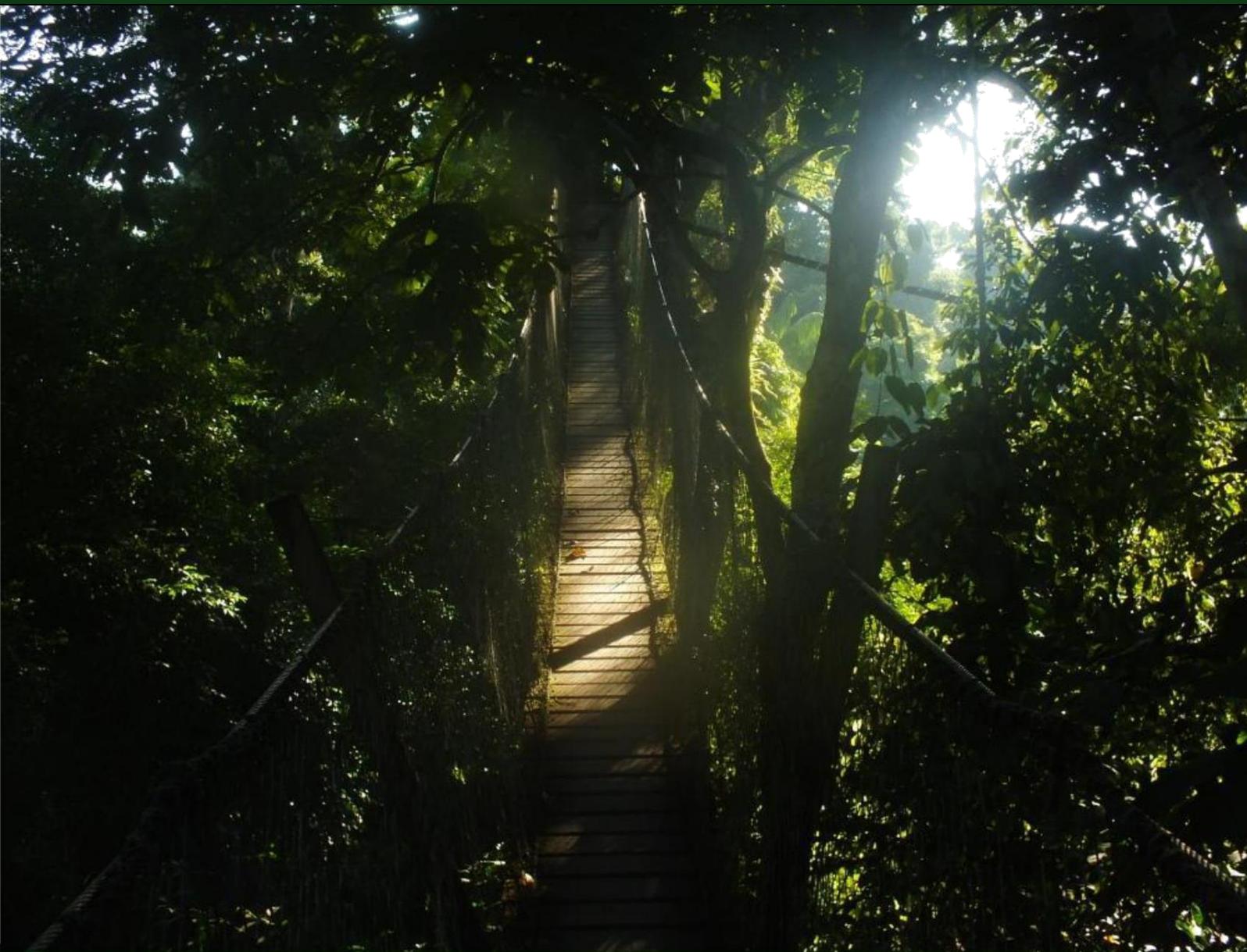


ECOLOGICAL
REPORT

JANUARY 2017
INKATERRA GUIDES
FIELD STATION



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ASOCIACIÓN

INKATERRA GUIDES FIELD STATION ECOLOGICAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

INKATERRA Guides Field Station (IGFS) is located at Madre de Dios River's left border, 20 km from Puerto Maldonado City. It's a 40-minute journey from the city to the IGFS by boat. The station is near to RollIn Island and Inkaterra Reserva Amazónica (ITRA).

STUDY AREA

The area where many diverse species were registered comprehends the saltlicks near the IGFS path system, which coordinates are 0495092 m E and 8614756 m S. The yellow mark in Image 1 indicates the trap-camera deployed at the site.

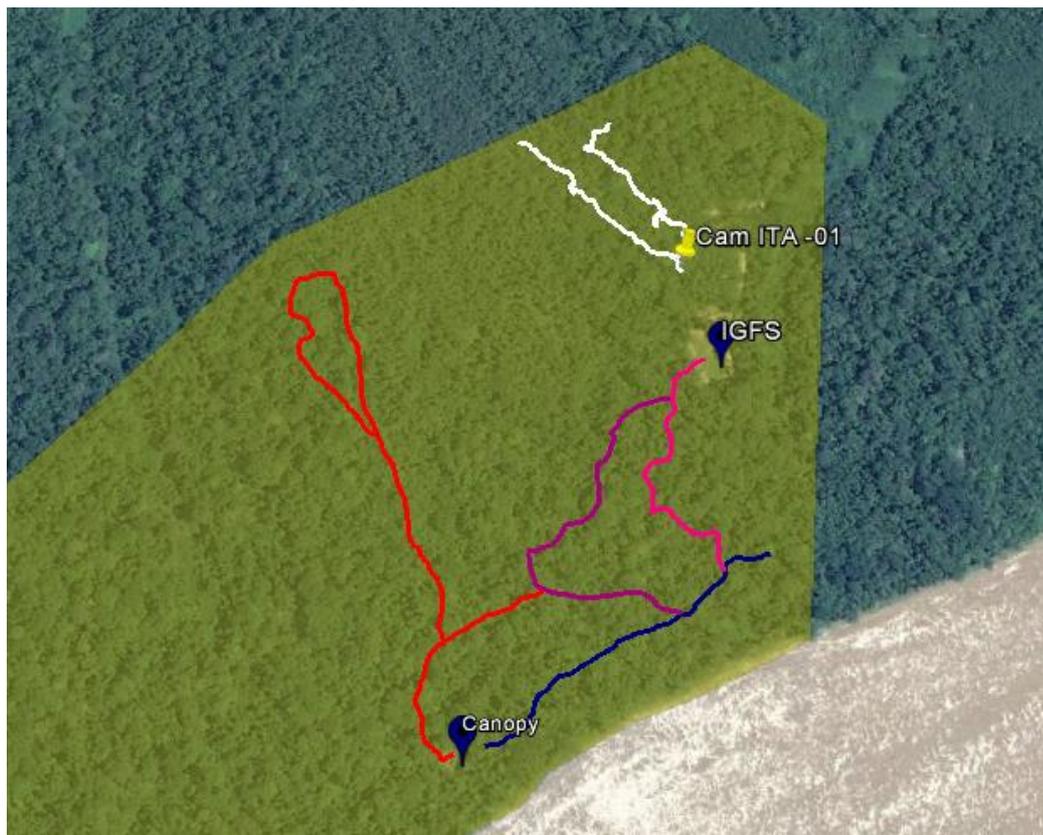


Image 1. Trap Camera location and animals' route georeferencing.

Brown route line: Access to IGFS
Blue route line: Canopy path
Red route line: Swamp path

Fuchsia and purple route line: New paths
White route line: Animals' route

METHODS

Data was obtained using one Bushnell Trap Cameras programmed on hybrid capture mode. The camera was deployed for testing at a place that was identified before as a wildlife walkthrough transect, as shown by Image 1.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Been functioning for 15 days, 360 hours, the trap camera has registered the following information about wildlife at IGFS surroundings.

Chart 1. Summary of data obtained by the trap cameras

Camera	Common name	Nominal name	Hour frame	Sightings
MAMMALS				
CAM ITA 01	Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>	From 12:27 to 16:06	5
	Squirrel	<i>Sciurus sp</i>	From 6:44 to 9:28	3
	Possum	<i>Opossum sp</i>	From 20:50 to 21:40	2
	Lowland Paca	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	21:25:00	1
	Rat	<i>Desconocido</i>	From 18:36 to 4:27	36
	Ocelot	<i>Leopardus sp</i>	21:17:00	1
BIRDS				
	Ruddy quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	From 6:44 to 13:24	9
	Violaceous quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon violaceae</i>	From 7:35 to 16:42	7
Total				64

64 subjects were identified, all from 8 species, ranging from birds and mammals. The most frequent sighted subjects were rats (which species was not identified), being registered from 18:36 hours to 4:27, a twelve-hour registration activity. These sightings occurred during nighttime.



Picture 1. Ruddy quail-dove (*Geotrygon montana*)



Picture 2. Agouti (*Dasyprocta variegata*)



Picture 3. Margay (*Leopardus wiedii*)



Picture 4. Rat (species unknown)



Picture 5. Possum (*Didelphus* sp)

PLACE: Inkaterra Guides Field Station, Bio-garden area.

DATE: January 30th to February 1st, 2017

METHODOLOGY: Mist nets were employed for this operation. A total of twelve were placed at the Bio-garden surroundings, which were deployed from 5.15 h to 17.00 h. Besides, the Point Count method was used for bird monitoring at the underwood and forest canopy areas. To identify the registered birds' species, the books "Birds of Peru" (Schulenberg et al., 2007) and "List of the birds of Peru" (Manuel Plenge, 2016) were consulted.

RESULTS: 46 subjects were captured, all of them divided in 20 species belonging to 13 Families and 5 Orders. The most representative Family was Thamnophilidae, counting 5 species (25%), which most notorious trait is being insectivorous. The species with the highest relative number of subjects registered was the *Pipra fasciicauda* (Band-Tailed Manakin) from the Pipridae Family: 7 subjects captured (15.2%). Furthermore, the species *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii* (Curl-Crested Arasari) was captured, which is considered as Near Threatened by the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture.

Chart 2. Birds' taxonomic classification by mist nest

ORDER	FAMILY	SPECIES	NAME
APODIFORMES	Trochilidae	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	Rufous-breasted Hermit
COLUMBIFORMES	Columbidae	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove
		<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	Gray-fronted Dove
CORACIIFORMES	Alcedinidae	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Green and rufous Kingfisher
		<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	American Pygmy Kingfisher
PASSERIFORMES	Cardinalidae	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanooides</i>	Blue-black Grosbeak
	Formicariidae	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Black-faced Antthrush
		<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	Straight-billed Woodcreeper
	Furnariidae	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>	Elegant Woodcreeper
	Incetae	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated Saltator
	Pipridae	<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>	Band-Tailed Manakin
	Thamnophilidae	<i>Hypocnemis peruviana</i>	Peruvian Warbling-Antbird
		<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>	White-backed Antbird
		<i>Pyriglena leuconota</i>	White-backed Fire-eye
		<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>	Black-spotted Antbird
	Thamnophilidae	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>	Band-tailed Antbird
	Thraupidae	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager
	Troglodytidae	<i>Thryothorus leucotis</i>	Buff-breasted Wren
Turdidae	<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>	Hauxwelli Thrush	
PICIFORMES	Ramphastidae	<i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i>	Curl Crested Arasari

Chart 3. Number of captured and recaptured birds

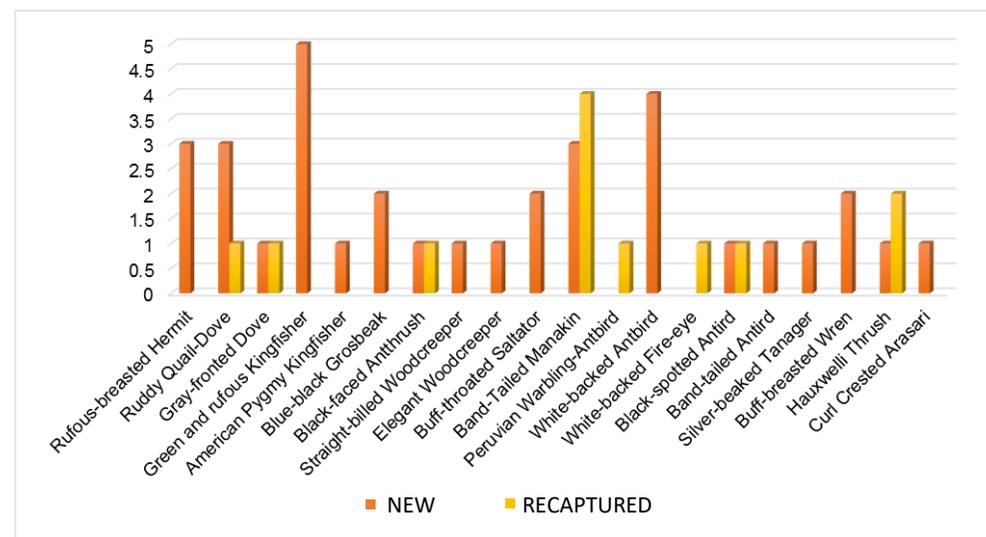
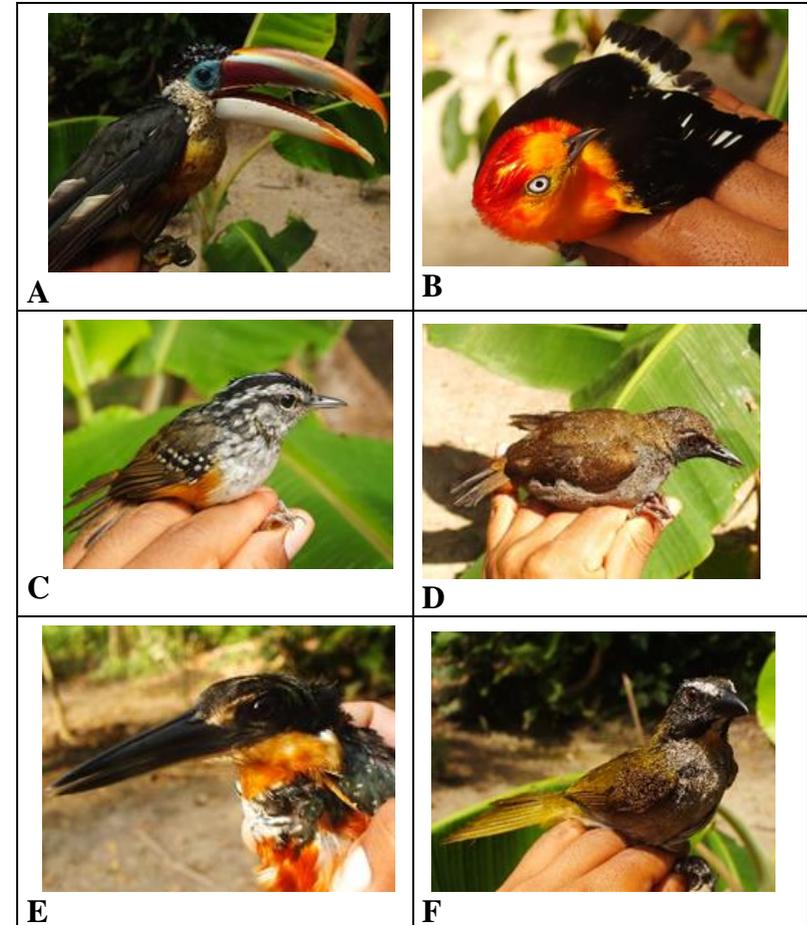


Chart 4. Registered species by Count Points

NAME	SPECIES	REGISTRY
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Columba plumbea</i>	E
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Columba subvinacea</i>	E
Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	E
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	E
Black-faced Antrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	E
Purple throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	E
Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	E
Black-faced Cotinga	<i>Conioptilon mcilhennyi</i>	E
Buff-Throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	E
Black-faced Antrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	E
Plumbeous Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza hyperythra</i>	E
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>	E
Rufous-fronted Antthrush	<i>Formicarius rufifrons</i>	E
Russet backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	V
Silver-Beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	V
Thrush-Like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	E
Black-billed Trush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>	E
Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>	E
White-Throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	E
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i>	E
Black-Tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	E

Registered by E (listened) or V (spotted)

Photo gallery. Captured bird species



Bird Species: Curl-Crested Arasari (A); Band-Tailed Manakin (B); Peruvian Warbling-Antbird (C); Black-faced Antthrush (D); Green and rufous Kingfisher (E) and Buff-throated Saltator (F)