

ECOLOGICAL REPORT
ITA – PEM
MARCH 2015



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›INKATERRA‹
ASOCIACIÓN



ECOLOGICAL REPORT

MARCH 2015

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. In recent years the presence of boats on the creek and people walking by it has been intensifying, which may cause the loss of some bird species in this area due to anthropogenic causes. However, Chacra Gamitana is still in a good state of preservation due to the presence of forests that serve as a refuge for this group of vertebrates. This means that this little place in the Amazon remains an area in balance.

LOCATION

La Estación Agroforestal Chacra Gamitana se encuentra ubicada en la margen izquierda del río Madre de Dios, a 45 min en bote con motor fuera de borda desde la ciudad de Puerto Maldonado, justo en la desembocadura de la quebrada Gamitana, donde también termina la isla del mismo nombre, Gamitana.

Chacra Gamitana es un Estación donde se hace uso de los recursos de manera sostenible y orgánica a través de la instalación de un sistema agroforestal, donde el objetivo es ser una chacra modelo para replicarlo con las poblaciones colindantes. A su vez también es visitado por los turistas de Reserva Amazónica donde se enseña a través de los intérpretes ambientales las técnicas de cultivo y aprovechamiento de los recursos (ornamentales, frutales, maderables medicinales) de manera sostenible.

STUDY AREA

The study area was the trail used for tourist circulation to the port Pereira. The area borders the Gamitana creek almost all the way. This forest is characterized by significant presence of lianas and heliconias, typical of gallery forests.

METHODS

The method used for the sampling area Chacra Gamitana was by point counts. The job was to record all birds seen and heard in the course of 5 min per point. At the same time we recorded whether they were male or female, if possible. The field work lasted three days and took place during the morning and evening; each session lasted four hours per day.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

During the field work days there was the inconvenience of heavy rains. These made the morning schedule be later than expected. Thus the prime time of bird vocalization was lost. That is to say, a significant amount of vocalizations missed record, which reduced the total number of species recorded.

During the three days of field work there was a total of 64 species of birds belonging to 26 families recorded. The list is as follows:

Table N°1.- Birds recorded in Chacra Gamitana station in March 2015

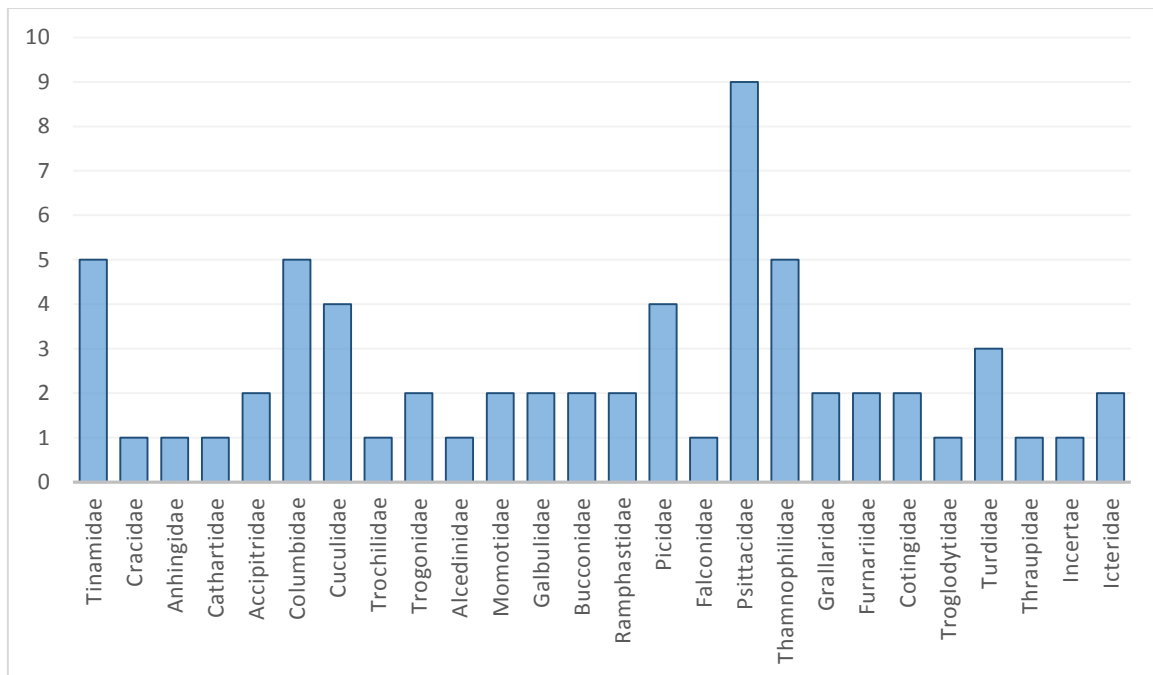
| N° | TAXONOMY / SCIENTIFIC NAME | DAY 1 | DAY 2 | DAY 3 |
|----|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | TINAMIDAE | | | |
| 1 | <i>Crypturellus undulatus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | <i>Crypturellus bartletti</i> | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 3 | <i>Crypturellus cinereus</i> | | ✓ | |
| 4 | <i>Crypturellus variegatus</i> | | | ✓ |
| 5 | <i>Tinamus major</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | CRACIDAE | | | |
| 6 | <i>Ortalis guttata</i> | | | ✓ |
| | ANHINGIDAE | | | |
| 7 | <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> | | ✓ | |
| | CATHARTIDAE | | | |
| 8 | <i>Coragyps atratus</i> | | | ✓ |
| | ACCIPITRIDAE | | | |
| 9 | <i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10 | <i>Buteogallus schistaceus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | COLUMBIDAE | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 11 | <i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i> | | | ✓ |
| 12 | <i>Patagioenas plumbea</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13 | <i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14 | <i>Leptotila rufaxila</i> | | ✓ | |
| 15 | <i>Geotrygon montana</i> | ✓ | | ✓ |
| CUCULIDAE | | | | |
| 16 | <i>Coccyua minuta</i> | ✓ | | |
| 17 | <i>Playa cayana</i> | | | ✓ |
| 18 | <i>Crotophaga major</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 19 | <i>Crotophaga ani</i> | ✓ | | |
| TROCHILIDAE | | | | |
| 20 | <i>Phaetornis hispidus</i> | ✓ | | |
| TROGONIDAE | | | | |
| 21 | <i>Trogon melanurus</i> | ✓ | | |
| 22 | <i>Trogon collaris</i> | ✓ | | |
| ALCEDINIDAE | | | | |
| 23 | <i>Chloroceryle aenea</i> | | ✓ | |
| MOMOTIDAE | | | | |
| 24 | <i>Electron platyrhynchum</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 25 | <i>Momotus momota</i> | | ✓ | ✓ |
| GALBULIDAE | | | | |
| 26 | <i>Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus</i> | ✓ | | |
| 27 | <i>Galbula cyanescens</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| BUCCONIDAE | | | | |
| 28 | <i>Monasa nigrifrons</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 29 | <i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i> | | ✓ | |
| RAMPHASTIDAE | | | | |
| 30 | <i>Ramphastus tucanus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 31 | <i>Pteroglossus azara</i> | ✓ | | |
| PICIDAE | | | | |
| 32 | <i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i> | | | ✓ |
| 33 | <i>Celeus flavus</i> | | | ✓ |
| 34 | <i>Dryocopus lineatus</i> | | | ✓ |
| 35 | <i>Campephilus melanoleucus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ |
| FALCONIDAE | | | | |
| 36 | <i>Falco ruficularis</i> | ✓ | | |
| PSITTACIDAE | | | | |
| 37 | <i>Ara ararauna</i> | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 38 | <i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i> | ✓ | | |
| 39 | <i>Aratinga weddellii</i> | | | ✓ |
| 40 | <i>Brotogeris cyanopectera</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 41 | <i>Pionus leucogaster</i> | | | ✓ |
| 42 | <i>Amazona ochrocephala</i> | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 43 | <i>Amazona farinosa</i> | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 44 | <i>Ara severus</i> | | ✓ | |
| 45 | <i>Pionus menstruus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| THAMNOPHILIDAE | | | | |
| 46 | <i>Taraba major</i> | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 47 | <i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i> | ✓ | | |
| 48 | <i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 49 | <i>Myrmeciza hyperythra</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 50 | <i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i> | ✓ | | ✓ |
| GRALLARIDAE | | | | |
| 51 | <i>Formicarius analis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 52 | <i>Formicarius rufifrons</i> | ✓ | | ✓ |
| FURNARIIDAE | | | | |
| 53 | <i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 54 | <i>Furnarius leucopus</i> | ✓ | | |
| COTINGIDAE | | | | |
| 55 | <i>Lipaugus vociferans</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 56 | <i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i> | | ✓ | |
| TROGLODYTIDAE | | | | |
| 57 | <i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| TURDIDAE | | | | |
| 58 | <i>Turdus hauxwelli</i> | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 59 | <i>Turdus ignobilis</i> | ✓ | | |
| 60 | <i>Turdus albicollis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ |
| THRAUPIDAE | | | | |
| 61 | <i>Tangara mexicana</i> | | ✓ | |
| INCERTAE | | | | |
| 62 | <i>Saltator maximus</i> | ✓ | | |
| ICTERIDAE | | | | |
| 63 | <i>Psaracolius angustifrons</i> | | | ✓ |
| 64 | <i>Cacicus cela</i> | ✓ | | ✓ |
| TOTAL x DAY | | 39 | 33 | 35 |

The most common species recorded during the three days of field work were: *Crypturellus undulatus*, *Tinamus major*, *Patagioenas plumbea*, *Patagioenas subvinacea*, *Crotophaga major*, *Electron platyrhynchum*, *Galbula cyanescens*, *Monasa nigrifrons*, *Ramphastus tucanus*, *Brotogeris cyanopectus*, *Pionus menstruus*, *Cercomacra cinerascens*, *Myrmeciza hyperythra*, *Formicarius analis*, *Lipaugus vociferans* y *Campylorhynchus turdinus*.

Table N°2.- Number of species per families in Chacra Gamitana station in March 2015



The Psittacidae family had more recorded species, these being a total of 9. The other families with the highest number of species recorded were: Tinamidae, Columbidae and Thamnophilidae, registering 5 species each.

One of the species recorded for this area was *Formicarius rufifrons*. This is a rare and local species in the southeast. It is restricted to lowland areas in floodplains with dense undergrowth, and bamboo (*Guadua*) or edges of thick Heliconia as presented in the area of Chacra Gamitana.

