

ECOLOGICAL REPORT

AUGUST 2017
INKATERRA ASOCIACIÓN



ITA
›INKATERRA‹
ASOCIACIÓN

I. BIRDS MONITORING BY POINT COUNTS

1.1. DATE: from the 07th to 24th of July, 2017

1.2. START HOUR: 5:50 am **FINAL HOUR:** 7:35 am

1.3. PARTICIPANTS: Noe Huaraca

1.4. SAMPLING AREA: The study area was carried out in the private property of Reserva Amazónica. Specifically, an approximate 1400 m displacement was made on lanes A, Lupuna and D. The starting point the facilities of the Canopy Interpretation Center (19L 0494765 8614)

Map N°1: Total evaluation route



Fuente: Google Earth

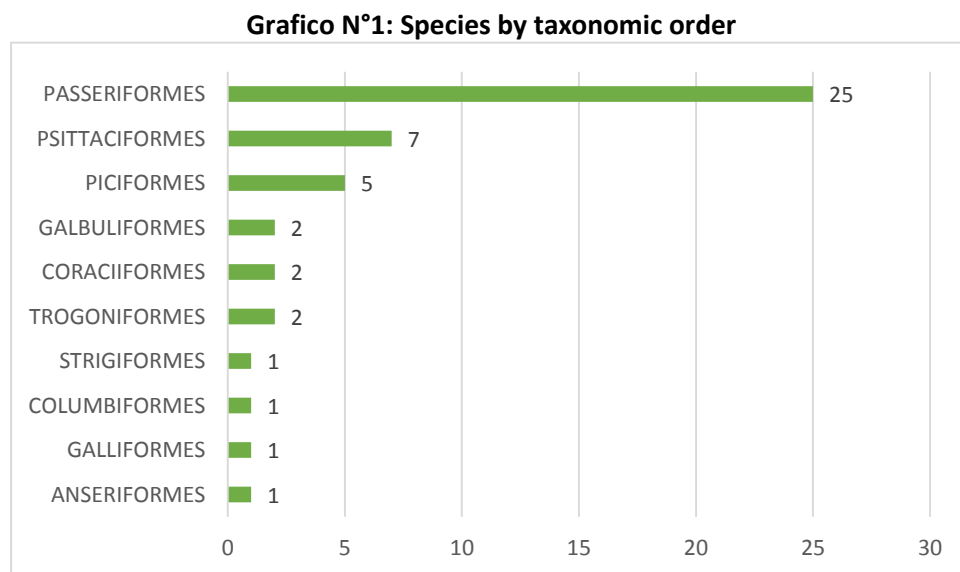
1.5. OBJECTIVES:

- 1.5.1. To complement the list of bird diversity for Inkaterra Guides Field Station.
- 1.5.2. To establish patterns of abundance of recorded bird species.
- 1.5.3. To understand the different bird compositions according to each type of habitat.

1.6. METHODOLOGY:

We used the Point counts method, which consists of staying at a point for a time of 10 minutes and taking note of all bird species, as well as the number of individuals and the type of record, whether viewed and / or heard; and the distance between each point was 200 meters (Ralph et al., 1995; Ralph, 1996; MINAM, 2015). For the correct identification of the species, the book of Birds of Peru (Schulemberg, et al., 2007) and the List of Birds of Peru (Plenge, 2017) were used, as well as playback of bird sounds and binoculars.

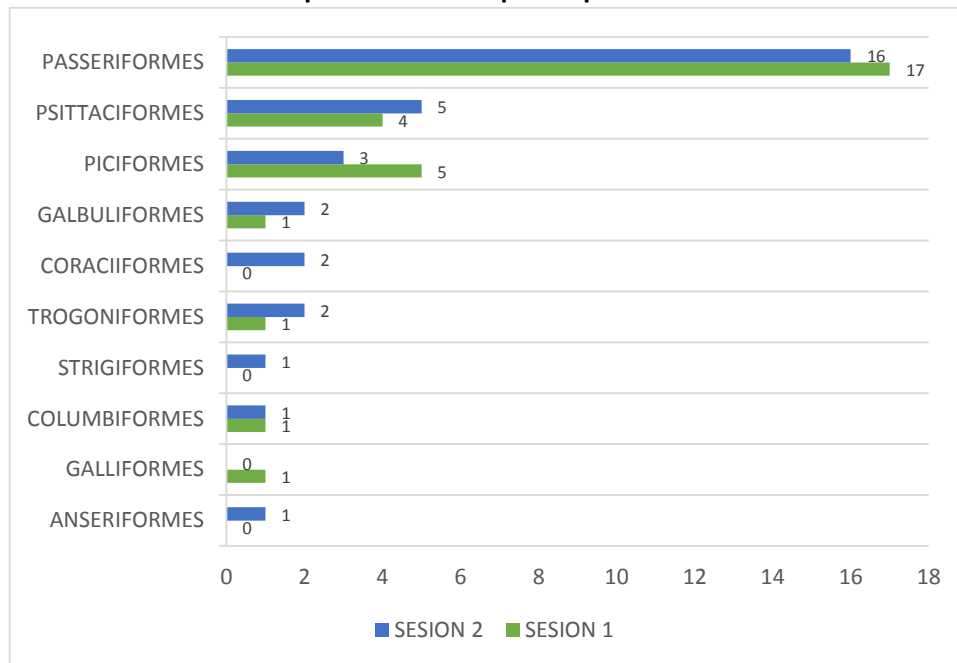
1.7. RESULTS: Seven point counts were made (see Map N ° 1) in 2 sessions, that comprised the days 07 and 24 of July of the present. A total of 47 species belonging to 20 families and 10 orders were registered. As for the composition of the avifauna, the order that presented the greatest wealth was Passeriformes with 25 species, followed by Psittaciformes with 7 species, Piciformes with 5, Galbuliformes, Coraciiformes and Trogoniformes with 2 species, finally Strigiformes, Columbiformes, Galliformes and Anseriformes with 1 each (Graph N ° 1).



Fuente: Elaboración propia

During the first session of counting points 30 species were registered, while in the second session 33 species were recorded. Both sessions show very similar results in terms of total number of species where only 2 to less species is the variation between each taxonomic group. It is also shown that the order Passeriformes is predominant in each session, nevertheless the orders Anseriformes, Galliformes, Strigiformes and Coraciiformes were registered only in one of the 2 sessions, whereas all the other orders had species in common during both sessions. (See Chart No. 2)

Graphic N°2: N° of species per session



Fuente:

Elaboración propia

The species that were recorded in at least half of the 8 sampling points (Table 1), which means, from 4 to more were: *Campylorhynchus turdinus*, *Formicarius analis*, *Aratinga weddellii* and *Capito auratus*, constituting these species as the most conspicuous of the Area of study, it should also be mentioned that the recording of these was due to the strong and almost constant vocalizations that they usually do, especially during the early hours of the day. Note that almost 90% (89.36%) of the species were recorded only for having listened to them and 2.13% for only having seen them, while 8.51% registered with both modes (heard-seen).

Finally, the conservation status according to the IUCN (International Union for Conservation Nature) of *Amazona farinosa* is considered as almost threatened and the other species considered of minor concern.

Chart N° 1. Taxonomic Classification of Species Registered by Counting Points

N°	TAXONOMY/SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SPANISH COMMON NAME	REGISTER MDOE	POINT NUMBER
Orden ANSERIFORMES					
Familia Anhimidae Screamers Gritadores					
1	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>	Horned Screamer	Gritador Unicornio (Camungo)	E	4
Orden GALLIFORMES					
Familia Cracidae Guans Pavas					
2	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Spix's Guan	Pava de Spix	E,V	2
Orden COLUMBIFORMES					
Familia Columbidae Pigeon/Doves Palomas					
3	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Pigeon	Paloma Plomiza	E	1,7
Orden STRIGIFORMES					
Familia Strigidae Owls Búhos y Lechuzas					
4	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Ferruginous Pigmy-Owl	Lechucita Ferruginosa	E	5
Orden TROGONIFORMES					
Familia Trogonidae Trogons Trogones					
5	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	Black-tailed Trogon	Trogón de Cola Negra	E	2
6	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Collared Trogon	Trogón Acollarado	E,V	2,3
Orden CORACIIFORMES					
Familia Momotidae Motmots Relojeros					
7	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	Broad-billed Motmot	Relojero de Pico Ancho	E	3
8	<i>Momotus momota</i>	Amazonian Motmot	Relojero Amazónico	E	7
Orden GALBULIFORMES					
Familia Galbulidae Jacamars Jacamares					
9	<i>Galbula cyanescens</i>	Bluish-fronted Jacamar	Jacamar de Frente Azulada	E	1,3
Familia Bucconidae Nunbirds Monjas					
10	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Black-fronted Nunbird	Monja de Frente Negra	E	6,7
Orden PICIFORMES					
Familia Ramphastidae Toucans Tucanes					
11	<i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i>	Curl-crested Araçari	Arasari Encrespado	E	3,6
Familia Capitonidae Barbets Barbudos					
12	<i>Capito auratus</i>	Gilded Barbet	Barbudo Brilloso	E	2,5,6,7
Familia Picidae Woodpeckers Carpinteros					
13	<i>Ceuleus flavus</i>	Cream-colored Woodpecker	Carpintero Crema	E	8
14	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	Carpintero de Penacho Amarillo	E	6,7
15	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>	Golden-green Woodpecker	Carpintero Verde y Dorado	E	6
Orden PSITTACIFORMES					

Familia Psittacidae		Macaws, Parrots & Allies	Guacamayos, Loros y Similares		
16	<i>Brotogeris cyanopectera</i>	Cobalt-winged Parakeet	Perico de Ala Cobalto	E	1,2,6
17	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>	Dusky-headed Parakeet	Cotorra de Cabeza Oscura	E	1,3,5,7
18	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue-headed Parrot	Loro de Cabeza Azul	E	5
	<i>Psittacara</i>			E	6
19	<i>leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Parakeet	Cotorra de Ojo Blanco	E	6
20	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-crowned Parrot	Loro de Corona Amarilla	E	4
21	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Parrot	Loro Harinoso	E	7
22	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	Guacamayo Azul y Amarillo	E,V	7
Orden PASSERIFORMES					
Familia					
Thamnophilidae		Antbirds & Allies	Hormigueros y Similares		
	<i>Thamnophilus</i>			E	1,2,3
23	<i>schistaceus</i>	Plain-winged Antshrike	Batará de Ala Llana	E	1,2,3
	<i>Thamnomanes</i>			E	4
24	<i>ardesiacus</i>	Dusky-throated Antshrike	Batará de Garganta Oscura	E	4
	<i>Thamnophilus</i>			E	3
25	<i>amazonicus</i>	Amazonian Antshrike	Batará Amazónico	E	3
26	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	Fasciated Antshrike	Batará Lineado	E	4
	<i>Myrmelastes</i>			E	2,5
27	<i>hyperythrus</i>	Plumbeous Antbird	Hormiguero Plomizo	E	2,5
28	<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>	Spot-winged Antshrike	Batará de Ala Moteada	E	1,2
29	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	Gray Antbird	Hormiguero Gris	E	2
Familia Formicariidae		Antthrushes	Gallitos Hormigueros		
30	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Black-faced Antthrush	Gallito-Hormiguero de Cara Negra	E	1,2,3,4,5,7
			Gallito-Hormiguero de Frente	E	7
31	<i>Formicarius rufifrons</i>	Rufous-fronted Antthrush	Rufa	E	7
Familia Furnariidae		Foliage-gleaners & Allies	Limpia-Follajes y similares		
32	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	Trepador Oliváceo	E	6
		Cinnamon-throated		E	7
33	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>	Woodcreeper	Trepador de Garganta Canela	E	7
		White-chinned		E	6
34	<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>	Woodcreeper	Trepador de Barbilla Blanca	E	6
35	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	Trepador Pardo	E	6
Familia Tyrannidae		Flycatchers	Atrapamoscas		
36	<i>Platyrrinchus coronatus</i>	Golden-crowned Spadebill	Pico-Chato de Corona Dorada	E	5,6
37	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	Short-crested Flycatcher	Copetón de Cresta Corta	E	6
38	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Bright-rumped Attila	Atila Polimorfo	E	3
39	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Forest Elaenia	Fío-Fío de la Selva	E	2
40	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	Fío-Fío de Vientre Amarillo	E	2
Familia Cotingidae		Cotingas, Fruitcrows	Cotingas, Cuervos-Fruteros		
41	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	Screaming Piha	Piha Gritona	E	4,5
Familia Troglodytidae		Wrens	Cucaracheros		
	<i>Campylorhynchus</i>			E	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
42	<i>turdinus</i>	Thrush-like Wren	Cucarachero Zorzal	E	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
43	<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i>	Musician Wren	Cucarachero Musical	V	5
Familia Turdidae		Thrushes	Zorzales		

44	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>	Black-billed Thrush	Zorzal de Pico Negro	E	1,2,7
	Familia Icteridae	Oropendolas & Allies	Oropéndolas y similares		
45	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Yellow-rumped Cacique	Cacique de Lomo Amarillo	E	3,7
		Russet-backed	Oropéndola de Dorso	E,V	1,3
46	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	Oropendola	Bermejo		
47	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Crested Oropendola	Oropéndola Crestada	E	5

E: Escuchado

V: Visto

II. BIRDS BANDING

2.1 DATE: from 27 to 29 de Julio of 2017

2.2 PARTICIPANTS: Noe Huaraca, William Ruiz y Maybe Ponce

2.3 OBJECTIVES:

2.3.1 To complement the list of underbrush bird diversity for Inkaterra Guides Field Station.

2.3.2 To establish patterns of abundance of recorded bird species.

2.3.3 To understand the moulting strategies of different bird species.

3.1. SAMPLING AREA: The study area was carried out in the private property of Reserva Amazónica. The Banding Station was located close to the points where the networks were installed (see map N ° 1), which are also within the scope of the monitoring by counting points (yellow line) of the month of July.

Map N°1: Fog Nets Installation Points



Fuente: Google Earth

The location of each net installation point is detailed below

Description	Coordinates		N° of nets
• Banding station	494765	8614137	
• Net 1	494746	8614170	2
• Net 2	494749	8614215	2
• Net 3	494740	8614248	2
• Net 4	494798	8614267	3
• Net 5	494817	8614231	2
• Net 6	494813	8614182	1

2.4 METHODOLOGY: The method of "Capture with Nets" was used and 12 polyester nets of 12 meters long and 2.5 meters wide were placed in 5 different points. The fieldwork began at 5:30 am until 11:00 am where the networks were closed and then reopened from 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.; the revision of the same was done every half hour. Once the bird was removed from the net, they were transported in cloth bags to the

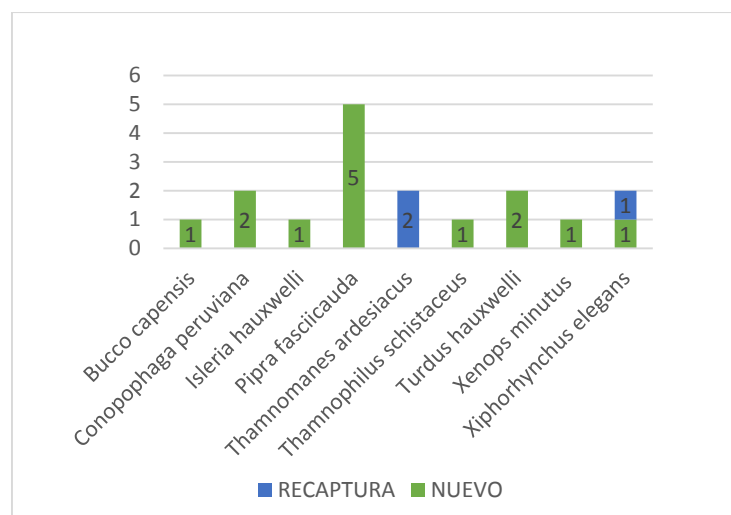
processing site, where they were ringed and biometric measurements were taken. The Birds of Peru (Schulemberg, et al., 2007) and the Bird List of Peru (Plenge, 2017) were used for the identification of the captured species.

2.5 RESULTS: A total of 17 individuals, of 9 species, belonging to 6 families and 2 orders were captured. Of the total catches, 14 were new catches (82.35%) and 3 recaptures (17.65%) (Graph N ° 1). The family *Thamnophilidae* presented the greatest wealth with 3 species, *Furnariidae* with 2 species and the other families only had one species each (Graph N ° 2). However, the *Pipridae* family had the highest relative abundance with 5 individuals captured.

A vascularized incubation patch (PI) was also found in a female *adult Thamnomanes ardesiacus* (THAARD) with ring code No. B009349, which was captured in March in the same area (Canopy) that at the time did not present any patch of incubation, thus giving the beginning of the incubation period for this individual. It is also emphasized that in less than 4 months (March to July) he managed to complete change of flight feathers, where he began only in primaries 1 and 2 symmetrically when he was captured in the month of March and during the present month there was no Feather of flight changing, being also in this last catch all of a same generation and with indications of wear. During the month of March, this same female individual of THAARD with code B009349 was captured with a male of the same species with code B009351 in the same net but at different times of the day and in this banding session (July) they were captured again together, constituting in this way a possible pair of this individual.

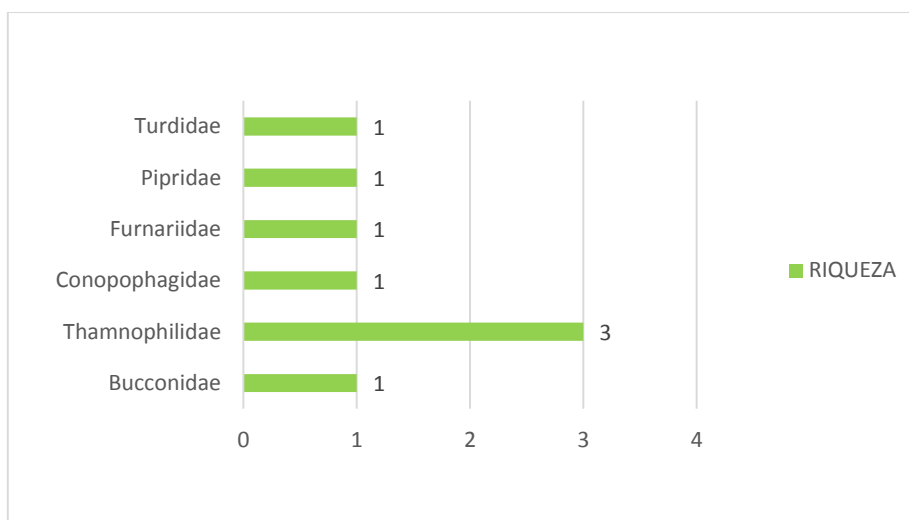
Finally, all species captured belong to the conservation status of Minor Concern according to IUCN "International Union for Conservation Nature".

Graphic 1. Number of new capture and recaptures per specie



Source: Elaboración propia

Graphic 2. Total number of birds species per Taxonomic Family



Source: Elaboración propia

Chart 1. Taxonomic Classification of Bird Species Caught by Fog Networks

N°	TAXONOMY/ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SPANISH COMON NAME
GALBULIFORMES order			
Bucconidae family			
		Puffbird	Bucos
1	<i>Bucco capensis</i>	Collared Puffbird	Buco Acollarado
PASSERIFORMES order			
Thamnophilidae family			
		Antbirds & Allies	Hormigueros y Similares
2	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	Plain-winged Antshrike Dusky-throated	Batará de Ala Llana
3	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	Antshrike Plain-throated	Batará de Garganta Oscura Hormiguerito de Garganta Llana
4	<i>Iseria hauxwelli</i>	Antwren	Llana
Conopophagidae family			
		Gnateaters	Jejeneros
5	<i>Conopophaga peruviana</i>	Ash-throated Gnateater	Jejenero de Garganta Ceniza
Furnariidae family			
		Woodcreepers	Trepadores
6	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>	Elegant Woodcreeper	Trepador Elegante
Pipridae family			
		Manakins	Saltarines
7	<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>	Band-tailed Manakin	Saltarín de Cola Bandeada

Turdidae family
8 *Turdus hauxwelli*

Thrushes
Hauxwell's Thrush

Zorzales
Zorzal de Hauxwell

2.6 PHOTO GALLERY:



Photo N°1: *Thamnomanes ardesiacus*



Photo N°2: *Conopophaga peruviana*



Photo N°3 *Thamnophilus schistaceus*



Photo N°4: *Bucco capensis*



Photo N°5 *Xenops minutus*

III. Proyecto: Trap cameras

3.1 Responsible: Jan Brack Faura

3.2 Objective: Monitoring and recording of fauna composition in areas and lands of Inkaterra.

3.3 Developed Activities

This month a fast monitoring with trap cameras was carried out in the chestnut concession Eko Hotel in Lake Valencia. In addition, records continue in the collpa manco located in IGFS.

3.4 Study methodology

- *Equipos:* Se utilizaron tres cámaras trampa:
 - 02 Cámaras Bushnell Trophy Cam HD Aggressor: CAM ITA 05 y CAM ITA 06.
 - 01 Cámara Spypoint solar: CAM ITA 04-solar
 - 01 GPS Garmin 64s map
 - 01 Cámara de fotos Canon SX60HS

- *Data collection:* CTs were programmed in hybrid mode: photographs and videos, 24 hours a day, infrared light detector, mid-level motion sensor. They were placed at a height of 0.4 - 0.5 m from the ground to have images of small animals. The areas of greater activity of the colpa were scanned and analyzed.

- *Data analysis:* The data collected were digitized in an Excel spreadsheet, species identification was performed based on:
 - Birds of Perú book
 - Field Museum field guides:
 - Mammals of the Amarakaeri Comunal Reserve
 - Southeast Peruvian-Amazonic Big mammals

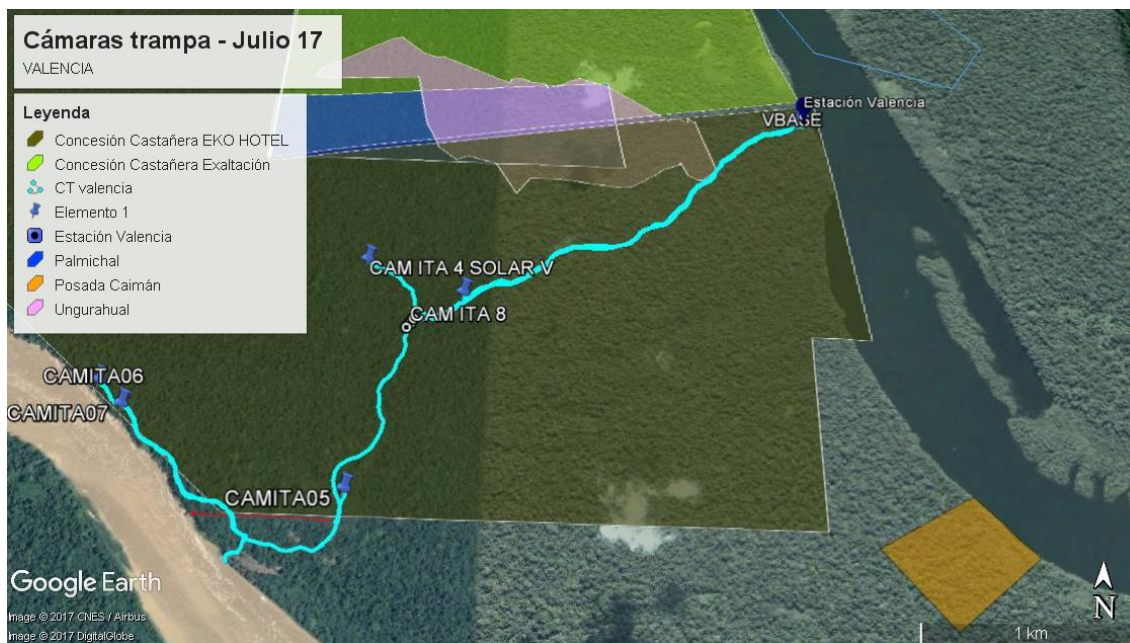
3.5. Results

A. General results

The results obtained in the monitoring of fauna with trap cameras in colpas within the area of the chestnut concession Eko Hotel in the lake Valencia, during the month of July / 2017 are presented. It was placed in a place of constant movement of fauna, recommended by Mr. Justo, inside the forest, in a collpa and in open trails: for a period of 25 days equivalent to a sampling effort of 3000 camera hours .

We found 18 species of mammals (07 orders, 11 families) and 13 species of birds (09 orders, 09 families). The best results for mammals were obtained from the cameras: CAM ITA 04-solar (located inside the forest) and CAM ITA 007 (located on an open track) with 10 species recorded in each one; As for birds the best results were with the cameras: CAM ITA 05 (located in the collpa) with 10 species registered.

3.5.1 Area of study and location of cameras



Map N° 01. Tracks and location of trap cameras

- Location. Coordinates:

Chart N° 03: Coordenadas de ubicación de las cámaras.

Ubicación CT - ITHC Junio 17			
Cámara Trampa	Coordenadas		
	Zona	X	Y
CAM ITA 04-solar	19 L	517668	8621379
CAM ITA 05		517696	8620127
CAM ITA 06		516380	8620655
CAM ITA 07		516524	8620531
CAM ITA 08		518194	8621195

Chart Nº 03: Total registers list.

Registros totales Valencia - Julio 2017					
Nº Cámara	Nombre común	Nombre científico	Familia	Registros	Horario
	Mamíferos				
	Añuje	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>	Dasyproctidae	54	6:17-17:17
	Ardilla	<i>Sciurus sp.</i>	Sciuridae	1	7:13
	Ardilla colorada	<i>Sciurus spadiceus</i>	Sciuridae	10	6:02-11:48
	Huamburushu	<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>	Felidae	3	19:35-1:27
	Machin blanco	<i>Cebus albifrons</i>	Cebidae	1	12:09
	Majaz	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	Cuniculidae	12	18:26-2:45
	Manco	<i>Eira barbara</i>	Mustelidae	2	10:53-12:10
	Nutria	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>	Mustelidae	1	8:05
	Ocelote	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Felidae	2	0:46-1:32
	Otorongo	<i>Panthera onca</i>	Felidae	1	22:08
	Rata	NN	NN	21	19:30-5:13
	Sachavaca	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	Tapiridae	4	18:36-4:24
	Sajino	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Tayassuidae	7	6:35-16:18
	Tamandua	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	Myrmecophagidae	1	5:24
CAM ITA 04	Tigrillo	<i>Leopardus sp.</i>	Felidae	2	18:11-20:50
CAM ITA 05	Venado	<i>Mazama sp.</i>	Cervidae	3	21:04-0:50
CAM ITA 06	Venado colorado	<i>Mazama americana</i>	Cervidae	9	6:18-4:08
CAM ITA 07	Zarigüeya	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	Didelphidae	5	20:21-1:23
CAM ITA 08	Aves				
	AveNN	NN	NN	6	6:05-17:08
	Chachalaca jaspeada	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	Cracidae	2	9:27-16:05
	Chotacabra	NN	Caprimulgidae	5	17:37-17:50
	Gallito-hormiguero de cara negra	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Formicariidae	3	5:56-8:11
	Gallito-hormiguero de gorro rufo	<i>Formicarius colma</i>	Formicariidae	7	6:32-16:46
	Halcón montes de ojo blanco	<i>Micrastur gilvicolis</i>	Falconidae	1	9:40
	PalomaNN	NN	Columbidae	2	9:11-15:54
	Pava de Spix	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Cracidae	3	5:52-16:51
	Perdiz	<i>Tinamus sp.</i>	Tinamidae	2	6:24-8:32
	Perdiz cinérea	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	Tinamidae	6	5:59-16:17
	Perdiz grande	<i>Tinamus major</i>	Tinamidae	1	16:47
	Relojero rufo	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Momotidae	1	10:22
	Trompertero de ala blanca	<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>	Psophiidae	12	5:43-17:32
	Reptiles				
	Iguano	<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	Teiidae	3	10:49-13:46

Chart N° 04: registered mammals taxonomy – Valencia

Registro total de Mamíferos - Valencia Julio 17			
Orden	Familia	Nombre científico	Nombre común
Artiodactyla	Tayassuidae	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Sajino
	Cervidae	<i>Mazama sp.</i>	Venado
		<i>Mazama americana</i>	Venado colorado
Didelphimorphia	Didelphidae	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	Zarigüeya
Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Eira barbara</i>	Manco
		<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>	Nutria
	Felidae	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelote
		<i>Leopardus sp.</i>	Tigrillo
		<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>	Huamburushu
		<i>Panthera onca</i>	Otorongo
Perissodactyla	Tapiridae	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	Sachavaca
Pilosa	Myrmecophagidae	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	Tamandúa
Primate	Cebidae	<i>Cebus albifrons</i>	Machin blanco
Rodentia	Dasyproctidae	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>	Añuje
	Cuniculidae	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	Majaz
	Sciuridae	<i>Sciurus spadiceus</i>	Ardilla colorada
		<i>Sciurus sp.</i>	Ardilla
	NN	NN	Rata
7	11(12)	17(18)	18

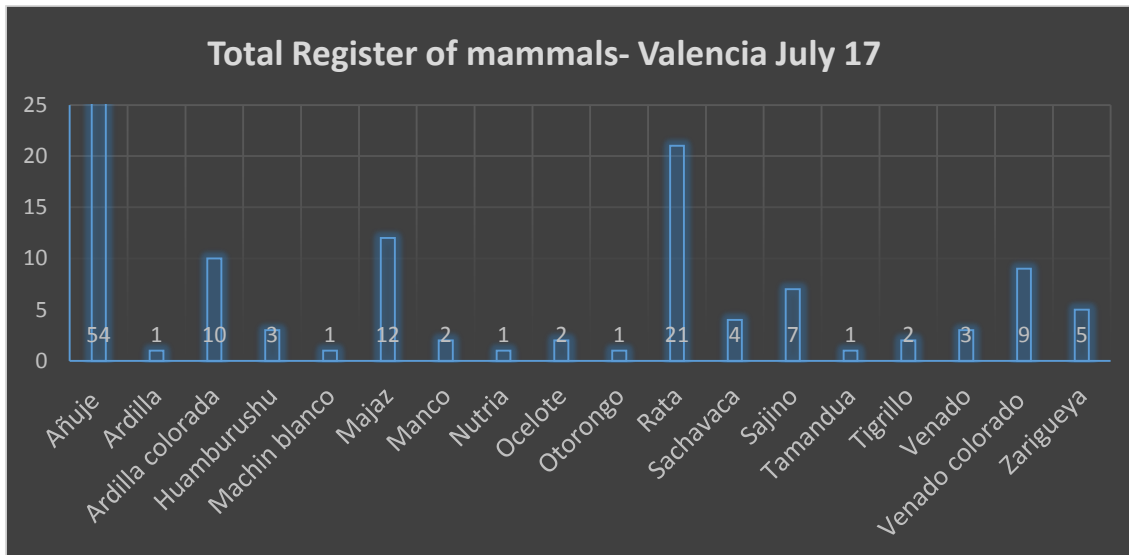
Tables Nos. 04 and 05 show the compilation of registered mammalian species, both taxonomically and in total records. The order Carnivora followed by the order Rodentia showed the largest number of species, with 06 and 05 species respectively, being the first location of the evaluated ones (compared to IGFS, ITHC) in which the above occurs.

The results show a very interesting species composition for mammals, since they have species in diverse strata of the trophic chain, from big and medium carnivores, and their natural prey, large and medium herbivores, insectivores and omnivores.

It is worth mentioning the record of the Otter - *Lontra longicaudis*, on the open track. These individuals (including the river wolves - *Pteronura brasiliensis*), cross and cross the forest to mobilize between bodies of water, however is not frequent. The record of the other Mustelido, the manco - *Eira barbara*, constitutes a video in which three individuals are appreciated, probably an adult (female) accompanied by two offspring. Also, the first record of the otorongo - *Phantera onca*; in addition unlike previous monitoring there have been registered huanganas - *Tayassu pecari*.

The records of Huamburushu - *Leopardus wiedii* and ocelot - *Leopardus pardalis*, occurred only on the open track with the cameras CAM ITA 06 and CAM ITA 007, demonstrating that they prefer to walk along the open trails and paths.

Adult and juvenile individuals of sachavaca - *Tapirus terrestris*,
The results reflect the good state of conservation of the area, which corroborates what is appreciated by the naked eye through the identification of families and indicator species in the floristic composition of the forest itself, thus regulating in this way the interrelationships of both fauna and flora.



Graphic Nº 05: Total of mammals register in Valencia in July 2017

In terms of abundance, in total, 139 records of mammals were obtained, from Chart Nº 01, 38.8% of them are recorded with 54 records, followed by rats, which are not necessary for this sampling, mazaz, squirrel Colored deer and sajinos, obtained average numbers of sightings, adding among these 29.5% of the total. The registration of a solitary white machin - *Cebus albifrons*, on the forest floor and also mobilizing for the same is not very frequent. The record of the otorgongo was given in the chamber placed in the forest, CAM ITA 04-solar, the distance to the individual is wide, however it is noted the spots and the size of the body with which it can be identified to the species.

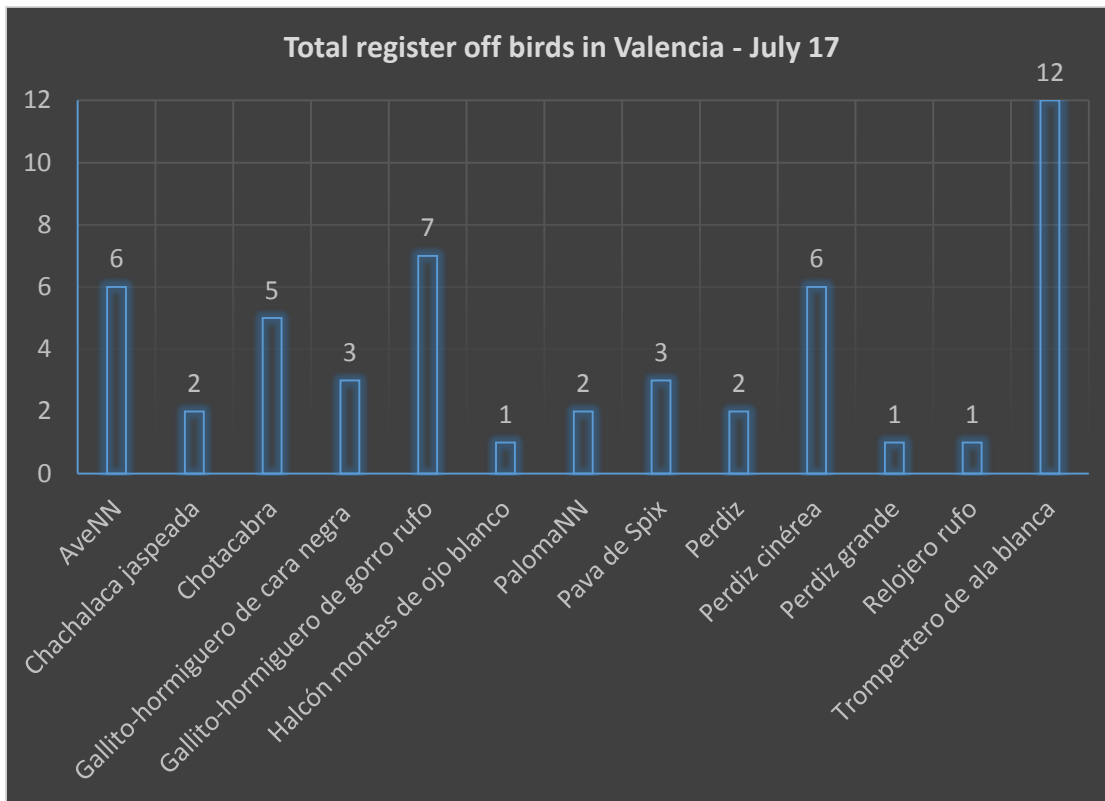
Chart Nº 05: Registered birds taxonomy – Valencia

Registro total de Aves - Valencia Julio 17			
Orden	Familia	Nombre científico	Nombre común
Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	NN	Chotacabra
Coraciiformes	Momotidae	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Relojero rufo
Columbiformes	Columbidae	NN	PalomaNN
Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Micrastur gilvicollis</i>	Halcón montes de ojo blanco
Galliformes	Cracidae	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	Chachalaca jaspeada
		<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Pava de Spix
Gruiformes	Psophiidae	<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>	Trompertero de ala blanca
NN	NN	NN	AveNN
Passeriformes	Formicariidae	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Gallito-hormiguero de cara negra
		<i>Formicarius colma</i>	Gallito-hormiguero de gorro rufo
Tinamiformes	Tinamidae	<i>Tinamus sp.</i>	Perdiz
		<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	Perdiz cinérea
		<i>Tinamus major</i>	Perdiz grande
9	9	10(13)	13

Table No. 06 shows the total of recorded bird species and their taxonomic classification, obtaining 09 orders distributed in 09 families, with 13 species in total. Unlike mammals, in birds the number of orders obtained equals the number of families, the most specimen being the Tinamiformes with the Tinamidae family.

The record of chotacabras constitutes the first one so far and was given only in the CAM ITA 007 located on the open track (nocturnal bird, its registration occurred in similar hours

always), mention is made of the recorder of the rufo watchmaker - *Baryphthengus martii*, Which although it is distributed in the country in the whole low Amazon, is not common to observe it, still less in the floor of the forest walking. Also, a prey was recorded, the white-footed hawk - *Micrastur gilvicollis* in the chamber (CAM ITA 05) located in the collpa, is observed ("back") in the characteristic position of these birds when hunting an individual (With the wings open).



Graphic Nº 06: Total of birds registered in Valencia

The total number of records for birds was 51. Figure 02 shows the abundance by species, of which the white-winged trumpeter - *Psophia leucoptera* represents 23.5% of the total with 12 sightings, followed by the cockroach ant nest - *Formicarius* fills with 07 records (13.7% of the total).

B. Photo gallery.

Mammals



Photo Nº 06: Machín blanco – *Cebus albifrons* en suelo del bosque

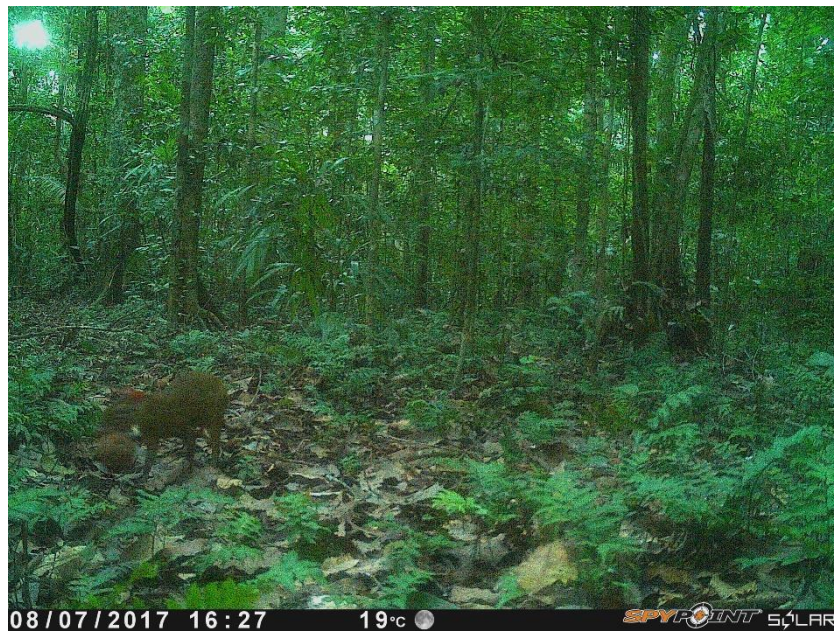


Photo Nº 07: Añuje – *Dasyprocta variegata* with a chesnut in its mouth



Photo N° 08: Sachavaca – *Tapirus terrestris*



Photo N° 09: Ocelote – *Leopardus pardalis*



Photo Nº 10: Nutria – *Lontra longicaudis*



Photo Nº 11: Huamburushu – *Leopardus wiedii*



Photo Nº 12: Huamburushu – *Leopardus wiedii*



Photo Nº 13: Sachavaca – *Tapirus terrestres*



Photo Nº 14: Tamandúa – *Tamandua tetradactyla*

- Aves



Photo Nº 15: Trompetero de ala blanca – *Psophia leucoptera*



Photo Nº 16: Garaco – *Ortalis guttata*



Photo Nº 17: Relojero rufo – *Baryphthengus martii*



Photo Nº 18: Pava de spix – *Penelope jacquacu*