

ECOLOGICAL REPORT
ITA – PEM
APRIL 2015



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›INKATERRA‹
ASOCIACIÓN

A close-up photograph of a yellow flower, possibly a species of orchid, with a prominent, ruffled, white-edged petal. The flower is set against a dark background, with other yellow petals visible in the background. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of the flower's petals.

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. This water source is close to some sampling points for catching birds. The facility is located 500 meters from the river.

STUDY AREA

The study area was around ITA Field Station, within a radius of 500 m. Mist nets were set in 10 points and 4 different directions. It should be noted that of the 10 sampling points, some either were or passed through places where there were constant movement of persons that are not working in the project.

METHOD

The work was conducted over three days, and was done only in the morning. The average daily working time was 5 hours. It began at 5:30 am, where nets were opened, and ended at 10:30 am, when they were closed. The intervals of revision were every 30 minutes, were the nets were thoroughly checked for birds. Captured birds were transported in cloth bags before being processed (sample). Once the data collection had finished the bird was released. Birds that could not be banded as the order Apodiformes were only registered and not banded.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

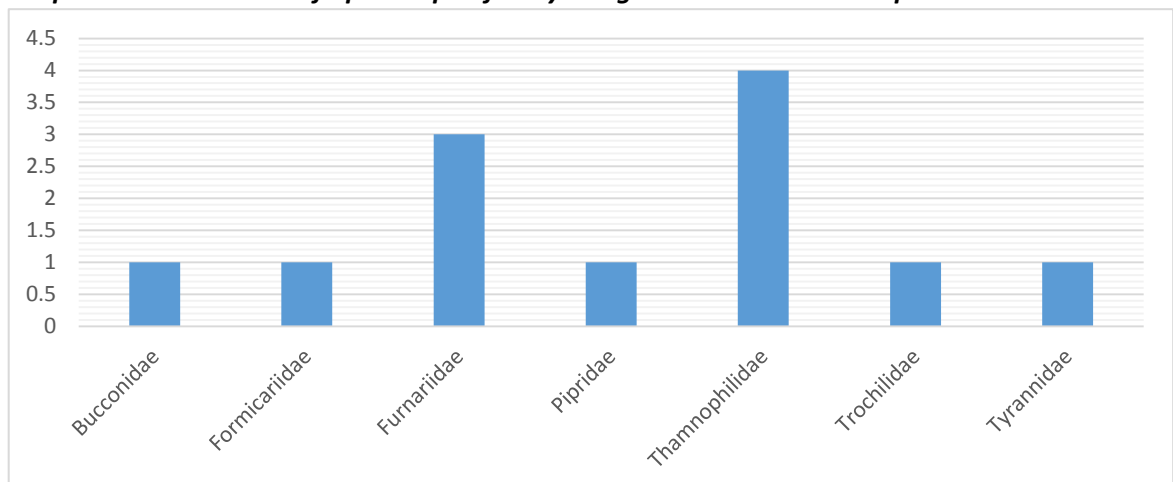
During the three days of work the following species were recorded:

Table N°1.- Birds captured in the Biological Station Casa ITA in April 2015.

FAMILY	Scientific Name
BUCCONIDAE	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>
FORMICARIIDAE	<i>Formicarius analis</i>
FURNARIIDAE	<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i>
	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>
	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>
PIPRIDAE	<i>Pipra fascicauda</i>
THAMNOPHILIDAE	<i>Epinecrophylla haematonota</i>
	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>
	<i>Myrmeciza goeldii</i>
	<i>Myrmotherula hauxwelli</i>
TROCHILIDAE	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>
TYRANNIDAE	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>

- The group with the most species captured was the Thamnophilidae family (4 ind), followed by Furnariidae family (3 ind), the other families had only one individual captured.
- In this session of banding birds the number of birds caught grew accordingly as the working days passed. Meaning the first day was the day with fewer species caught and the last was the day with the most captured species. This is something unusual for frequently performed banding; as is almost always the opposite occur. The cause of this could be the movement of people and noise from a construction near the sampling points on certain days that are not always constant.

Graphic N°1.- Number of species per family caught in House ITA in April 2015 birds.



ANEX



Photo N°1.- Banding birds



Photo N°2.- *Myrmeciza goeldii*



Photo N°3.- *Pipra fasciata*



Photo N°4.- *Sittasomus griseicapillus*



Photo N°5.- *Formicarius analis*



Photo N°6.- *Deconychura longicauda*