aotus nigriceps*). The howler monkeys (*Alouatta seniculus*) are heard very early daily. These monkeys are not easy to see due to their quiet movement and

they are always found in the canopy which also increases the difficulty of seeing them. On the other hand, some of the species that are frequently sighted are always squirrel (*Sciurus spadiceus*), this comes early to feed on the seeds of palm tree found in the courtyard of the station. Also an agouti (*Dasyprocta variegata*) regularly frequents the station.

Birds:

The observed species were recorded throughout the day while performing different work, for example in the work of rebuilding Palmetum, journey through the different trails and around the station.

Tinamiformes:

Tinamus major, Crypturellus undulatus

Galliformes:

Penelope jacquacu, Ortalis guttata

Ciconiformes:

Philerodius pileatusi.

Cathartiformes:

Cathartes aura, Cathartes melambrotus, Coragyps atratus

Columbiformes:

Columbina talpacoti, Patagioenas cayennensis, Patagioenas plumbea, Leptotila rufaxila, Geotrygon montana

Accipitriformes:

Rupornis magnirostris, Spizaetus tyrannus

Apodiformes:

Phaethornis hispidus

Gruiformes:

Aramides cajaneus

Trogoniformes:

Trogon melanurus, Trogon collaris,

Coraciformes:

Megaceryle torquata, Chloroceryle americana, Chloroceryle inda, Momotus momota.

Galbuliformes:

Galbula cyanescens, Monasa nigrifrons

Piciformes:

Ramphastus tucanus, Pteroglossus castanotis, Pteroglossus behauraensi, Melanerpes cruentatus, Celeus elegans, Celeus flavus, Dryocopus lineatus.

Falconiformes:

Herpethoteres cachinnans, Micrastur ruficollis, Daptrius ater, Falco rufigularis, Ibicter americanus

Psittaciformes:

Ara ararauna, Ara severus, Aratinga weddellii, Brotogeris cyanoptera, Pionus menstruus, Amazona ochrocephala, Amazona farinosa.

Passeriformes:

Thamnophilus doliatus, Thamnomanes ardesiacus, Formicarius analis, Sittasomus griseicapillus, Dendrocincla merula, Myarchus ferox, Pitangus lictor, Tityra cayana, Tachycineta albiventer, Riparia riparia, Troglodytes aedon, Campylorhynchus turdinus, Turdus hauxwelli, Paroaria gularis, Saltator maximus, Thraupis espiscopus, Thraupis palmarum, Ramphocellus carbo, Tersina viridis, Tyrannus melancholicus, Psaracolius angustifrons, Psaracolius decumanus, Psaracolius bifasciatus, Cyanocorax violaceus, Cyanocorax cyanomelas, Cacicus cela, Icterus cayanenesis, Molothrus oryzivorus.

Invertebrates:

The night is a great opportunity to explore all the species found within this class.
During this month we have found: crickets sheet mimetics. Some of them mimic dead leaves and others appear to be leaves that are alive. This time we found one that had characteristics of a semi-dry leaf, it had yellow and brown colors. Every time we found one of them they had the same behavior of extending the legs and gluing the body to the surface where their "wings" that look like modified leaves would look like a normal leaf.

One of the bugs that appear to be very dangerous is the scorpion spider. This is because they are very large and have jaws that are very large and full of "thorns", but this insect is harmless. This time we got to watch when he had caught a bug. Also we have located a place where we can see it every night with our visitors.

Amphibians:

The dry season continues and it is not very easy to find amphibians. The best opportunity to see them is in the swamp. A walk on this ecosystem overnight is perfect to locate amphibians, but also a bit difficult to see them due to their size, camouflage, stillness, among other things. We got to hear a lot of them, but they were very difficult to see.

ANEX

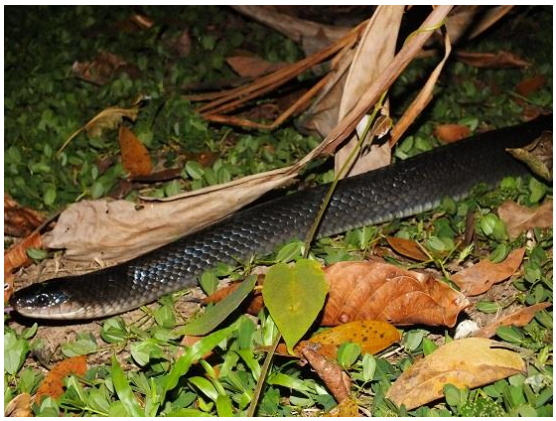

Photo N°1.-*Clelia clelia*

Photo N°2.-*Clelia clelia*

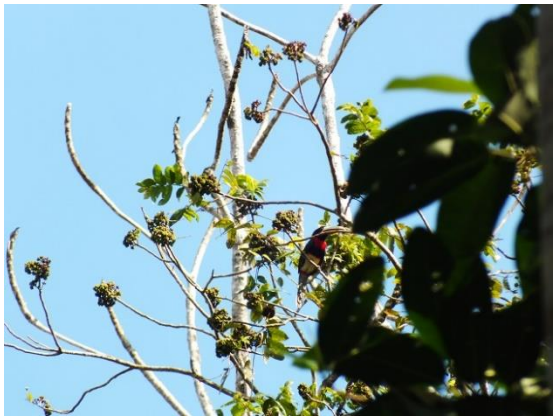

Photo N°3.- Ivory-billed Toucan

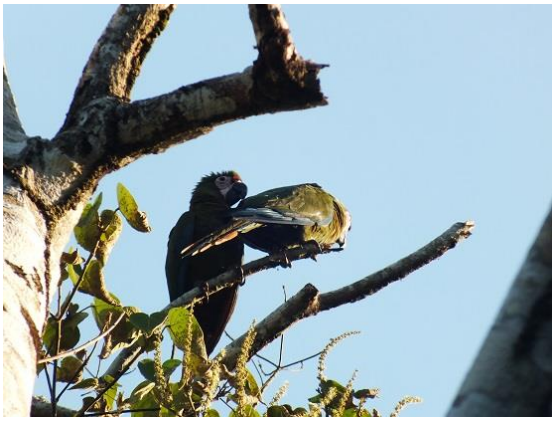

Photo N°4.-*Orthopsittaca manilata*

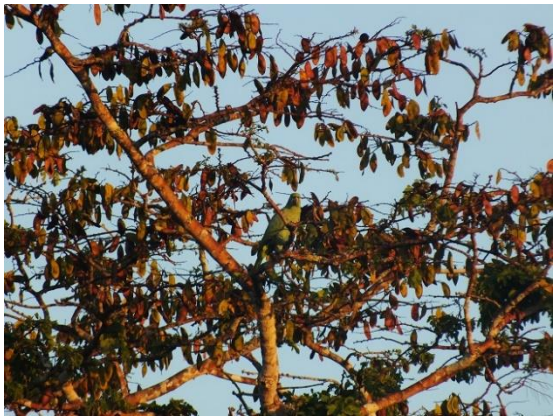

Photo N°5.-*Amazona sp.*

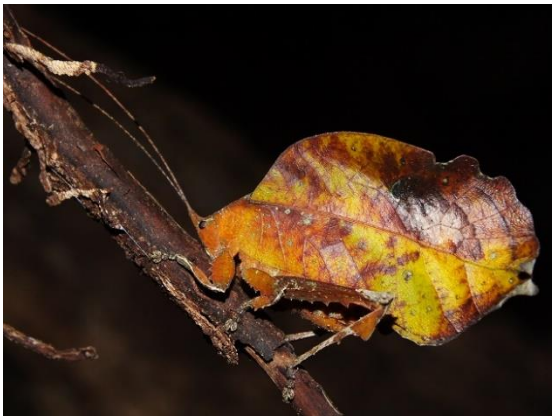

Photo N°6.-Leaf cricket

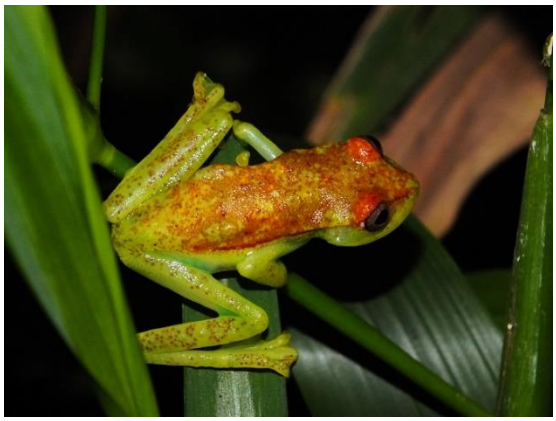

Photo N°7.-*Hypsiboas sp.*

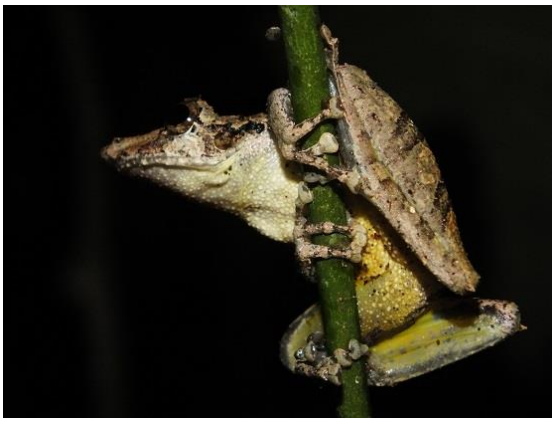

Photo N°8.-*Scinax garbei*

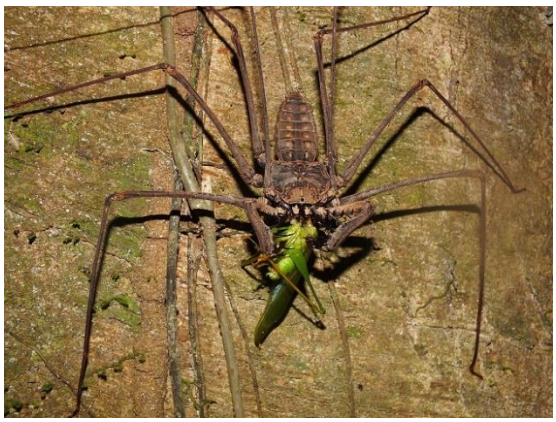

Photo N°9.- *Whip spider (Amblypygi)*

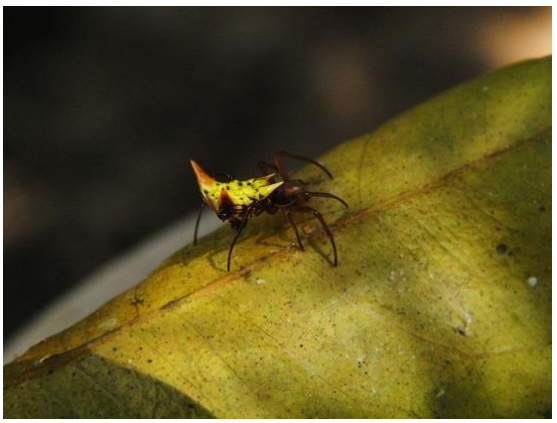

Photo N°10.- *Gasteracantha sp.*

Photo N°11.-*Pona seed*

Foto N°12.-*Huasai seed*

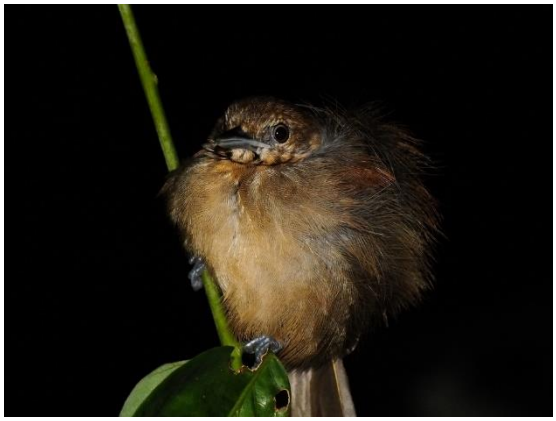

Photo N°13.- *Myrmotherula longipennis*

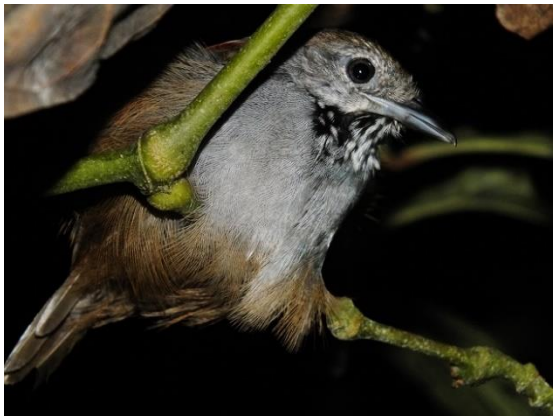

Photo N°14.- *Epinecrophylla leucophthalma*