

ECOLOGICAL
REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2016
INKATERRA FIELD STATION



ITA
> INKATERRA <
ASOCIACIÓN

ECOLOGICAL REPORT FROM INKATERRA GUIDES FIELD STATION

INTRODUCTION

Inkaterra Guides Field Station – IGFS is located at 12.5 miles from Puerto Maldonado city, over the left shore of the Madre de Dios River. It takes approximately 40 minutes to arrive from the city, navigating in an outboard motor boat. The closest references are the Rolin Island and the Inkaterra Reserva Amazónica Lodge.

STUDY AREA

The area where all the species were registered comprehends the collpas close to the IGFS trails system, which coordinates are 0495092 m E and 8614756 m S. Image 1 shows in yellow the location of the three trap cameras used to register the data; their specific coordinates are shown in Table 1

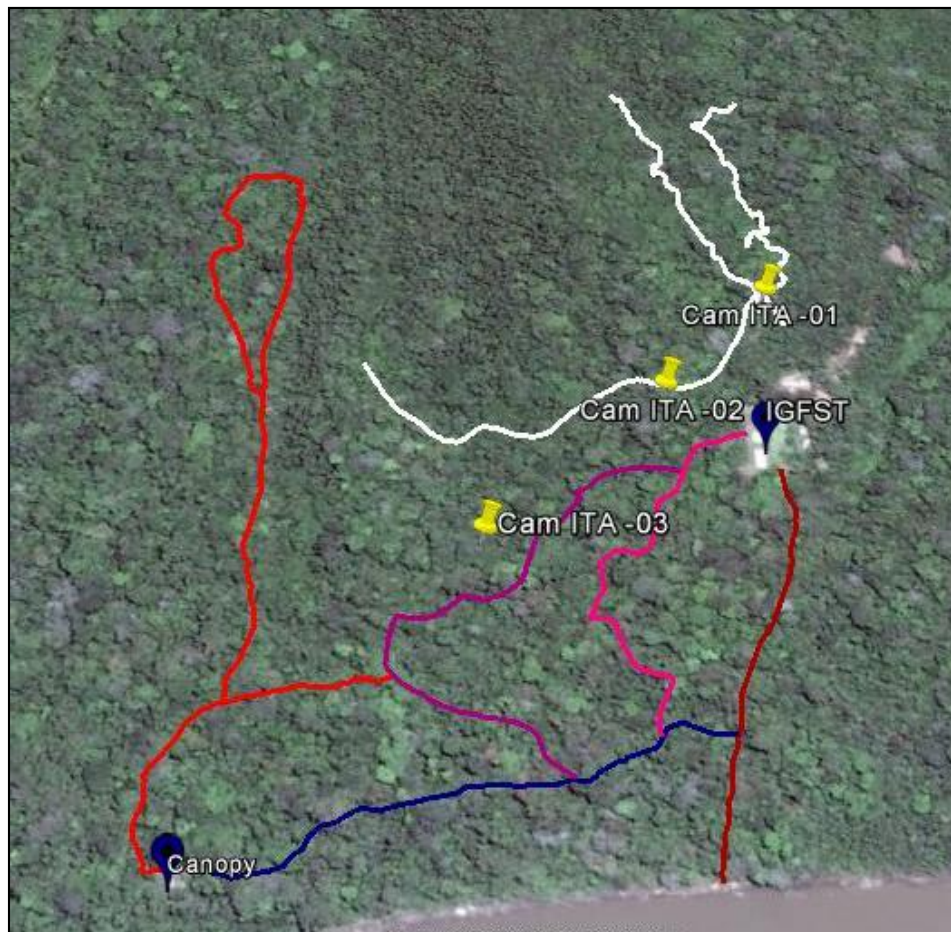


Image 1. Location of the 3 trap cameras and georeferenciation of wildlife pass trail.

Image 1 Map Legend

<i>Brown line:</i>	Access trail to IGFS
<i>Fucshsia and purple lines:</i>	New trails
<i>Blue line:</i>	Trail to Canopy Walkway
<i>White line:</i>	Wildlife pass trail
<i>Red line:</i>	Trail to Aguajal

Table 1. Coordenadas de las 3 cámaras trampa

CAMERA	LOCATION	EAST COORDINATE	NORTH COORDINATE
Cam ITA -03	Colpa Natural 1	494971	8614528
Cam ITA -02	Cerca de zona inundable	494969	8614753
Cam ITA -01	Colpa artificial 13	495025	8614902

METHOD

Data were registered by Fototrap method, for which 3 Bushnell trap cameras programmed in hybrid mode were used, taking information since August 17th to September 30th. Cameras are located -for a test period- over a pre-identified wildlife pass trail, as image 1 shows.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

By Fototrapping method there are now even more evidence than before about the wildlife pass trail, which rounds the Aguajal and the firmland forest. It had been found here Tapir and other species pawprints, which were followed and georeferenced. Images 2 to 4 shows part of what was found.



Image 2. Registered pawprints along the wildlife pass trail



Image 3. Registered pawprints along the wildlife pass trail



Imagen 4. Wildcat pawprint registered along the wildlife pass trail.

Table 2. Resume of the obtained data from the 3 trap cameras

Nº Camera	Hour	Common name	Scientific name	Total
Cam ITA 01	6:30	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurux sp</i>	1
	6:09	Partridge	<i>Tinamidae sp.</i>	1
	From 19:40 to 23:07	Unknown rat	<i>Unknown</i>	2
	16:18	Squirrel monkey	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	1
	From 19:04 to 3:07	Southamerican Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	2
	1:12	Common oposum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	1
Cam ITA 02	From 5:28 to 17:45	Agoutie	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>	49
	From 2:48 to 3:01	Spotted Paca	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	2
	From 12:10 to 15:30:00	Partridge	<i>Tinamidae sp.</i>	3
	From 0:27 to 23:54	Common oposum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	11
Cam ITA 03	10:37	Anthrush and red squirrel	<i>Turdus hauxwelli and Sciurux sp.</i>	1
	From 6:24 to 17:41	Agoutie	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>	8
	From 6:06 to 16:20	Red squirrel	<i>Sciurux sp</i>	9
	21:55	Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	1
	From 6:31 to 15:58	Black Faced Anthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	7
	From 12:49 to 14:10	Limpking	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	2
	From 6:48 to 16:29	Dove	<i>Columbidae sp.</i>	10
	From 6:01 to 16:59	Partridge	<i>Tinamidae sp.</i>	12
	10:26	Plain Throated Antwren	<i>Isleria hauxwelli</i>	1
	From 0:32 to 23:16	Unknown rat	<i>Unknown</i>	65
	From 9:48 to 16:24	Squireel monkey	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	3
	From 6:50 to 15:14	White-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>	5
	10:44	Tupinambis	<i>Tupinambis sp.</i>	1
	From 9:09 to 9:10	Pecari	<i>Tayassu tajacu</i>	3
	From 2:25 to 23:23	Common oposum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	7

138 specimens corresponding to 13 species were identified, being the most frequently observed species the Agoutie (*Dasyprocta variegata*) and Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*) (Images 11 and 17, respectively), both caught by the three trapcameras at different habitats. 57 Agouties were registered during September.



Image 5. Squirrel Monkey (*Saimiri sciureus*)



Image 6. Squirrel (*Sciurux sp.*) y *Turdus hauxwelli*.



Images 7 y 8. Unkown rat species



Image 9. Southamerican Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*)



Image 10. Gray-fronted Dove (*Leptotila rufaxilla*)



Image 11. Agoutie (*Dasyprocta variegata*)



Image 12. Partridge (*Tinamidae sp.*)



Image 13. Armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*)



Image 14. Flock of Wood storks (*Mycteria americana*)



Image 15. Piara de Sajinos (*Tayassu tajacu*)



Image 16. Red squirrel (*Sciurus sp.*)



Image 17. Zariqueya (*Didelphis marsupialis*)



Image 18. White-winged Trumpeter (*Psophia leucoptera*)



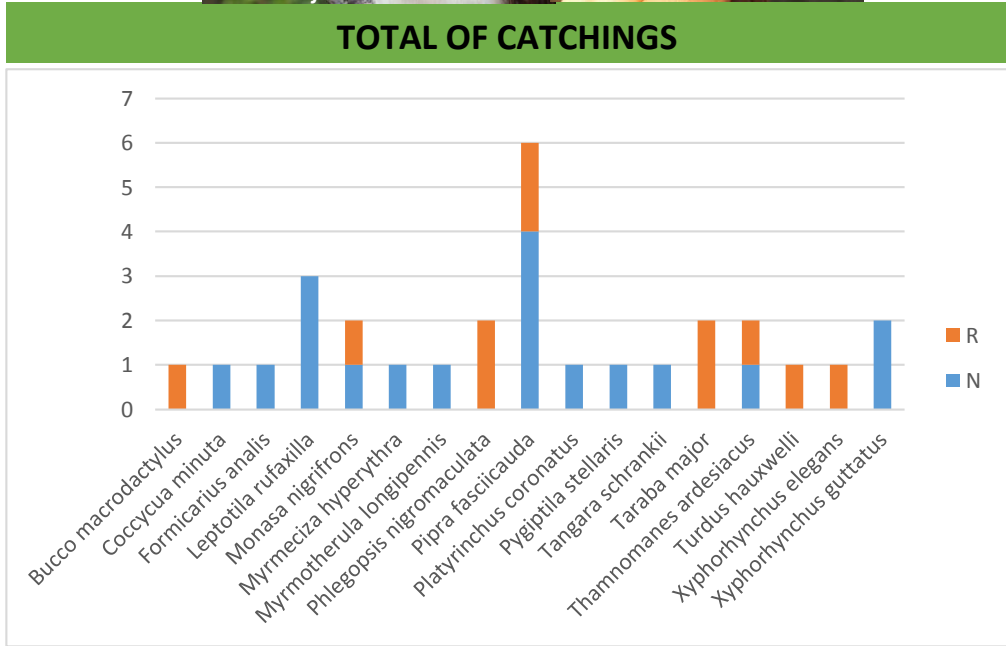
Image 19. Black faced antrush (*Formicarius analis*)

BIRDS RINGING AUGUST 2016

Bird ringing activity took place on September 1st, 2nd and 3rd

RESULTS:
 29 specimens belonging to 17 species were captured during this activity.

Number of new catchings (N): 18
 Number of recatching (R): 11



SPECIES	CATCHINGS		
	N	R	TOTAL
<i>Bucco macrodactylus</i>		1	1
<i>Coccycua minuta</i>	1		1
<i>Formicarius analis</i>	1		1
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	3		3
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	1	1	2
<i>Myrmeciza hyperythra</i>	1		1
<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>	1		1
<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>		2	2
<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>	4	2	6
<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>	1		1
<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>	1		1
<i>Tangara schrankii</i>	1		1
<i>Taraba major</i>		2	2
<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	1	1	2
<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>		1	1
<i>Xyphorhynchus elegans</i>		1	1
<i>Xyphorhynchus guttatus</i>	2		2
Total general	18	11	29