

ECOLOGICAL REPORT

APRIL 2017  
INKATERRA ASSOCIATION



ITA  
›INKATERRA‹  
ASOCIACIÓN

# I. POINT COUNTS REPORT

**1.1. SAMPLING ÁREA:** Inkaterra Guides Field Station - Palmetum

**1.2. DATE:** April 06th, 2017

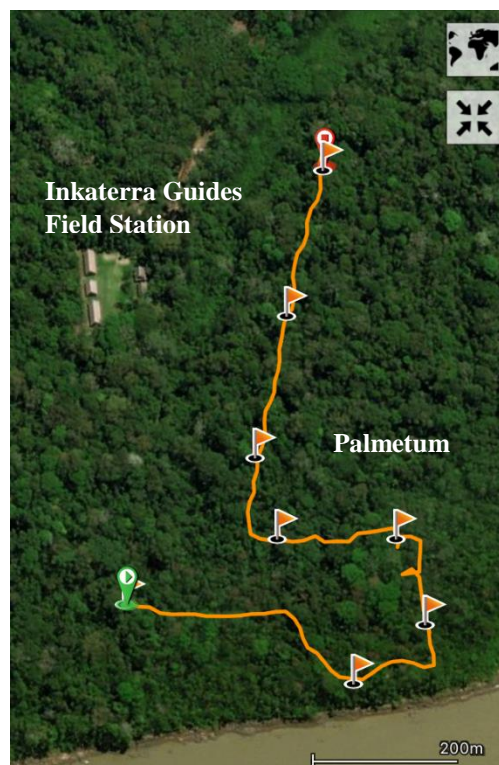
**1.3. STARTING HOUR:** 5:35 h      **CLOSING HOUR:** 7:25 h

**1.4. PARTICIPANTS:** Noe Huaraca y Andreina Méndez

**1.5. OBJECTIVES:**

- 1.5.1 To complement bird wildlife diversity monitoring by including canopy and underbrush forest bird species of Inkaterra Guides Field Station.
- 1.5.2 To establish the registered bird species' abundance parameters patterns.
- 1.5.3 To understand the differences between bird wildlife compositions according by its habitat.

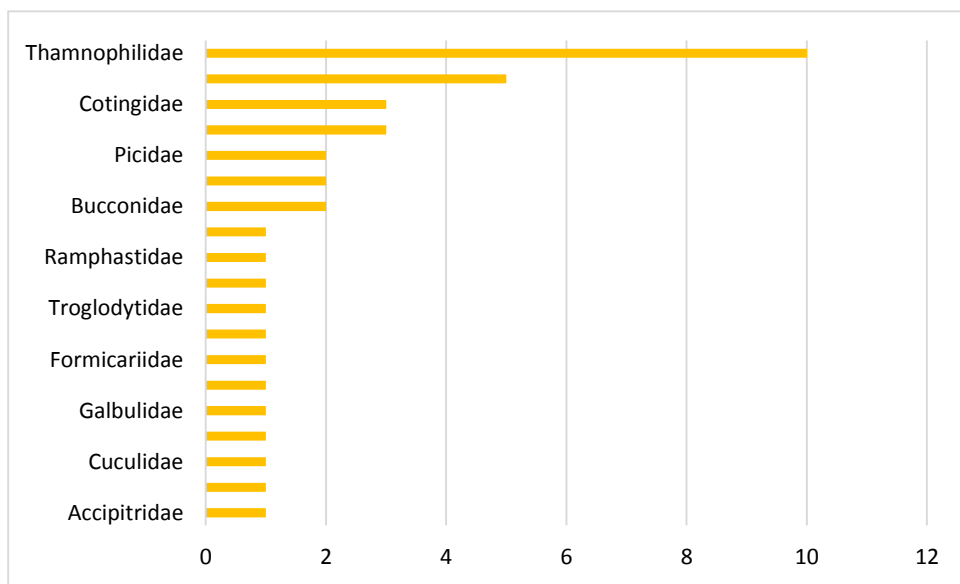
**1.6. METODOLOGÍA:** The Point Count method (Ralph et al., 1995; Ralph, 1996; MINAM, 2015) was employed, which consists in staying at a point station for 10 minutes, while recording all the birds seen and heard. The distance between points is 150 meters. This month, the evaluation was performed at the trail way depicted by Image 1.



**Image 1. Sampling area and Point Counts map**

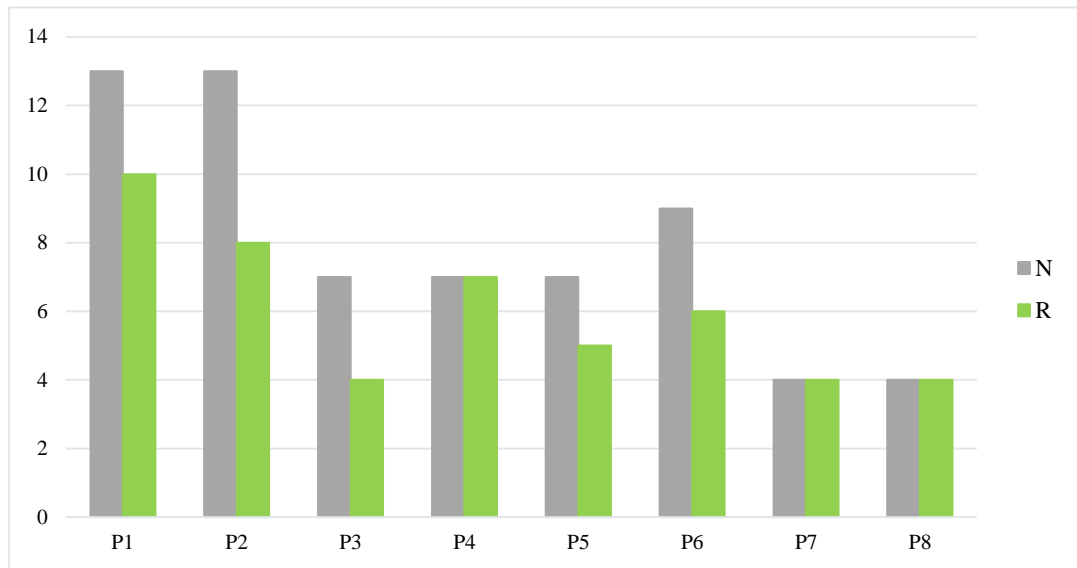
**1.7. RESULTS:** 8 point stations were evaluated, where 64 subjects were registered, all belonging to 19 Families and 11 Orders. All registered subjects indicated a richness of 46 species. The richest Order was Passeriformes with 21 species and 7 families (Thamnophilidae, Cotingidae, Formicariidae, Furnariidae, Icteridae, Troglodytidae y Tyrannidae), next were Psittaciformes (macaws, parrots and perakeet) with 6 species and 1 family, Galbuliformes (jacamar), and finally, Columbiformes (pigeons) with 4 species and 1 family per each one.

Among the bird species registered, the most relatively abundant were parrots; the *Pionus menstruus* species (Blue headed Parrot) showed the highest number of subjects registered while flying (n=11), all spotted at counting point 2 (n=7) and counting point 3 (n=4). Next was the *Amazona ochrocephala* species (Yellow crowned Parrot) and the *Aratinga weddellii* (Dusky headed Parakeet), all of them counting 3 subjects each.



**Graphic 1. Number of bird species registered by Taxonomical Family**

The Counting Points with more subjects registered were P1 and P2, with 13 subjects each, and 10 and 8 registered bird species. Both Points obtained the highest record of species due to its proximity to water (a river or a ravine). Finally, all species are listed as Least Concern according to the IUCN (International Union for Conservation Nature).



**Graphic 2. Number of subjects (N) and number of species (R) registered at each counting point**

**Chart 1. Registered bird species Taxonomical Classification by Counting Points**

ORDER	FAMILY	SPECIES	NAME	REGISTRY	
<b>Accipitriformes</b>	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk	L	
<b>Columbiformes</b>	Columbidae	<i>Patagioenas plúmbea</i>	Plumbeous Pigeon	L	
		<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy quail Dove	L	
		<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Scaled Pigeon	L	
<b>Coraciiformes</b>	Momotidae	<i>Momotus momota</i>	Blue crowned Motmot	L	
<b>Cuculiformes</b>	Cuculidae	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo	L	
<b>Falconiformes</b>	Falconidae	<i>Herpethotes cachinnans</i>	Laughing Falcon	L	
<b>Galbuliformes</b>	Bucconidae	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Black fronted Nunbird	L	
		<i>Bucco capensis</i>	Collared Puffbird	S	
	Galbulidae	<i>Galbula cyanescens</i>	Bluish fronted Jacamar	L	
<b>Galliformes</b>	Cracidae	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Spix Guan	L	
	Cotingidae	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Purple throated Fruitcrow	L	
		<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	Screaming Piha	L	
	Formicariidae	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Black faced Anthrush	L	
	Furnariidae	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	Long tailed Woodcreeper	L	
	Icteridae	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	Russet-backed Oropendola	L	
		<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Yellow rumped Cacique	L	
			<i>Myrmeciza hypopythra</i>	Plumbeous Antbird	L
			<i>Thamnomanes schistogynus</i>	Bluish slate Antshrike	L

<b>Passeriformes</b>	Thamnophilidae	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Barred Antshrike	L
		<i>Myrmeciza hypopythra</i>	Plumbeous Antbird	L
		<i>Myrmeciza gieldii</i>	Goeldis Antbird	L
		<i>Hypocnemis peruviana</i>	Peruvian Warbling Antbird	L
		<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	White flanked Antwren	S
		<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	Dusky throated Antshrike	S
		<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	Plain winged Antshrike	L
		<i>Formicarius rufifrons</i>	Rufous fronted Antthrush	L
	Troglodytidae	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	Thrush-Like Wren	L
Tyrannidae	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>	Drab water Tyrant	S	
<b>Piciformes</b>	Picidae	<i>Piculus leucolaemus</i>	White Throated Woepecker	L
		<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	Red necked Woodpecker	S
	Ramphastidae	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel billed Toucan	L
<b>Psittaciformes</b>	Psittacidae	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow crowned Parrot	L
		<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	Red bellied Macaw	S
		<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue headed Parrot	S
		<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Parrot	S
		<i>Aratinga weddelli</i>	Dusky headed Parakeet	L
<b>Tinamiformes</b>	Tinamidae	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	Undulated Tinamou	L

Registered by: L (listened), S (sighted)

### Palmetum's registered bird species photographic record



Photo 1. Drab water Tyrant



Photo 2. Black fronted Nunbird



**Photo 3. Bucco capensis**



**Photo 4. Blue crowned Motmot**



**Photo 5. Dusky headed Parakeet**



**Photo 6. Roadside Hawk**

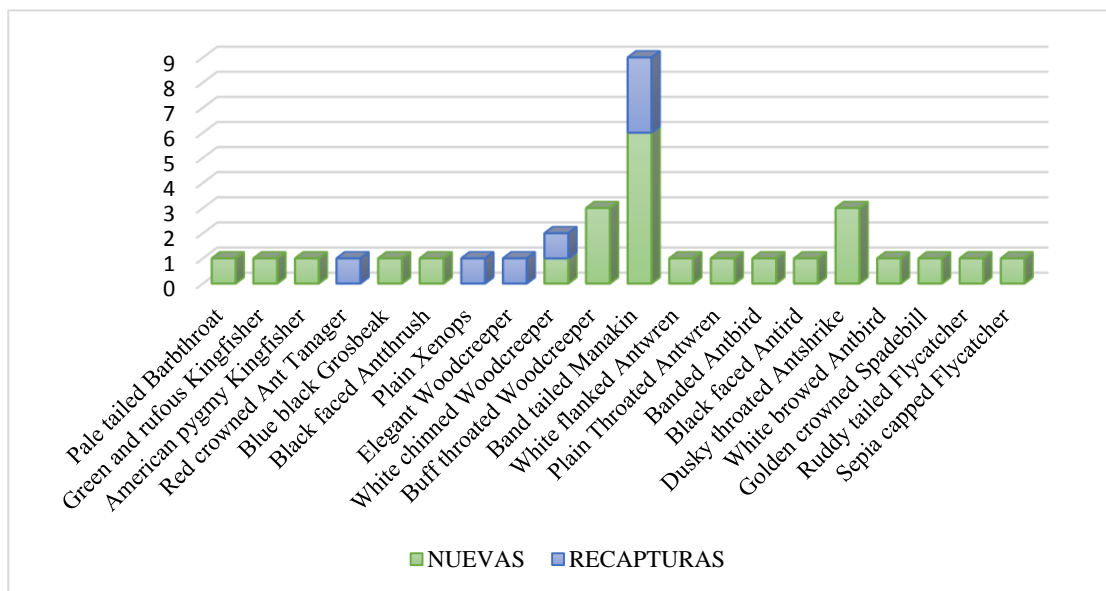
**2.1. LOCATION:** Canopy Area

**2.2. UTM COORDINATES:** 19 L 0494749 m E; 8614131 m S

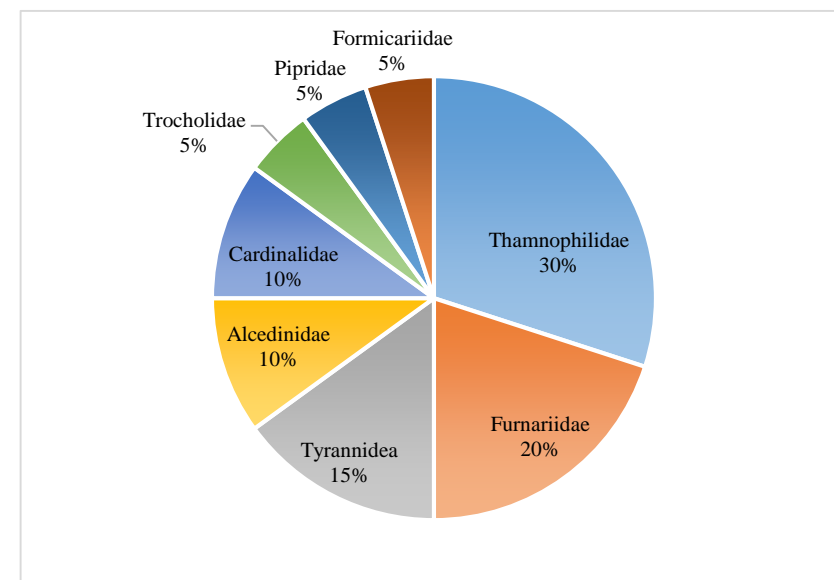
**2.3. DATE:** 28th – 30th March, 2017

**2.4. METHODOLOGY:** 12 “Mist Nets” (12 meters long and 2,5 meters width) were employed for the evaluation. The nets were placed near the canopy area, all of them open from 5:30 h to 17:00 h with a temporary closing between 11:00 and 14:30 hours, and checked every 30 minutes. Once extracted from the nets, the birds were put in individual silk bags and transported to the processing site. In order to identify and classify by taxonomy the captured bird species, the books "Birds of Peru" (Schulenberg et al., 2007) and "List of the birds of Peru" (Plengue, 2016) were consulted.

**2.5. RESULTS:** 33 subjects were captured, all of them divided in 20 species, 8 families and 3 orders (chart 2). From that amount, 78.8% (N=26) were new subjects captured and 21.2% (N=7) were previously-subjects captured. Families *Thamnophilidae* (Antbirds) presented the highest relative abundance, counting 6 species (30%) and *Furnariidae* (Ovenbirds) was next, counting 4 species (20%) followed by *Tyrannidae* (Flycatchers), counting 3 species (15%). The species *Band-tailed Manakin* (*Pipra fasciicauda*) was the most abundant: 9 subjects captured (27.3% from the total subjects captured): 2 female, 2 male and 5 unidentified subjects. The females showed a creased incubation patch, which indicated they were nesting recently or long before capture. In that case, females were only ringed and freed immediately. All species are considered as Least Concern according to the IUCN (International Union for Conservation Nature) standards.



**Graphic 3. Bird species captured and re-captured by numbers**

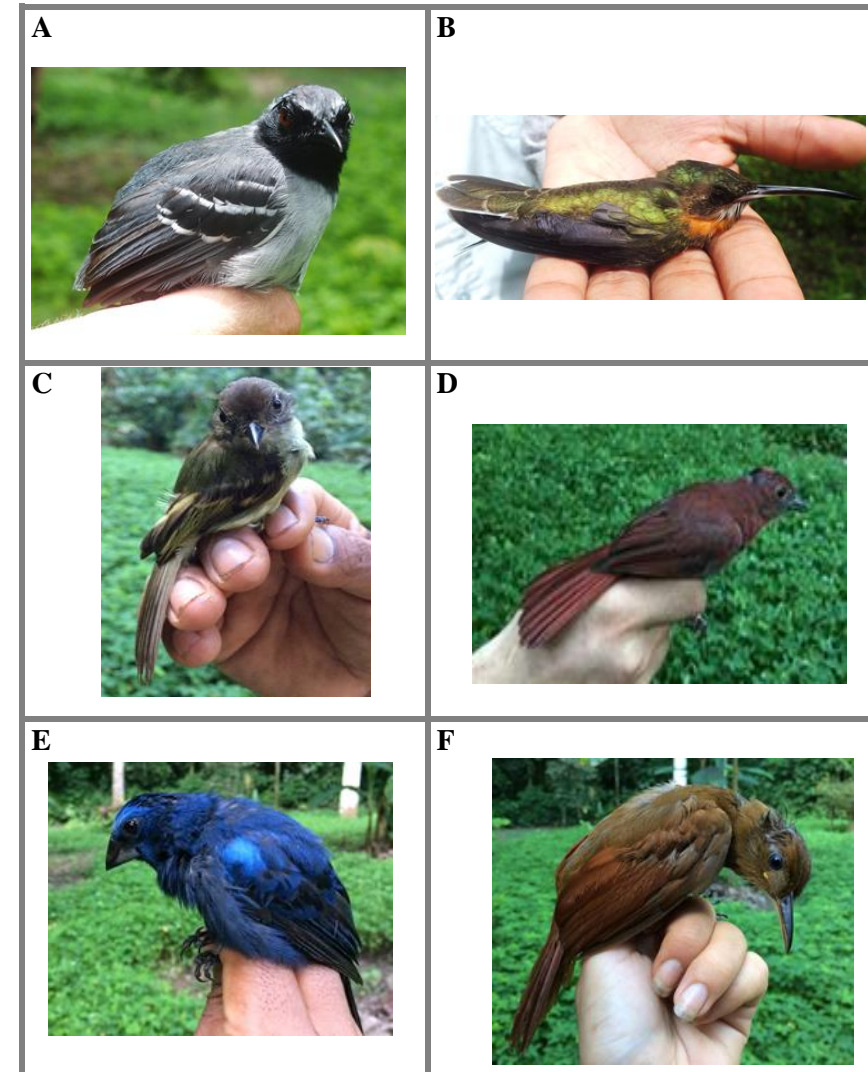


**Graphic 4. Bird species percentage by taxonomical Family**

Chart 2. Captured birds' taxonomical classification

2.6. PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

ORDER	FAMILY	SPECIES	NAME
<b>APODIFORMES</b>	Trochilidae	<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>	Pale tailed Barbthroat
<b>CORACIIFORMES</b>	Alcedinidae	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Green and rufous Kingfisher
		<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	American pygmy Kingfisher
<b>PASSERIFORMES</b>	Cardinalidae	<i>Habia rubica</i>	Red crowned Ant Tanager
		<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>	Blue black Grosbeak
	Formicariidae	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Black faced Antthrush
	Furnariidae	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Plain Xenops
		<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>	Elegant Woodcreeper
		<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>	White chinned Woodcreeper
		<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	Buff throated Woodcreeper
	Pipridae	<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>	Band tailed Manakin
	Thamnophilidae	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	White flanked Antwren
		<i>Isleria hauxwelli</i>	Plain Throated Antwren
		<i>Dichrozona cincta</i>	Banded Antbird
		<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>	Black faced Antbird
		<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	Dusky throated Antshrike
		<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>	White browed Antbird
	Tyrannidae	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>	Golden crowned Spadebill
<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>		Ruddy tailed Flycatcher	
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>		Sepia capped Flycatcher	



Bird species: (A) Black faced Antbird; (B) Pale tailed Barbthroat; (C) Sepia capped Flycatcher; (D) Red crowned Ant Tanager; (E) Blue black Grosbeak; (F) White chinned Woodcreeper