

ECOLOGICAL REPORT
ITA – PEM
OCTOBER 2015



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

ITA
›INKATERRA‹
ASOCIACIÓN

A vibrant toucan bird with a large, multi-colored beak (red, yellow, and black) is perched on a thin branch in a dense, green forest. The bird's body is primarily yellow and red, with black feathers on its wings and tail. The background is a soft-focus thicket of green leaves and branches.

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FIELD STATION TAMBOPATA BY ITA

ECOLOGICAL REPORT OF FIELD STATION TAMBOPATA BY ITA

By: Helmut Rengifo
Field Station Tambopata by ITA Technical assistant

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.

STUDY AREA

The area where the species were recorded are in the trail system of the station and tourist attractions, these were: staff gauge, Trail A, Trail D, Anaconda Walk, Canopy Walk, Palmetum and around the station.

METHODS

The method used was by direct sighting (seen and/or heard) and indirect (tracks, feces) which was conducted through the trails A, D, Canopy and river banks.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Invertebrates:

Ants are one of the social insects that exist in the world. Its society is divided into three classes: Workers, soldiers and one queen. They are abundant in the Amazon Rainforest.

As troops walking aligned, like a miniature army headed into battle, you can find these insect on the floor of the forest, the branches of the trees, the leaves, etc. Being in the rainforest you can feel surrounded by one point to another by this army, or see the leaf-cutting ants, *Atta Sp*, in their continuing work collecting and transporting the sheets that they have been cutting from a tree last night and is far from their nest. This leaves will be then utilized to cultivate a fungus that serves as food.

One of the most feared animal in the jungle, in addition to the "Bushmaster" (*Lachesis muta*) is the ant "Isula" *Paranopera clavata*. Reaching sizes of up to 4 cm with solitary behavior its bite causes intense pain as intense as the pain of a bullet reason why it is also called bullet ant.

This month we observed different kinds of ants that were noted in the following table:

Table N°1.- Different ants sighted in Field Station Tambopata by ITA in October 2015.

Ants genre	
<i>Acanthognathus</i>	<i>Eciton</i>
<i>Acanthoponera</i>	<i>Erebomyrma</i>
<i>Acanthostichus</i>	<i>Eucryptocerus</i>
<i>Acromyrmex</i>	<i>Eurhopalothrix</i>
<i>Acropyga</i>	<i>Gigantiops</i>
<i>Allomerus</i>	<i>Gnamptogenys</i>
<i>Amblyopone</i>	<i>Hylomyrma</i>
<i>Anochetus</i>	<i>Hypoclinea</i>
<i>Apterostigma</i>	<i>Hypoconera</i>
<i>Azteca</i>	<i>Iridomyrmex</i>
<i>Basiceros</i>	<i>Labidus</i>
<i>Brachymyrmex</i>	<i>Lachnomyrmex</i>
<i>Camponotus</i>	<i>Leptogenys</i>
<i>Carebarella</i>	<i>Megallomyrmex</i>
<i>Cephalotes</i>	<i>Monacis</i>
<i>Crematogaster</i>	<i>Myrmelachista</i>
<i>Cyphomyrmex</i>	<i>Mrmicocrypta</i>
<i>Daceton</i>	<i>Neostruma</i>
<i>Dendromyrmex</i>	<i>Octostruma</i>
<i>Discothyrea</i>	<i>Ochetomyrmex</i>
<i>Dolichoderus</i>	<i>Odontomachus</i>
<i>Ectatomma</i>	<i>Oxyepoecus</i>
<i>Pachycondyla</i>	<i>Paraponera</i>

Flora: flowering and fruiting

The Amazon Rainforest viewed from the air, looks like a huge blanket of green covering the ground, but this green mantle is not homogeneous. It is made up of different plant species that together form a complex and diverse structure that sustains the biodiversity that is harbored by the Amazonian forests.

One of the striking events in nature is flowering and subsequent fruiting of the plants. These exert strict controls on fruit because this process requires a lot of energy.

One of these trees is the "Chimicua" (*Perebea sp*) which at this time is in the process of fruiting. Its small fruits are bright red, bittersweet and attract many animals like butterflies "Blue Morpho" which you can find feeding around these trees; also different types of monkeys, like Pavas (*Penelope jacquacu*), which helps the plant to disperse their seeds.

Walking through the jungle during this time you can see various species of palm that are bearing fruit as the "Huasai" (*Bactris gasipaes*) and "Pona" (*Iriartea deltoide*) and the "Cashapona" or walking Palmera "walking palm tree" (*Socratea exorrhiza*).

In Table N°2 you can see the different botanical species found around Field Station Tambopata by ITA.

Table N°2.- List of plant species identified in reserva ecológica inkaterra.

FAMILY	GENRE	SPECIE	FAMILY	GENRE	SPECIE	FAMILY	GENRE	SPECIE	FAMILY	GENRE	SPECIE
ACANTHACEAE	11	24	CHLORANTHACEAE	1	1	LOGANIACEAE	2	5	PLANTAGINACEAE	1	1
ACHARIACEAE	2	3	CHRYSOBALANACEAE	3	9	LORANTHACEAE	3	6	POACEAE	19	27
ALISMATACEAE	1	1	CLUSIACEAE	4	6	LYTHRACEAE	2	2	POLYGALACEAE	3	3
ALSTROEMERIACEAE	1	1	COMBRETACEAE	4	10	MALPIGHIACEAE	8	15	POLYGONACEAE	4	9
AMARANTHACEAE	4	4	COMMELINACEAE	4	4	MALVACEAE	21	37	PONTERIACEAE	1	1
AMARYLLIDACEAE	1	1	CONNARACEAE	1	1	MARANTACEAE	3	8	RHAMNACEAE	1	2
ANACARDIACEAE	5	6	CONVOLVULACEAE	3	9	MARCGRAVIACEAE	1	2	ROSACEAE	2	2
ANNONACEAE	16	35	COSTACEAE	2	5	MELASTOMATACEAE	5	25	RUBIACEAE	31	72
APOCYNACEAE	13	23	CRASSULACEAE	1	1	MELIACEAE	4	19	RUSCACEAE	1	2
ARACEAE	11	38	CUCURBITACEAE	10	17	MEMCYLACEAE	1	3	RUTACEAE	5	8
ARALIACEAE	2	2	CYCLANTHACEAE	4	5	MENISPERMACEAE	9	12	SALICACEAE	7	15
ARECACEAE	12	20	CYPERACEAE	5	10	MONIMIACEAE	1	2	SANTALACEAE	1	2
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	1	3	DICHAPETALACEAE	1	2	MORACEAE	12	39	SAPINDACEAE	8	38
ASTERACEAE	21	26	DILLENIACEAE	3	7	MUNTINGIACEAE	1	1	SAPOTACEAE	5	20
BALANOPHORACEAE	1	3	DIOSCOREACEAE	1	2	MUSACEAE	1	1	SCROPHULARIACEAE	2	2
BEGONIACEAE	1	2	EBENACEAE	1	3	MYRISTICACEAE	2	7	SIMAROUBACEAE	1	4
BIGNONIACEAE	28	59	ELAEOPHAGACEAE	1	7	MYRSINACEAE	3	5	SIPARUNACEAE	1	4
BIXACEAE	1	2	ERYTHROXYLACEAE	1	1	MYRTACEAE	6	23	SMILACACEAE	1	5
BORAGINACEAE	3	7	EUPHORBIACEAE	26	35	NYCTAGINACEAE	2	8	SOLANACEAE	11	42
BRASSICACEAE	6	8	FABACEAE	38	96	OCHNACEAE	1	3	STAPHYLEACEAE	1	1
BROMELIACEAE	5	6	GENTIANACEAE	1	1	OLACACEAE	2	5	STYRACACEAE	1	1

FAMILY	GENRE	SPECIE
BURSERACEAE	4	13
CACTACEAE	3	3
CANNACEAE	1	1
CANNABACEAE	2	3
CAMPANULACEAE	1	1
CARICACEAE	2	3
CARYOCARACEAE	2	2
CELASTRACEAE	7	12

FAMILY	GENRE	SPECIE
GESNERIACEAE	5	7
HELICONIACEAE	1	5
HERNANDIACEAE	1	1
ICACINACEAE	1	1
LACISTEMATAACEAE	1	1
LAMIACEAE	3	6
LAURACEAE	7	23
LECYTHIDACEAE	5	7

FAMILY	GENRE	SPECIE
ONAGRACEAE	2	6
ORCHIDACEAE	26	32
OXALIDACEAE	1	1
PASSIFLORACEAE	1	12
PENTAPHYLACACEAE	1	1
PHYTOLACCACEAE	6	6
PICRAMNIACEAE	1	2
PIPERACEAE	2	29

FAMILY	GENRE	SPECIE
THEOPHRASTACEAE	1	3
ULMACEAE	1	1
URTICACEAE	6	14
VERBENACEAE	5	6
VIOLACEAE	3	5
VITACEAE	1	8
ZINGIBERACEAE	3	3
115 FAMILIAS	564	1213

Source: Inka Terra Asociación – Report Characterization of RE