

ECOLOGICAL REPORT

MAY 2017

ITA-INKATERRA ASOCIACIÓN



ITA  
>INKATERRA<  
ASOCIACIÓN

## I. POINT COUNTS REPORT

**1.1 SAMPLING AREA:** Inkaterra Guides Field Station – Vegetable garden.

**1.2 DATE:** May 6th, 2017

**1.3 BEGINNING HOUR:** 5:45 am      **ENDING HOUR:** 6:50 am

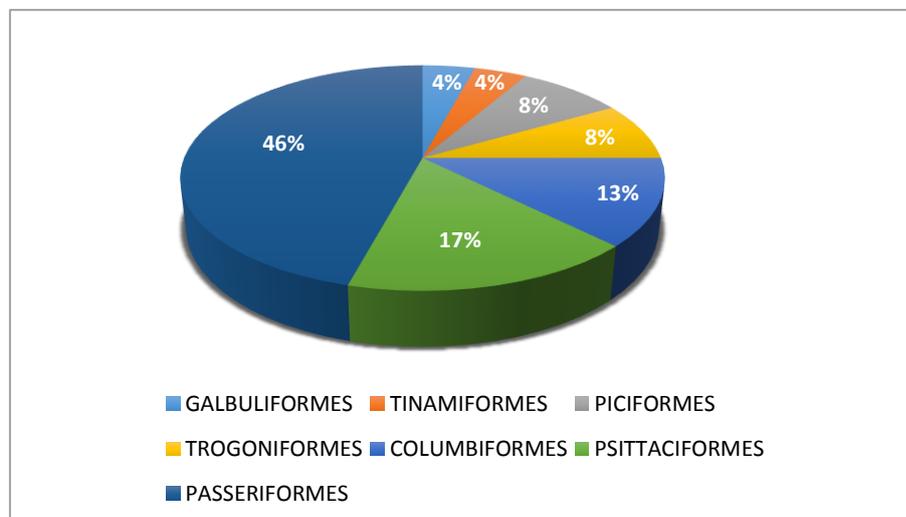
**1.4 PARTICIPANTS:** Noe Huaraca and Andreina Méndez

### 1.5 OBJECTIVES:

- 1.5.1. To complement the Inkaterra Guides Field Station's underbrush birds diversity list.
- 1.5.2. To establish the registered bird species' abundances parameters patterns.
- 1.5.3. To understand the differences between bird wildlife compositions according by its habitat.

**1.6 METHODOLOGY:** The Point Count method (Ralph et al., 1995; Ralph, 1996; MINAM, 2015) was employed, which consists in staying at a point station for 10 minutes, while recording all the birds seen and heard. The distance between points is 150 meters. To identify the captured species the book Birds of Peru (Schulenberg, et al. 2007) and the List of Birds from Peru (Plenge, 2016) were utilized.

**1.7 RESULTS:** 4 Point stations were evaluated, where 24 species belonging to 14 families and 7 orders were registered. The richest order was Passeriformes, with 11 species, followed by Psittaciformes with 4 species, Columbiformes with 3 species, Trogoniformes and Piciformes both with 2 species each, and Tinamiformes and Galbuliformes con 1 species each.



**Graphic 1. Number of species by Taxonomical order**

It is important to point out that only two species were registered both by spotting and listening. These species were the *Monasa nigrifrons* or Black fronted Nunbird” and the *Ramphocelus nigrogularis* or Masked crimson Tanager. Many bird species were listened at the underbrush in point station 4, due to its proximity to an area dominated by a “*cecropia*” tree. Among those most relatively abundant species were the *Brotogeris cyanoptera* or Cobalt winged Parakeet (N=5); the *Ramphocelus nigrogularis* or Masked crimson Tanager (N=3) and the *Amazona ochrocephala* or Yellow crowned Parrot (N=2). Finally, all species are listed as Least Concern according to the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature).

**Chart 1. Taxonomical Classification of the species registered by Point counts**

ORDER	FAMILY	NAME	SPECIES	REGISTRY
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>	Columbidae	Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	L
		Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	L
		Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	L
<b>GALBULIFORMES</b>	Bucconidae	Black fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	S
<b>PASSERIFORMES</b>	Cotingidae	Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	L
	Formicariidae	Black faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	L
	Icteridae	Orange backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>	L
	Thamnophilidae	Plumbeous Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza hyperythra</i>	L
		Rufous fronted Antthrush	<i>Formicarius rufifrons</i>	L
		Black spotted Bare-eye	<i>Plegopsis negromaculata</i>	L
		Black throated Antbird	<i>Myrmophylax atrothorax</i>	L
		Plain winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	L
	Thraupidae	Masked Crimson Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus nigrogularis</i>	S
	Troglodytidae	Trush like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	L
	Tyrannidae	Bright rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	L
<b>PICIFORMES</b>	Capitonidae	Eubucco richardsoni	<i>Lemon throated Barbet</i>	L
	Picidae	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	L
<b>PSITTACIFORMES</b>	Psittacidae	Cobalt winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>	L
		Yellow crowned Parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	L
		Blue headed Macaw	<i>Primolius couloni</i>	L
		Blue headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	L
<b>TINAMIFORMES</b>	Tinamidae	Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	L
<b>TROGONIFORMES</b>	Trogonidae	Black tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanuros</i>	L
		Violaceous Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	L

Type of registry: L (listened), S (spotted).

## II. BIRD BANDING REPORT

**2.1 SAMPLING AREA:** Inkaterra Guides Field Station - Palmetum

**2.2 DATE:** 22nd to 26th, April 2017

**2.3 PARTICIPANTS:** Noe Huaraca y Andreina Méndez

**2.4 OBJECTIVES:**

**2.4.1** To complement the Inkaterra Guides Field Station's birds list with species from canopy and underbrush.

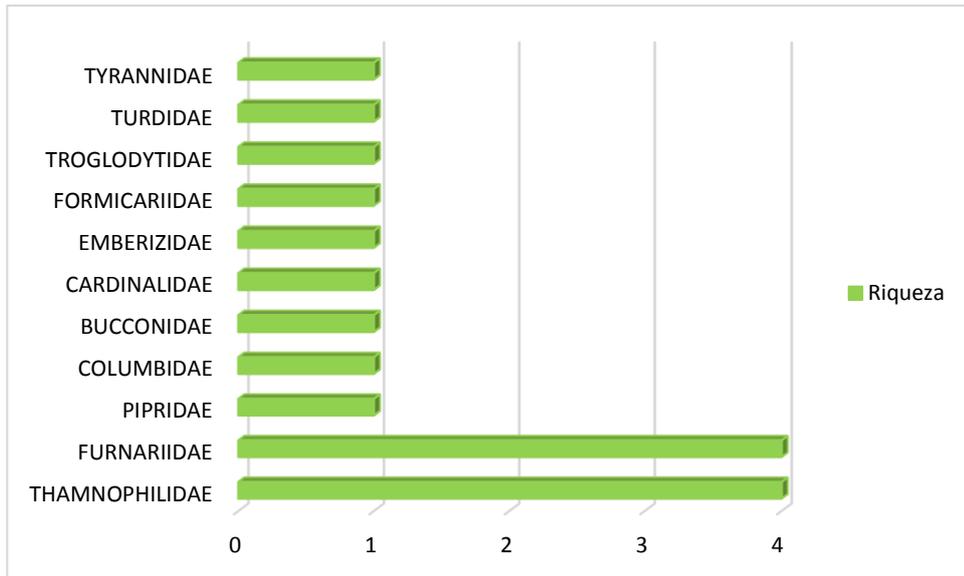
**2.4.2** To establish the registered bird species' abundances parameters patterns.

**2.4.3** To understand the different bird species' migration tactics.

**2.5 METHODOLOGY:** 12 Mist Nets were employed for this activity, all 12 meters long and 2.5 meters width. The nets were placed at the surroundings of the Palmetum area. Field work started at 5:30 am. At 11:00, all nets were closed and then reopened from 2:30 pm to 5:00 pm. The nets were checked every 30 minutes. After recover the captured birds from the net, they were transported to the processing area in cloth bags, and then the birds were ringed and biometrically evaluated. To identify the captured species the book *Birds from Peru* (Schulenberg, et al. 2007) and the *List of Birds from Peru* (Plenge, 2016) were utilized.

**2.6 RESULTS:** 17 species were captured, all of them belonging to 11 families and 3 orders. 18 species were new captures (64.3%) and 10 species were re-captures (35.7%). Families *Thamnophilidae* and *Furnariidae* shown the highest richness rate with 4 species each, while other families only got one species captured for each one of them. Likewise, the highest relative abundant families were *Thamnophilidae* and *Pipridae* with 7 subjects captured for each one of them. The species *Pipra fasciicauda* or Band Tailed Manakin was the most abundant one, with 5 new captures and 2 re-captures. This indicates us the species' preference for the Palmetum and its wide distribution range over all the IGFS station.

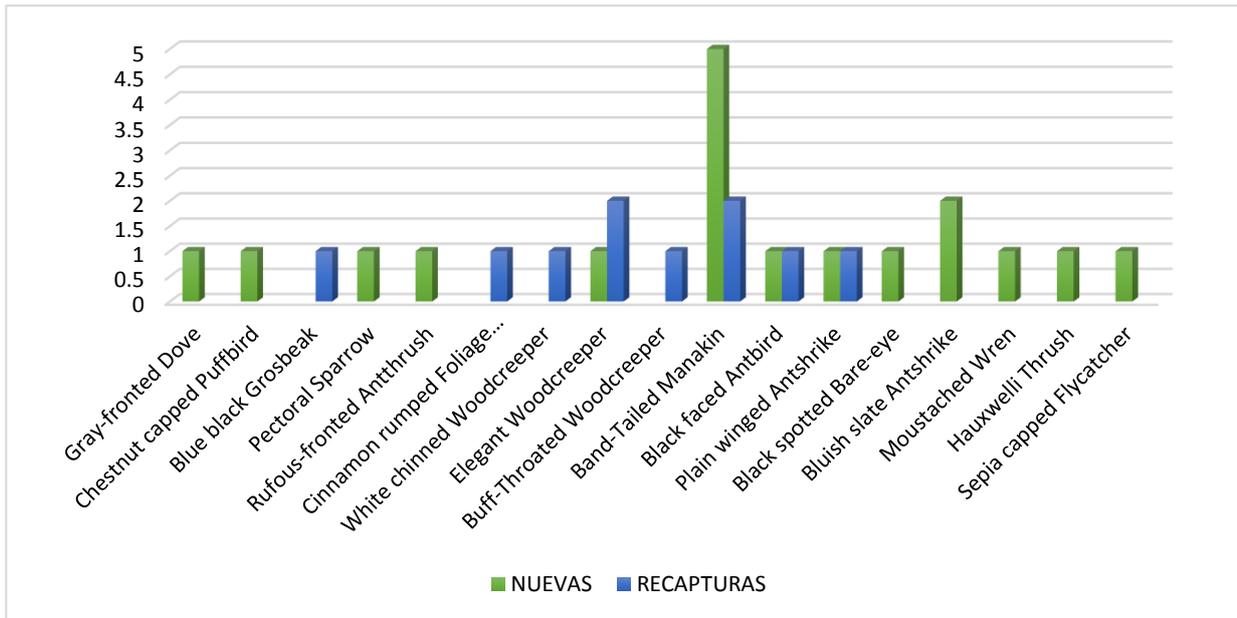
Finally, all captured species are listed as Least Concern according with the IUCN "International Union for Conservation of Nature".



**Graphic 2. Total bird number by Taxonomical family**

**Chart 2. Taxonomical classification bird species captured by Mist Nets**

ORDER	FAMILY	NAME	SPECIES
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>	Columbidae	Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
<b>GALBULIFORMES</b>	Bucconidae	Chestnut capped Puffbird	<i>Bucco macrodactylus</i>
<b>PASSERIFORMES</b>	Cardinalidae	Blue black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanooides</i>
	Emberizidae	Pectoral Sparrow	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>
	Formicariidae	Rufous-fronted Antthrush	<i>Formicarius rufifrons</i>
	Furnariidae	Cinnamon rumped Foliage gleaner	<i>Phylidor phyrrodes</i>
		White chinned Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>
		Elegant Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>
		Buff-Throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>
	Pipridae	Band-Tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>
	Thamnophilidae	Black faced Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>
		Plain winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>
		Black spotted Bare-eye	<i>PhLegopsis nigromaculata</i>
Bluish slate Antshrike		<i>Thamnomanes schistogynus</i>	
Troglodytidae	Moustached Wren	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>	
Turdidae	Hauxwelli Thrush	<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>	
Tyrannidae	Sepia capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	



**Graphic 3. Number of new captured and re-captured subjects by species**

### 2.7 PHOTO GALLERY



**Photo 1. Moustached Wren**



**Photo 2. Pectoral Sparrow**



**Photo 3. Elegant Woodcreeper**



**Photo 4. Black faced Antbird**



**Photo 5. Chestnut capped Puffbird Gleaner**



**Photo 6. Cinnamon rumped Foliage Gleaner**

Project: Wildlife monitoring

### III. TRAP CAMERAS REPORT

Data analysis from the 1st to the 30<sup>th</sup>, April 2017 is hereby submitted.

#### 3.1 SITE:

The camera is currently monitoring and artificial salt lick, located at the following UTM coordinates: Zone 19L, X: 494873 Y: 8614535, 286 meters from IGFS.



Image Nº 01: Salt lick map area – CAM ITA 03

#### 3.2 METHODOLOGY:

Data was obtained through the use of trap cameras. Bushnell Nature View cameras were employed for this task, all programmed in hybrid mode (photo shooting and video recording), 24 hours a day with infrared light on. The cameras were located at the artificial salt lick area, alongside a tuna oil-bait, for monitoring the wildlife activity near the surroundings of the IGFS.

#### 3.3 RESULTS

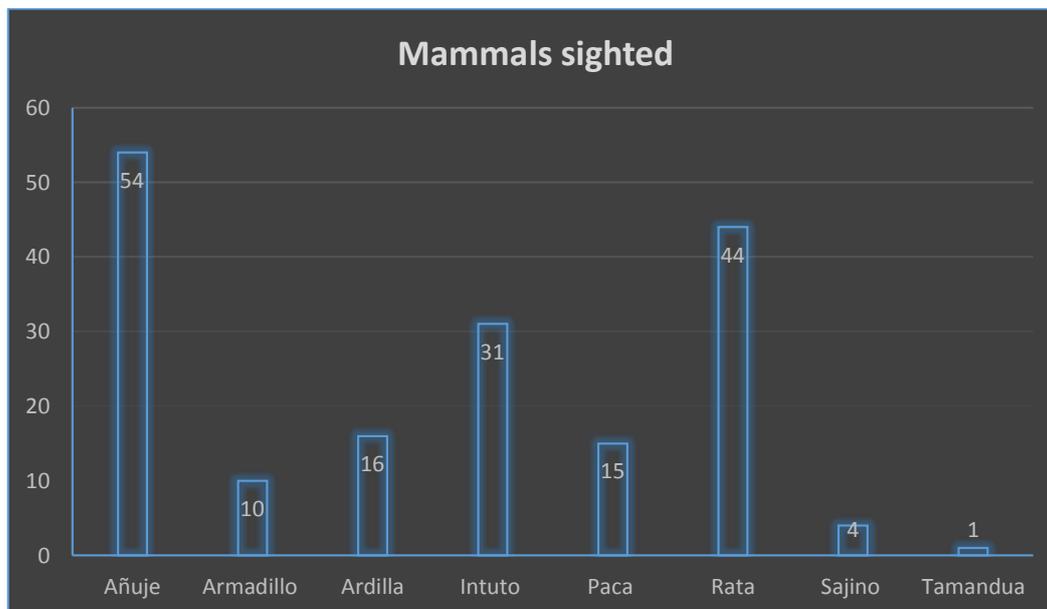
After a 30 days of sampling activities (720 hours – camera), 679 photos were obtained. 322 of those photos are useful (47.72% of effectiveness). The rest are pictures that show no wildlife presence at all (the cameras were triggered by falling leaves, the wind, nearby plants, or others).

194 subjects were registered, all belonging to 8 mammals species. 37 subjects registered for 12 bird species and 4 subjects registered for one unidentified species. 2 subjects for 2 species of reptiles were also registered.

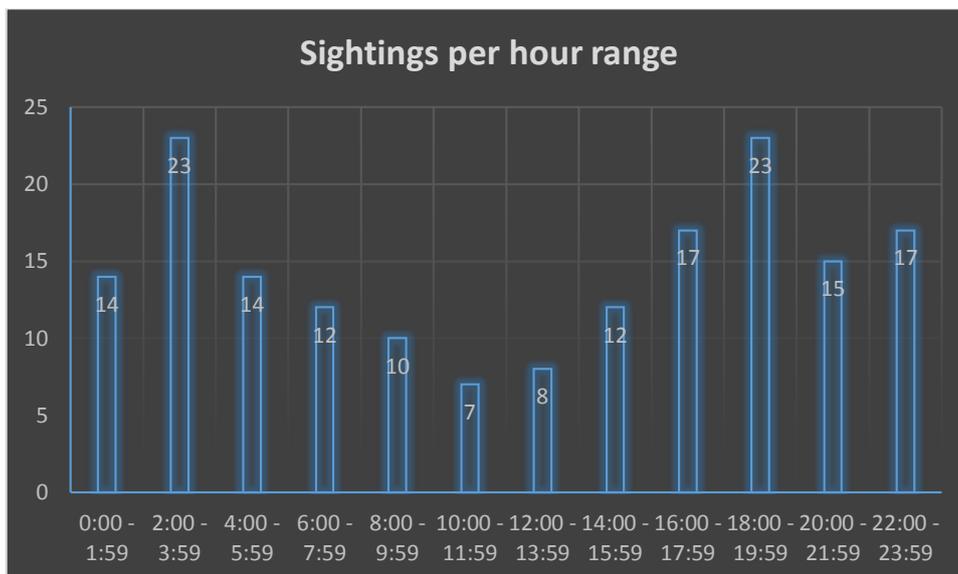
Chart 3. April 2017 registry

Resumen de registros - Abril 2017					
Nº Cámara	Nombre común	Nombre científico	Familia	Registros	Horario
CAM-ITA 03	<b>Mamíferos</b>				
	Añuje	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>	Dasyproctidae	54	5:33-17:34
	Armadillo	<i>Dasyopus sp.</i>	Dasypodidae	10	07:08-04:57
	Ardilla	<i>Sciurus spadiceus</i>	Sciuridae	16	7:45-16:13
	Intuto	<i>Didelphus sp.</i>	Diselphidae	31	17:53-03:25
	Paca	<i>Agouti paca</i>	Cuniculidae	15	18:08-01:50
	Rata	NN	NN	44	18:18-04:46
	Sajino	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Tayassuidae	4	06:25-12:18
	Tamandua	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	Myrmecophagidae	1	6:26
	<b>Aves</b>				
	Ave NN	NN	NN	7	07:23-12:19
	Gallito-Hormiguero de cara negra	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Formicariidae	7	7:17-16:35
	Gorrión de pectoral	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	Embereizidae	1	13:25
	Jejenero de garganta ceniza	<i>Conopophaga peruaviana</i>	Conopophagidae	1	10:55
	Lechuza	NN	Strigidae	1	17:51
	Paloma	NN	Columbidae	1	8:59
	Paloma	<i>Geotrygon sp.</i>	Columbidae	1	7:47
	Paloma	<i>Leptotila sp.</i>	Columbidae	1	13:41
	Perdiz	<i>Tinamus sp.</i>	Tinamidae	2	05:55-15:43
	Perdiz grande	<i>Tinamus major</i>	Tinamidae	9	06:11-17:13
	Pucacunga	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Cracidae	3	06:07-08:04
	Trompetero de ala blanca	<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>	Psophiidae	3	10:01-16:42
	<b>Reptiles</b>				
	Motelo	<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	Testudinidae	1	17:06
	Iguano	<i>Tupinanbis sp.</i>	Teiidae	1	13:24

### 3.3.1 Mammals:

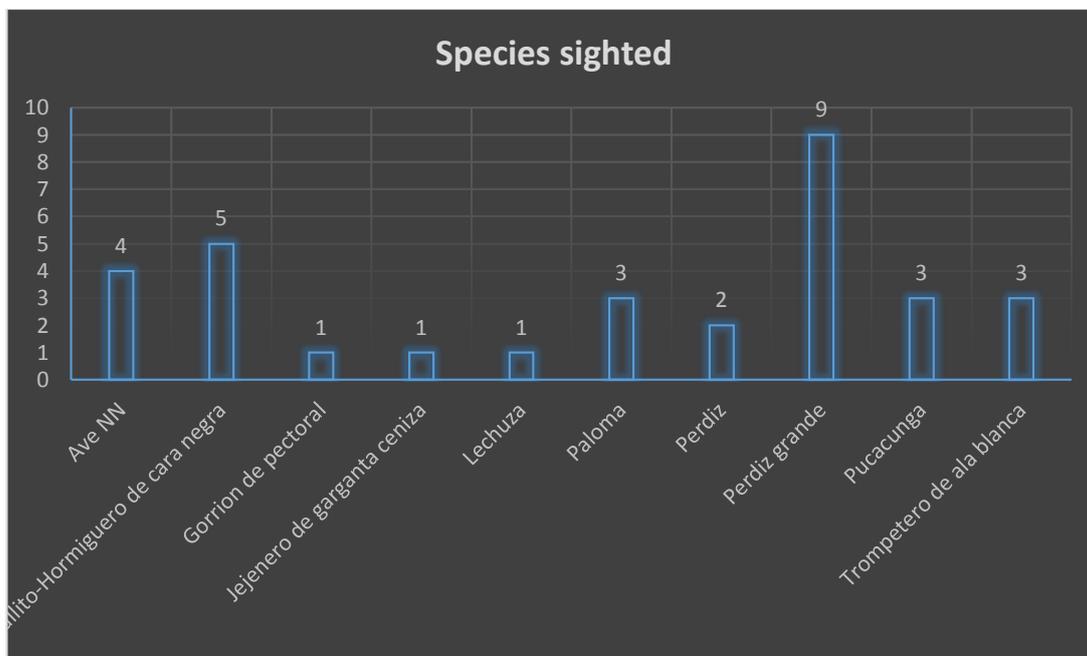


Graphic 4. Monthly abundance of mammals sighted

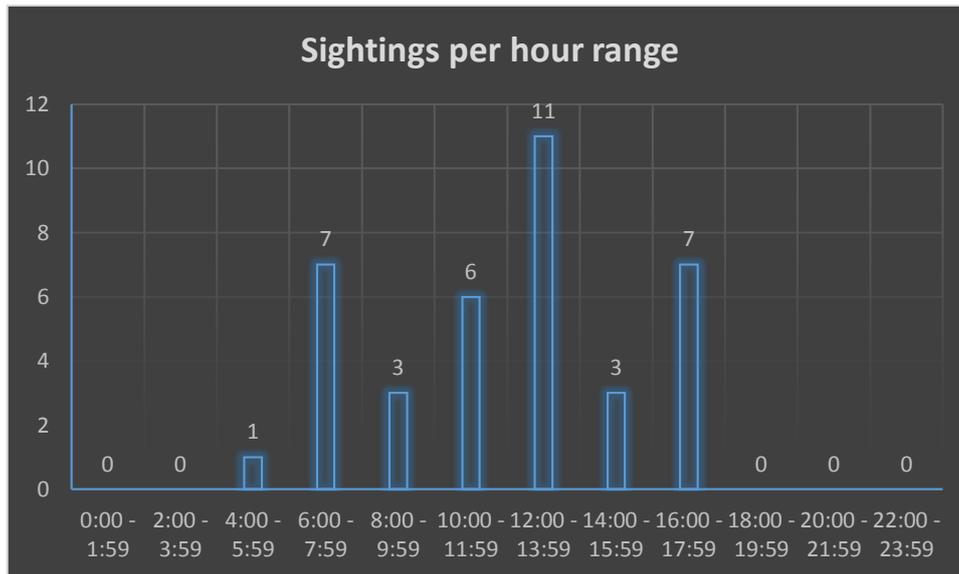


Graphic 5. Mammals' sightings per hour range

### 3.3.2 Birds:



Graphic 6. Monthly abundance of birds sighted



**Graphic 7.** Birds sighted per hour range

Chart 3 indicates a total of 214 subjects registered, all belonging to 22 species: 8 mammals, 12 birds and 2 reptiles, all distributed in 16 families. This data was obtained after 30 days of monitoring.

Graphic 4 shows that rats, agoutis and opossums compose the 73% of sighted mammals, but Armadillos and Tamaduas are relevant. In accordance to graphic 5, sightings were higher before dawn, between the 2:00 and 4:00 hours. They diminished during noon and increased again at dusk, during 18:00 and 20:00 hours, when the sightings of mammals reached their peak once again.

Graphic 6 and 7 indicate that the 54% of bird sightings shown the black-faced antthrush, the great tinamou, the spix's guan and the pale-winged trumpeter. The 40% of the sightings only contained the last three aforementioned birds, something very particular due to the fact that those are big-size birds that prefer being at terrain's level, and therefore, are not usually registered by other means at the Station. An increase or decrease trend of sightings during certain hours is not shown through the data obtained; however, bird wildlife was very lively during noon hours, and at dawn and dusk.

Photo Gallery:



Photo N° 01: Spix's Guan - *Penelope jacquacu*



Photo N° 02: Agouti - *Dasyprocta variegata*



Photo N° 03: Collared peccary - *Tayassu tajacu*



Photo N° 04: Armadillo - *Dasypus sp.*



Photo N° 05: Red squirrel - *Sciurus spadiceus*



Photo N° 06: Lowland paca - *Agouti paca*



Photo N° 07: Yellow-footed tortoise - *Chelonoidis denticulata*



Photo N° 08: Iguana - *Tupinanbis sp.*



Photo N° 09: Pucacunga - *Penelope jacquacu*



Photo N° 10: Tamandua - *Tamandua tetradactyla*



Photo N° 10: Great tinamou - *Tinamus major*



Photo N° 11: Great tinamou - *Tinamus major*



Photo N° 12: Pale-winged trumpeter - *Psophia leucoptera*



Photo N° 13: Armadillo – *Dasypus sp.*



Photo N° 14: Lowland paca – *Agouti paca*



Photo N° 15: Red squirrel– *Sciurus spadiceus*