

**ECOLOGICAL REPORT**  
**ITA – PEM**  
**JULY 2015**



Noe Huaraca C., Helmut Rengifo N. y Ruth Torres T.

# ECOLOGICAL REPORT



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INKATERRA ASOCIACIÓN FIELD STATION



## **ECOLOGICAL REPORT OF INKATERRA ASOCIACION FIELD STATION**

By: Noe Roger Huaraca Charca  
InkaTerra Asociación Field Station Coordinator

### **INTRODUCTION**

Inka Terra Asociación Field Station is located on the left bank of the Madre de Dios River approximately 40 minutes 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.

### **AREA OF STUDY**

The following are the areas where the species were recorded: the staff track gauge, Track gauge A, Track gauge D, Anaconda Walk, Canopy Walk, close to InkaTerra Asociación Field Station and during the boat rides to the various field stations.

### **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.

For the capture of birds, mist nets of 12 meter long were used and were checked every 30 minutes. When a bird was trapped in the net they were removed performing a careful procedure taking the minimum time. Then, they were taken in cloth bags (one for each bird) to the data processing site and once finished they were liberated.

A trap camera was also used (Bushnell), for photographic captures, which was located for 6 days, 150 meters from the station on East direction.

## RESULTS:

### A. Trap Camera:

The work hours (registration) for the trap camera were from 10 to 12 hours average per day. These were put during the first hours of the night and were taken the next day. Every day the equipment was set up on the same place. The location was chosen due to the presence of *Tapirus terrestris* and *Dasyprocta sp.* prints. Cleaning of the area was done to help the photographic capture. The selected location was near the start of the Anaconda Walk surrounded by small wetland ponds as well as heliconias vegetation.

The registered species were:

DAY	SPECIE	TIME
1	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	7:20
2	-	
3	<i>Mazama sp</i>	03:05
4	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i> <i>Agouti paca</i>	02:30 04:18
5	-	
6	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i> (Photo N° 1)	01:08

The trap camera worked during 6 days and only 4 days of them, species were registered. The species registered were different every day. A *Leopardus pardalis* was registered during the morning (7:20 am) even though a monitoring spot for bird capture was located very near and checked every 30 minutes.

In a few days good results were obtained such as *Tapirus terrestris* and *Mazama sp.*, two grand mammals which require well preserved areas as their habitat. This allows the presence of big predators such as *Panthera onca* or *Puma concolor*. Very important to mention that near the Anaconda Walk (Track Gauge D) and near to Reserva Amazonica Hotel (Track Gauge A) prints of one of the mentioned felines were found in more than 3 opportunities.

## B. Bird Capture:

Mist nets (5 nets) were installed during 6 days, starting the 10<sup>th</sup> of July. It is very important to consider that the last session of bird banding took place 9 days before. Also, the proximity of a track gauge to the bird banding spots appeared to have influenced the quantity of birds captured during the total time of work, as it is shown in the following table:

DAY	SPECIE	# INDIV PER DAY
1	Platyrinchus coronatus Attila bolivianus Phlegopsis nigromaculata	3
2	Myrmotherula hauxwelli	2
3	Habia rubica	1
4	C00724	1
5	Turdus hauxwelli Dendrocolaptes picunus Pipra fasciicauda	3
6	Pipra fasciicauda	1

The total time of work was of 24 hours (4 hours/day), registered 11 individuals in total, of the Order Passeriformes, being the capture average of 1.8 individual/day.

## C. Direct Sightings :

At the bridge of the Canopy Walkway 1 specimen was registered of *Allouata seniculus* (Photo N° 2 and 3). There is no certainty, but this could be one of the members of the group that was composed by 4 individuals reported a month ago at the same Canopy. During the observation of this solitaire individual no other was sighted on the surroundings. Vocalizations were not heard during the early hours of the morning. Further, on future sightings it could be determined if this probable solitaire forms its own group or it actually belongs to the family that is supposed to be part off.

*Anilius scytale* (Photo N° 4) was sighted 200 meters form the Station over the track gauge that leads to the Canopy, approximately at 7:30 am. This specie has a characteristic behavior because when threatened flattens its whole body and starts to move in reverse. The tail and head have similar appearance confusing its predators, and its colors black and red (like a Coral) makes it look very dangerous. The size was of 820 mm with a total weight of 72.96 grams.

ANEX



Photo N°1.- *Dasyatis novemcinctus*

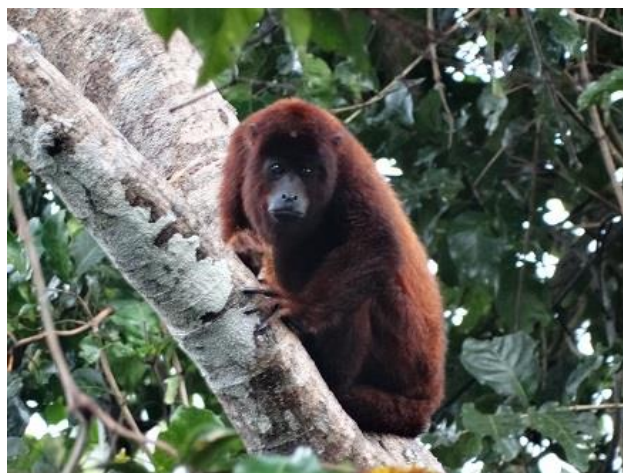


Photo N°2.- *Allouata seniculus*

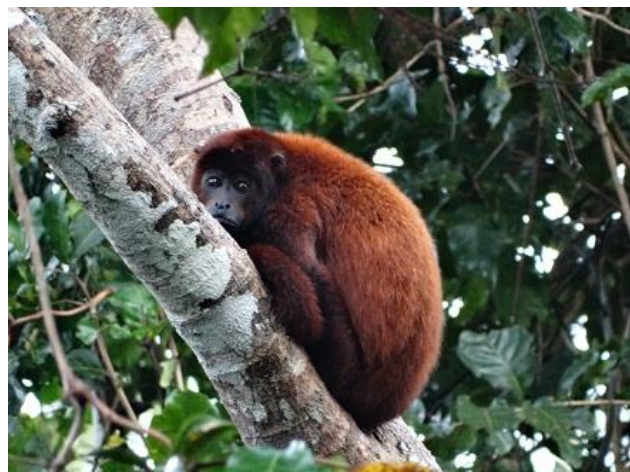


Photo N°3.- *Allouata seniculus*.



Photo N°4.- *Anilius scytale*