

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

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>INKATERRA<
ASOCIACIÓN

A photograph of a sunset over a body of water. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright orange and yellow glow that reflects on the water's surface. The sky is filled with dark, silhouetted clouds. The overall mood is serene and natural.

ECOLOGICAL REPORT

ECOLOGICAL REPORT OF INKATERRA GUIDES FIELD STATION

INTRODUCTION

Inkaterra Guides Field Station – IGFST is located on the left bank of the Madre de Dios River; about 40 min ride outboard from the city of Puerto Maldonado. As a reference point we can locate it past the Rolin island and near Inkaterra Reserva Amazónica.

STUDY AREA

The areas where the various species were recorded were:

- The system of trails for tourist of IGFST
- Canopy Walk
- Anaconda Walk Way

METHODS

For wildlife sighting a direct observation method was used, which is when the wildlife is observed and/or listened to. Many of the sightings were occasional, when walking down the trail system for tourist use of the station, the canopy walk, and the bridge over the swamp.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

La principal amenaza que enfrentan estas especies de rapaces nocturnas es la pérdida de los boques. El cambio del uso de la tierra por actividades agrícolas y ganaderas, la tala ilegal de árboles, la actividad minera en el departamento han venido cambiando y transformando el hábitat y composición de los bosques tropicales. Sin embargo, los bosques aledaños a IGFST vienen sirviendo como zonas de refugio para estas especies de rapaces nocturnas.

The presence of *Pulsatrix perspicillata* (spectacled owl or Ataulero) has been noticed. It has been heard at night near the traveler's rooms, dining room and storage room at IGFST. It is a large bird that measures between 40 to 50 cm and is very active during full moon nights, its presence is distinguished by its characteristic singing which is similar to a calamine (brass) when shaken in the air.

In addition, other species of nocturnal birds were also recorded, commonly called owls. These were *Pseudoscops clamator* (Owl list) and *Lophotrix cristata* (crested owl). The two species have the characteristic of having two very long feathers on the head giving the impression they have very long ears or eyebrows. Unlike the first 2 species of owls that prey on mammals and birds, *L. cristata* feeds on large insects.

All these species of nocturnal owls that were recorded in the area of IGFST are within Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES and considered as LC species: Least Concern by the International Union for the Conservation of nature - IUCN. That is, although not in danger of extinction it is likely that in the future they could become so, because these species require forest areas to keep their populations viable.

The main threat facing these species of nocturnal birds is the loss of forests. The change of land use for agricultural and livestock activities, illegal logging and mining in the area have been changing and transforming the habitat and composition of tropical forests. However, the surrounding forests of IGFST come to serve as refuge areas for these species of nocturnal birds.

ANEX

Photo N°1.- *Pulsatrix perspicillata*



Photo N°2.- *Lophotrix cristata*



Photo N°3.- *Pseudoscops clamator*

