

ECOLOGICAL REPORT
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**ECOLOGICAL
REPORT**

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BIOLOGICAL STATION CHACRA GAMITANA

ECOLOGICAL REPORT OF B.S. CHACRA GAMITANA

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INTRODUCTION

The presence of birds in a determined place, both in abundance and wealth, is important because it shows the condition of conservation of the same. Chacra Gamitana is a good place to record birds that live or forage in gallery forest and seasonally flooded. Because of this and the constant pressure it receives by the presence of boats on the creek and the presence of people this place was taken as point of an evaluation to determine the number of species that are found. Birds were recorded using 2 different methods. The evaluation showed there is still a good state of preservation where Chacra Gamitana is located. We will continue with periodic evaluations to help to balance this little place in the Amazon.

LOCATION

The Agroforestry Chacra Gamitana Station is located on the left bank of the Madre de Dios River, a 45 min boat with outboard from the city of Puerto Maldonado, right at the mouth of the creek Gamitana where the Island with the same name ends.

Chacra Gamitana is a station where resources are used in a sustainably and organically matter through the installation of an agroforestry system, where the goal is to be a model farm to replicate with neighboring populations. At the same time it is also visited by tourists from Amazon Reserve where environmental interpreters teach through cultivation techniques and take advantage of resources (ornamental, fruit, medicinal timber) in a sustainable way.

METHODS

To make the sampling area of Chacra Gamitana mist nets used. There were 11 nets placed, of which 10 were of 12 meters and 1 was of 6 meters. The nets were placed at the sides of the road leading to the port where the boat rides begins.

The nets where opened for 3 consecutive days during the morning and evening. Working hours were 24 hours with average of 8 hours per day. A normal workday began at 5:00 am, where the nets are opened and checked every 30 min until 10:30 am when they are closed. In the evening the nets where opened at 3:00 pm and closed at 5:30 pm. When birds were caught they were placed in cloth bags to transport them to the place where they were recognized. After that they were released. During working days the disadvantage of the rains had, due to this working hours were reduced.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

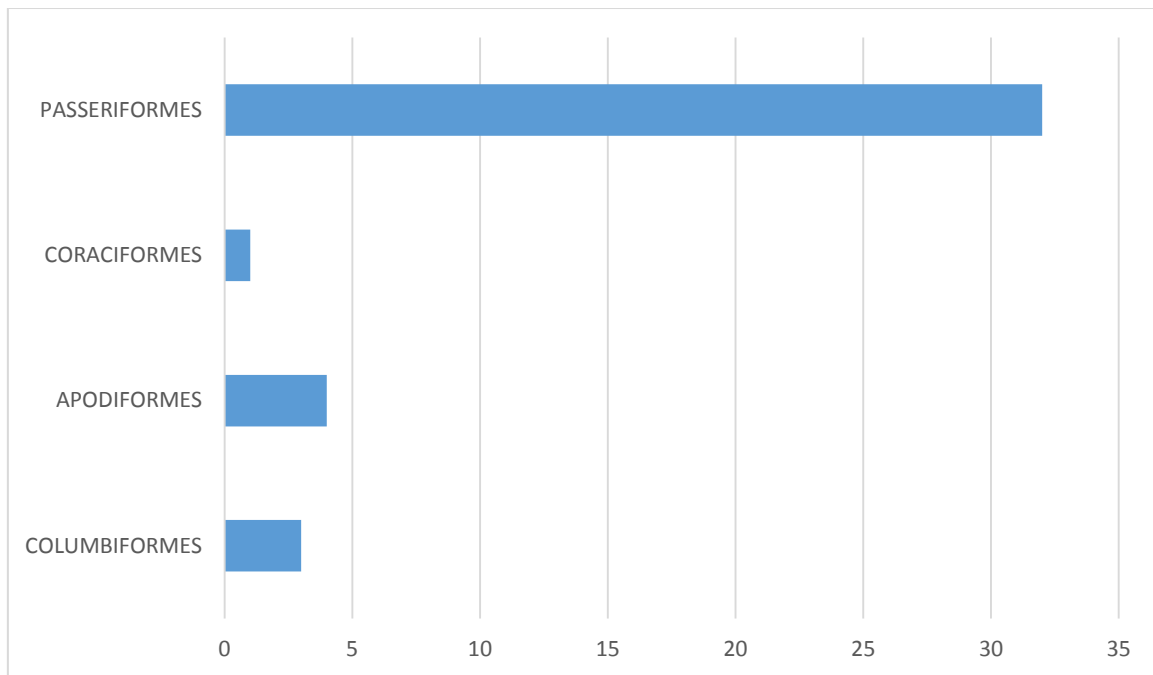
During the three days of work the following species (Table N°1) belonging to 4 different orders were captured: Columbiformes, Apodiformes, Coraciiformes and Passeriformes.

Tabla N°1.- Species caught in Chacra Gamitana

SPECIE	N° OF INDIVIDUAL PER SPECIE
COLUMBIFORMES	
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	3
APODIFORMES	
<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>	3
<i>Thaluramia fannyi</i>	1
CORACIFORMES	
<i>Momotus momota</i>	1
PASSERIFORMES	
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	2
<i>Pipra fascicauda</i>	8
<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>	1
<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>	4
<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>	1
<i>Myrmeciza hyperythra</i>	5
<i>Philidor pyrrhodes</i>	1
<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>	3
<i>Formicarius analis</i>	2
<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	1
<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>	2
<i>Myrmotherula iheringi</i>	1
<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	1
TOTAL	40

In total 40 species were captured, being the most abundant *Pipra fascicauda* with 8 individuals, *Myrmeciza hyperythra* with 5 individuals, *Platyrinchus coronatus* with 4 individuals, *Xiphorhynchus elegans* with 3 and the others with 2 and 1 individuals.

Graphic N°1.- Number of species per order



The order with more presence was Passeriformes, where *Pipra fascicauda* was more abundant. This is due to the presence of Gamitana creek, as these birds are found in flood zones which are a place where they find more availability of food. The same applies to *Myrmeciza hyperythra* who also inhabits floodplains. Of these species both males and females were captured, yet in no event juveniles were recorded. During working hours the most productive hours were in the morning, and there was decreasing activity in the afternoon.

The presence of 3 individuals bats were trapped and also recorded, two of them while the nets were being opened during the first hours and the other one around 7:00 am. It should be noted that during the evaluation most of the day was cloudy with occasional rain, but some of the rain was strong and the nets had to be closed.

Some factors that arose during working hours were the sporadic presence of motor boats that plied or descending the ravine causing loud noises. So did the presence of tourists who had to cross very close to the sampling points. Although this is almost continuous, the presence of boats and people passing through the edge and the same creek, a significant record of birds was obtained.

ANEX



Photo N°1.- *Platyrhynchus coronatus*



Photo N°2.- *Xyphorhynchus elegans*



Photo N°3.- *Turdus hauxwelli*.



Photo N°4.- Gray-headed tanager



Photo N°5.- *Geotrygon montana*



Photo N°6.- Fork tailed woodnymph



Photo N°7.- *Thamnomanes ardesiacus*



Photo N°8.- *Dendrocincla merula*



Photo N°9.- *Pipra fasciicauda*



Photo N°10.- *Myrmeciza hyperythra*



Photo N°11.- *Plegopsis nigromaculata*



Photo N°12.- Working with the valunteers