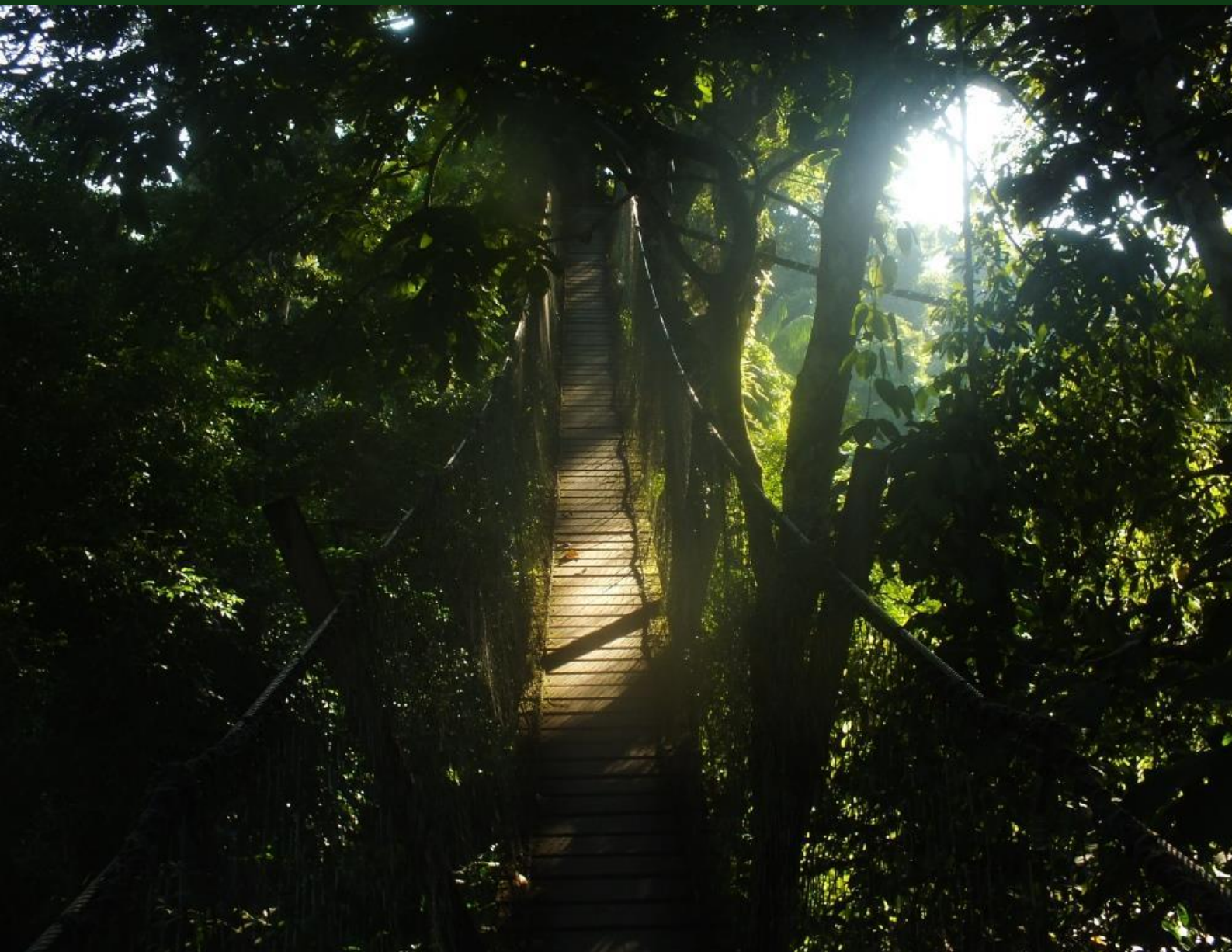


ECOLOGICAL
REPORT

AUGUST 2016
INKATERRA GUIDES 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.

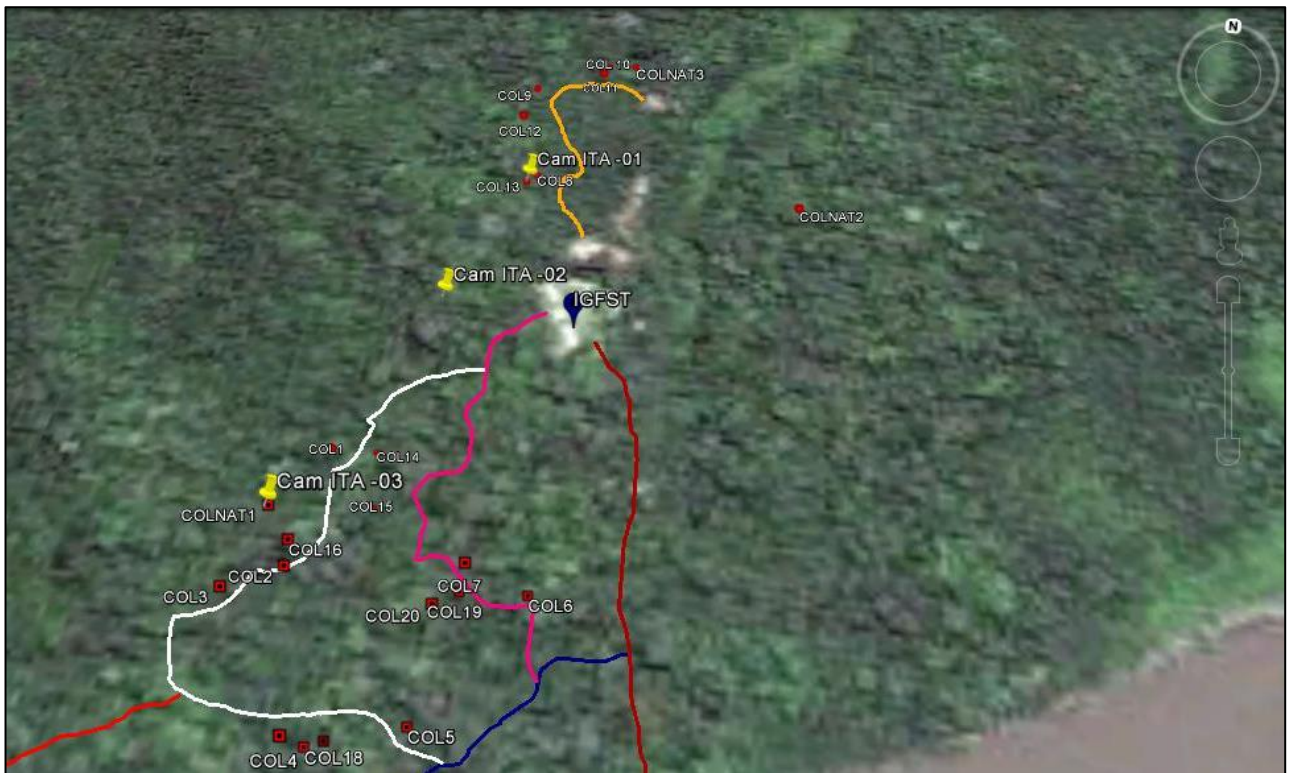


Image 1. Georeferentiation of the 3 trap cameras.

Table 1. Coordinates of the 3 trap cameras

CAMERA	LOCATION	EAST COORDINATE	NORTH COORDINATE
Cam ITA -03	Natural Collpa 1	494971	8614528
Cam ITA -02	Close to floodable area	494969	8614753
Cam ITA -01	Artificial Collpa 13	495025	8614902

METHODS

Data were registered by Fototrap method, for which 3 Bushnell trap cameras programmed in hybrid mode were used, taking information since August 1st to August 18th. Cameras are located -for a test period- over a pre-identified wildlife pass trail, as image 1 shows.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Trap cameras worked continuously for 1296 hours (432 h/camera). A resume of the registered species diversity is enlisted in Table 2.

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

CAMERA			SPECIES DATA		
CAM ITA N°	HOURS OF REGISTER	ACTIVITY REGISTER (Days)	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	QUANTITY OF SIGHTINGS
1	from 18:20 to 05:24	7	Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	10
	from 16:51 to 09:30	4	Agoutie	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>	6
	00:19	1	Ocelot	<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>	1
	10:25	1	Iguana	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	1
	from 11:34 to 15:46	2	Dove	<i>Columbidae sp.</i>	3
	04:59	1	Rat	<i>Desconocido</i>	1
	08:13	1	Partridge	<i>Tinamidae sp.</i>	1
2	from 22:31 to 00:57	2	Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	2
	from 14:13 to 07:47	5	Agoutie	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>	9
	06:03	1	South American Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	1
	16:30	1	Pale-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>	1
	09:24	1	Partridge	<i>Tinamidae sp.</i>	1
	21:11	1	Red Brocket Deer	<i>Mazama sp.</i>	1
3	from 16:25 to 07:38	3	Black-faced Anthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	3
	from 18:24 to 05:09	5	Rat	<i>Desconocido</i>	7
	13:33	1	Pale-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>	1
	16:26	1	Greyheaded Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>	1
	07:55	1	Bird	<i>Desconocido</i>	1
	22:34	1	Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	1
	04:45	1	Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	1
	12:48	1	Iguana	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	1
from 17:30 to 06:51	2	Agoutie	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>	2	

56 specimens corresponding to 13 species were identified, being the most frequently observed species the Agoutie and Opossum (Photos 1 y 3, respectively), both present in both, natural and artificial collpas. 17 Agouties were registered in 5 of the 18 days of evaluation, in a range of 17 continuous hours, counting since afternoon until next morning. Likewise, 13 opossums were registered in 7 of the 18 days of evaluation, starting from 18:20 h until 05:24 h, being these 11 continuous hours the widest time range of observation for this specie.

Other observed species were the Ocelot (Photo 2), South American Tapir (Photo 4) and Red Brocket Deer, around the natural collpa; and the Greyheaded Tayra (Photo 7) around the artificial one. These individuals are important to mention given the difficulty to be directly observed. As shown in Table 2, all the sightings have been registered between nights and next mornings; except the Greyheaded Tayra which was registered by afternoon.

The results obtained during this evaluation period will be complemented with those ones obtained in the future evaluation periods already ongoing, in order to set a possible wildlife traffic pattern, per species and per type of collpas.



Photo 1: *Dasyprocta variegata*



Photo 2: *Leopardus wiedii*



Photo 3: *Didelphis marsupialis*



Photo 4: *Mazama sp.*



Photo 5: *Tapirus terrestris*



Photo 6: *Formicarius sp.*



Photo 7: *Eira barbara*



Photo 8: *Psophia leucoptera*