

ECOLOGICAL REPORT
ITA – PEM
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**ECOLOGICAL
REPORT**

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BIOLOGICAL STATION CASA ITA

ECOLOGICAL REPORT OF B.S. CASA ITA

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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, close to Casa ITA and during the boat rides to the various field stations.

RESULTS:

Reptiles:

Leptophis ahaetulla (Photo N°1) was found near the E. Canopy. This is distributed from Mexico to central Argentina. This is one of the two only species in the area that has a greenback the other one being *Philodryas viridissinus*, however it differentiates with the first one by also having a green belly. This snake is characterized as predominantly diurnal and arboreal. It feeds mainly on frogs, small reptiles, birds and bird eggs.

During cleanup time in the Amazonian garden an individual *Imantodes cenchoa* (Photo N°2) was found, it was small about 20 cm. This species is nocturnal and arboreal.

Mammals:

Very close to the station and the swamp red howler monkeys were observed, *Allouata seniculus* (Photo N°3). One was sighted by the sound and another one was spotted leaving a

covered tree with many lianas. These monkeys are a little difficult to locate as they are mostly in the upper strata of the forest in search of food (leaves and fruits).

Sciurus spadiceus (Photo N°4) and *Dasyprocta variegata* are two common mammals in the station that come due to the presence of shapaja palm which are found fruiting in front of the dining room. Both come early in the morning and return in the afternoon.

Birds:

During the last week of December, bird banding was performed. The birds that were captured have a symbol "AN". Also some were recorded in the Canopy and the swamp.

Tinamiformes:

Tinamus major, Crypturellus undulatus, Crypturellus variegatus, Crypturellus soui

Galliformes:

Penelope jacquacu, Ortalis guttata

Cathartiformes:

Cathartes aura, Cathartes melambrotus, Coragyps atratus

Columbiformes:

Patagioenas cayennensis, Patagioenas plumbea, Leptotila rufaxila, Geotrygon montana.

Accipitriformes:

Rupornis magnirostris, Elanoides forficatus, Ictinia plumbea

Apodiformes:

Phaethornis hispidus, Phaethornis superciliosus.

Gruiformes:

Aramides cajaneus

Galliformes:

Psophia leucoptera

Cuculiformes:

Piaya cayana (PhotoN°5), *Coccyua minuta* (AN) (PhotoN°6)

Trogoniformes:

Trogon melanurus (Photo N°7), *Trogon collaris*, *Trogon curucui*

Coraciformes:

Momotus momota (AN) (Photo N°8), *Baryptengus martii*.

Galbuliformes:

Galbula cyanescens, *Monasa nigrifrons*, *Capito auratus*.

Piciformes:

Ramphastus tucanus, *Pteroglossus castanotis*, *Melanerpes cruentatus*, *Celeus elegans*, *Celeus flavus*, *Piculus leucolaemus*, *Campephilus rubricollis*.

Falconiformes:

Herpethoteres cachinnans, *Micrastur ruficollis*, *Daptrius ater*, *Falco rufigularis*.

Psittaciformes:

Ara ararauna, *Ara macao*, *Ara severus*, *Aratinga weddellii*, *Brotogeris cyanopectus*, *Pionus menstruus*, *Amazona ochrocephala*, *Amazona farinosa*.

Passeriformes:

Thamnophilus doliatus, *Thamnomanes ardesiacus* (AN), *Myrmoborus leucophrys* (AN) (Photo N°9), *Formicarius analis* (AN), *Sclateria naevia* (AN), *Sittasomus griseicapillus* (AN) (Photo N°10), *Xiphorhynchus elegans* (AN), *Dendrocincla merula*, *Myarchus ferox*, *Myarchus tuberculifer*, *Pitangus lictor*, *Pipra fascicauda* (AN) (Photo N°11 and N°12), *Lipaugus vociferans*, *Gymnoderus foetidus*, *Tityra cayana*, *Tachycineta albiventer*, *Riparia riparia*, *Troglodytes aedon*, *Campylorhynchus turdinus*, *Turdus hauxwelli* (AN), *Turdus albicollis*, *Cyanocompsa cyanoides* (AN) (Photo N°13), *Paroaria gularis*, *Saltator maximus*, *Thraupis episcopus*, *Thraupis palmarum*, *Ramphocellus carbo*, *Tangara chilensis*, *Tangara schrankii* (AN) (Photo N°14), *Tyrannus melancholicus*, *Arremon taciturnus* (AN), *Psarocolius angustifrons*, *Psarocolius decumanus*, *Platyrinchus coronatus* (AN) (Photo N°15), *Psarocolius bifasciatus*, *Cyanocorax cyanomelas*, *Cyanocorax violaceus*, *Cacicus solitarius* (AN) (Photo N°16), *Cacicus cela*, *Cacicus haemorrhous*, *Icterus cayanensis*, *Molothrus oryzivorus*.

Invertebrates:

Blattodea sp (Photo N°17) is a cockroach that has a medium to large size. It is nocturnal like the other cockroaches. It is frequently found in decomposed logs, under branches or pieces of wood with traces of sawdust.

ANEX



Photo N°1.- *Leptophis ahaetulla*



Photo N°2.- *Imantodes cenchoa*



Photo N°3.- *Allouata seniculus*.



Photo N°4.- *Sciurus spadiceus*



Photo N°5.- *Piaya cayana*



Photo N°6.- *Coccyua minuta*



Photo N°7.- *Trogon melanurus* (hembra)



Photo N°8.- *Momotus momota*



Photo N°9.- *Myrmoborus leucophrys*



Photo N°10.- *Sitassomus griseicapilus*



Photo N°11.- *Pipra fasciicauda* (hembra)



Photo N°12.- *Pipra fasciicauda* (macho)



Photo N°13.- *Cyanocompsa cyanoides*



Photo N°14.- *Tangara schrankii*



Photo N°15.- *Platyrinchus coronatus*



Photo N°16.- *Cacicus solitarius*



Photo N°17.- *Blattodea sp.*