ECOLOGICAL REPORT
ITA – PEM
MARCH 2016

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

ITA
INKATERRA
ASOCIACIÓN

ECOLOGICAL REPORT

ITA
INKATERRA
ASOCIACIÓN

MARCH 2016

INKATERRA GUIDES FIELD STATION

ECOLOGICAL REPORT OF INKATERRA GUIDES FIELD STATION

INTRODUCTION

During this month the beginning of bird banding took place in the stations and concessions managed by Inkaterra Association, which is done 2 times a year. The Agroforestry Gamitana Chacra Station was the first place where bird banding was held.

STUDY AREA

The Agroforestry Chacra Gamitana Station is located on the left bank of the Madre de Dios River, a 1-hour boat ride from the city of Puerto Maldonado. It is right at the mouth of the Gamitana broken, which also ends in an Island with the same name.

Chacra Gamitana is a station where sustainably and organically resources are used through the installation of an agroforestry system, where the goal is to be a model farm that can be replicated by the surrounding towns. In turn, it is also visited by travelers of Inkaterra which teaches through environmental interpreters cultivation techniques and utilization of resources (ornamental, fruit, medicinal timber) in a sustainable way. This place becomes a natural center of attraction for both birds and for mammals, thereby increasing the value of this place.

The study area is comprised by the agroforestry system (old and new Chacra), where the forest is represented by typical plantations such as bananas, citrus, coffee, palm, cocoa, among others. Also it has timber and medicinal trees, making this a place with enough vegetation cover where wildlife can find shelter and food available.

METHODS

For the ringing of the birds the method of capturing the bird was used. Mistnets were utilized with the following characteristics:

- Length: 12 and 6 meters (8 and 2 nets respectively)
- Eye mesh size: 36mm

Furthermore, the following items were also used:

- Book of Birds in Peru
- Caliper
- Digital balance
- Ruler
- Different number of rings
- Cloth bags
- Banding pliers
- Plastic bottles

12 mist nets were installed in different directions of the agroforestry system, trying to cover representative areas of it. Half of the mist nets were installed in the transition zone between the forest and agroforestry system and the other half in the middle of it. The number of working days was 3, with 8 hours per day, working during the morning and evening. The intervals of checking the mist nets were every 30 minutes.

When birds are caught they are placed in cloth bags and transported to the point of data collection. Here the rings, provided by the Program CORBIDI, are attached to the birds and thereafter they are released.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

In general, the work days were mostly sunny from midmorning to midafternoon. The remainder time was mostly cloudy day.

The species caught by family were:

Table N°1.- Birds caught during bird banding.

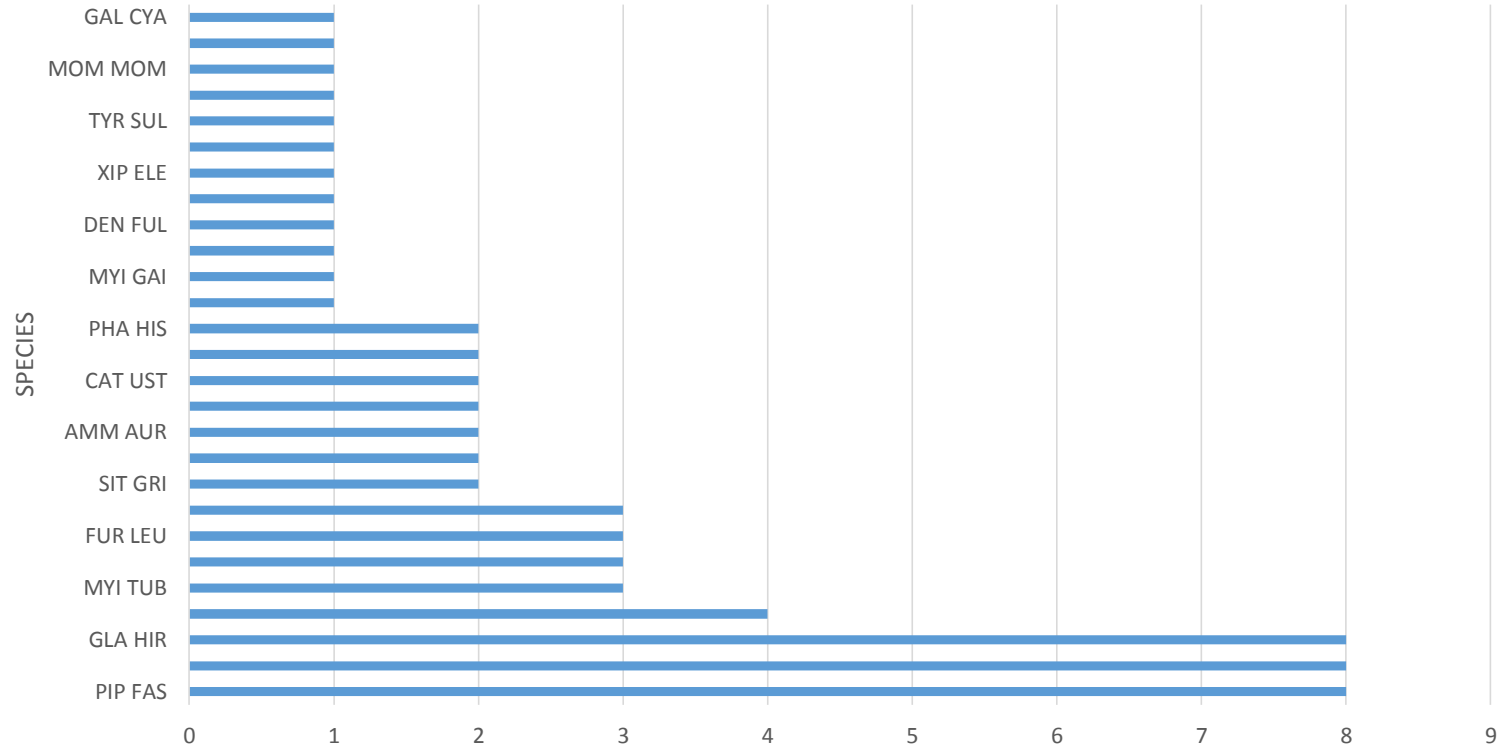
N°	TAXON/ NOMBRE CIENTIFICO	NOMBRE EN INGLES
	COLUMBIDAE	
1	*Leptotila rufaxila*	Gray-fronted Dove
	TROCHILIDAE	
2	*Glaucis hirsutus*	Rufous-breasted Hermit
3	*Phaethornis hispidus*	White-bearded Hermit
4	*Amazilia láctea*	Sapphire-spangled Emerald
	MOMOTIDAE	
5	*Momotus momota*	Amazonian motmot
	GALBULIDAE	
6	*Galbula cyanescens*	Bluish-fronted Jacamar
	THAMNOPHILIDAE	
7	*Hylophylax punctulatus*	
	GRALLARIDAE	
8	*Formicarius analis*	Black-faced antthrush
	FURNARIDAE	
9	*Sittasomus griseicapillus*	Olivaceous Woodcreeper
10	*Xiphorhynchus elegans*	Elegant Woodcreeper
11	*Phylidor pyrrhodes*	Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner
12	*Dendrocincla fuliginosa*	Plain-brown Woodcreeper
13	*Furnarius leucopus*	Pale-legged hornero
	TYRANNIDAE	
14	*Myiopagis gaimardii*	Forest Elaenia
15	*Ochthornis littoralis*	Drab Water-Tyrant
16	*Myiozetetes similis*	Social flycatcher
17	*Rhynchocyclus olivaceus*	Olivaceous flatbill
18	*Tyranopsis sulphurea*	Sulphury Flycatcher
19	*Myiarchus tuberculifer*	Dusky-capped Flycatcher
20	*Terenotriccus erythrurus*	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher
	PIPRIDAE	
21	*Pipra fasciicauda*	Band-tailed manakin
	VIREONIDAE	
22	*Vireo flavoviridis*	Yellow Green Vireo
	TURDIDAE	
23	*Turdus hauxwelli*	Hauxwell's thrush

24	*Catharus ustulatus*	Swainson´s Thrush
	THRAUPIDAE	
25	*Ramphocelus carbo*	Silver-beaked Tanager
	INCERTAE SEDIS (POR DEF)	
26	*Saltator maximus*	Buff-throated saltator
	EMBERIZIDAE	
27	*Ammodramus aurifrons*	Yellow-browed Sparrow

During the three days of work, a slight decrease in the number of catches was observed as usual. The First Day 15 individuals were captured, the second day 12 individuals and the third day 8 individuals.

The number of catches of 3 working days amounted to 66 individuals, of which 12 are not band (Apodiformes and Coraciiformes), the most caught species: *Pipra fasciicauda, Ramphocelus carbo y Glaucis hirsutus* with 8 individual. *Turdus hauxwelli* with 4 individuals, *Myiarchus tuberculifer, Myiozetetes similis, Furnarius leucopus y Leptotila rufaxila* with 3 individuals and Sittasomus griseicapillus, Ochthornis littoralis, Ammodramus aurifrons, Vireo flavoviridis, Catharus ustulatus, Formicarius analis y *Phaethornis hispidus* with 2 individuals. The other missing species (12) were captured just 1 of each.

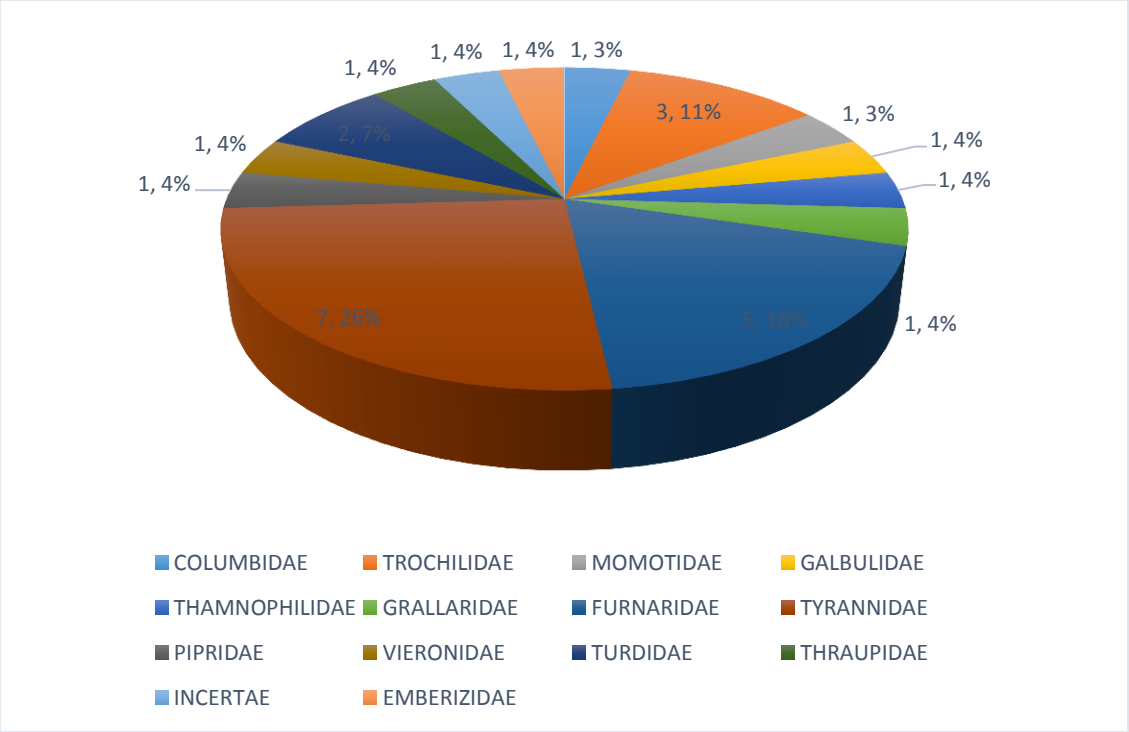
Graphic N°1.- Numbers of individuals caught by species.



	PIP FAS	RAM CAR	GLA HIR	TUR HAU	MYI TUB	MYI SIM	FUR LEU	LEP RUF	SIT GRI	OCH LIT	AM M AUR	VIR FLA	CAT UST	FOR ANA	PHA HIS	HYL PUN	MYI GAI	TER ERY	DEN FUL	RHY OLI	XIP ELE	PHI PYR	TYR SUL	SAL MAX	MO M MO M	AMA LAC	GAL CYA
# IND	8	8	8	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

IND

Graphic N°2.- Family percentage of each bird captured



The Tyrannidae family is predominant in the catches with mist nets.

Of the 66 individuals captured:

- 48 were new (N), ie the specimens have not been caught before, and were then tagged with a ring.
- 6 of them were recaptures (R) who were tagged before.
- 12 specimens (Apodiformes and Coraciiformes) that are not band.

ANEX

Photo N°1.- *Ochthornis littoralis*

Photo N°2.- *Ochthornis littoralis*

Photo N°3.- *Ramphocelus carbo*

Photo N°4.- *Ramphocelus carbo*

Photo N°5.- *Saltator maximus*

Photo N°6.- *Saltator maximus*

Photo N°7.- *Momotus momote*

Photo N°8.- *Momotus momota*

Photo N°9.- *Ammodramus aurifrons*

Photo N°10.- *Ammodramus aurifrons*

Photo N°11.- *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus*

Photo N°12.- *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus*