ITA

INKATERRA

ASOCIACIÓN

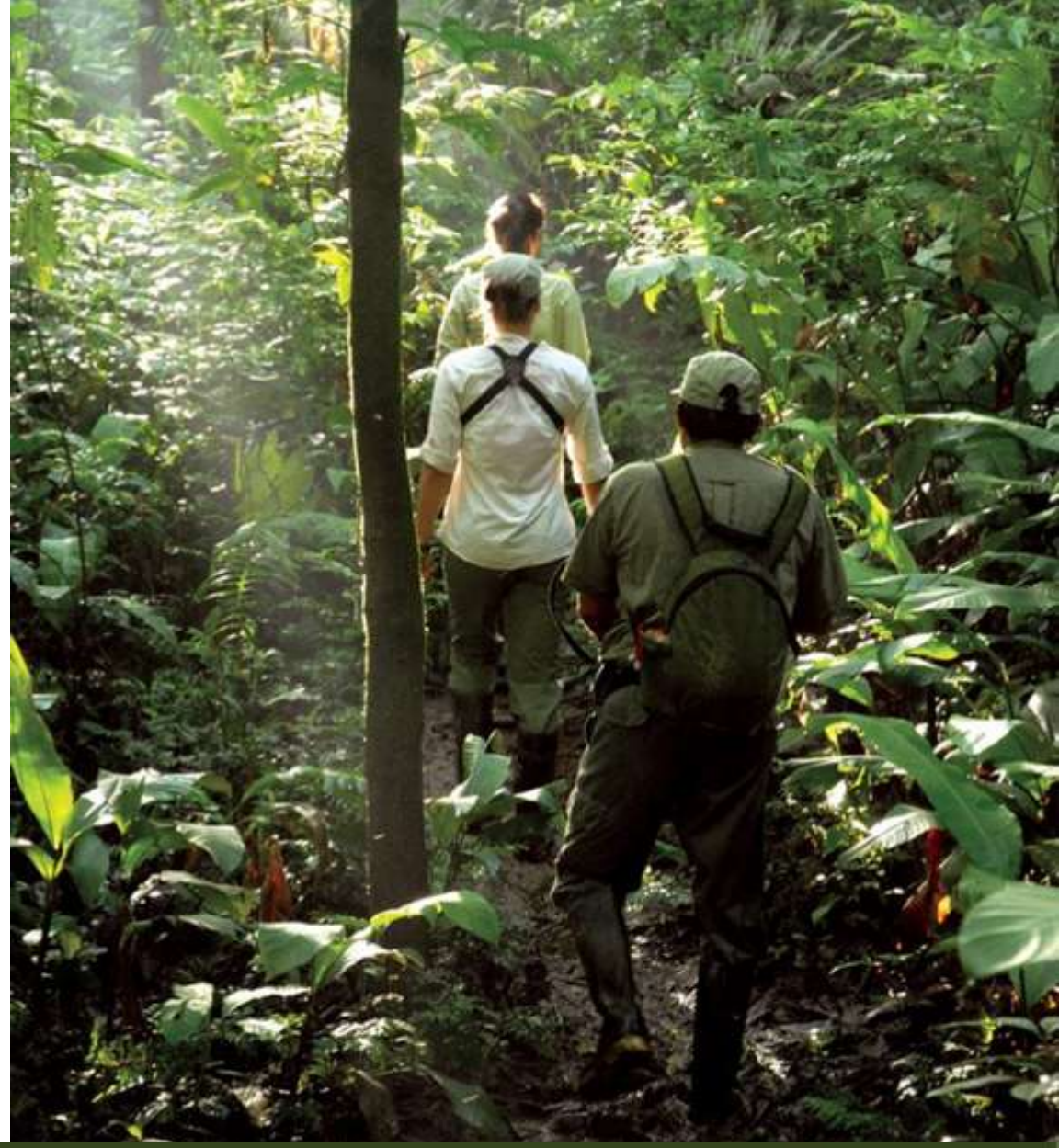
Research and Education

36 years of Science and Conservation

INKATERRA ASOCIACION (ITA) is a Peruvian NGO devoted since 1978 to research for conservation of biodiversity in South Eastern Amazon rainforests of Tambopata, the Andean mountain cloud forests of Machu Picchu and the marine ecosystems of Cabo Blanco in the Peruvian Tropical Pacific.

ITA develops the following programs:

1. Research
2. Conservation
3. Education
4. Production and Community Development
5. Volunteering and Ecotourism
6. Communications



Where are we working?

¿Dónde estamos trabajando?

ITA
INKATERRA
ASOCIACIÓN

Research Achievements

Inkaterra started its scientific work in 1978 with the biological inventories sponsoring all costs to the scientific mission of the University of California, Berkeley directed by Ted Pappenfuss, then continued by the University of Kansas with William Duellman, sponsoring the Biological Diversity Program (BIOTROP). This was a groundbreaking study that brought in sponsored teams led by Edward O. Wilson for ants and Alwyn Gentry for vascular plant diversity. This work resulted in 6 species new to science.

Since then, studies supported and lead by Inkaterra Association have resulted in the discovery of 23 species new to science, a program of young researchers, the ITA research scholarship, inventories, publications, strategic alliances and field stations devoted to field research.

Researchers with a deep understanding of the ecosystems form ITA's team, a group of passionate people committed to the study and conservation of biodiversity, contributing to the creation of knowledge every day.

Dulman & Koechlin - ITA 1986

Biological Inventories

Published in 2007 by the Missouri Botanical Garden and ITA

Describes **1266** species found in the Inkaterra Ecological Reserve, an Ecotourism Forestry Concession that Inkaterra and ITA manages since 1979.

This study is the result of the revision of the floristic composition made by Alwyn Gentry in 1990 and the new inventories made latter by Dr. Luis Valenzuela. The 1000 species registered by Gentry were increased in **266** species, containing epiphytes and pteridophytes.

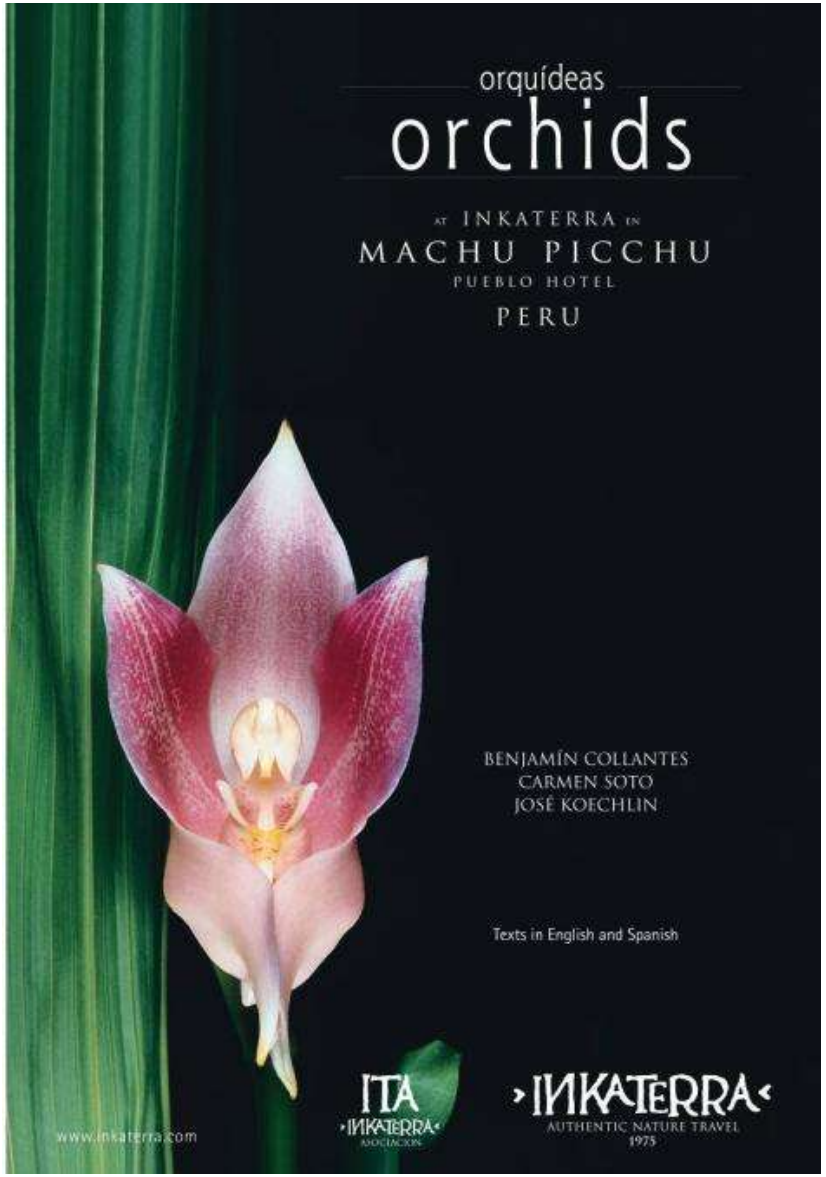
Ecological Reserve by the Missouri Botanical Garden – **1** sp. of liana new to science. *(Haplolophium nunezi).*

Biological Inventories

ORCHIDS AT INKATERRA MACHU PICCHU PUEBLO HOTEL

- Published in 2007 by Inkaterra and ITA
- **372** sp. of nature orchids registered in Inkaterra Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel by renown scientists– 15 sp. Of orchids new to Science

Collection of native orchids conserved in their natural habitat the world's largest by American Orchids Society



Biological Inventories

FUNGI

- **25** sp. of wood fungi registered at Inkaterra Reserva Amazonica and Hacienda Concepcion by the Oregon State University Forestry College.
- Many species are being sequenced for genetic ID. We expect new species to science.

Biological Inventories

MAMMALS

100 species registered in Inkaterra Reserva Amazonica by Neal Woodman and Robert Timm from the University of Kansas for the Biological Diversity Program in December 1991.

- Opposums 9 sp.
- Bats 42 sp.
- Monkeys 7 sp.
- Xenarthos 5 sp.
- Lagomorph 1 sp.
- Rodents 24 sp.
- Carnivores 9 sp.
- Tapir 1 sp.

Biological Inventories

LIVES OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

Herpetofauna composed by **149** species registered by William Duellman and Linda Trueb at Inkaterra Reserva Amazonica. This was a 20 year long study that started with BIOTROP.

- Frogs 64 sp. (5 sp. New to Science)
- Crocodilians 3 sp.
- Turtles 5 sp.
- Amphisbaenians 1 sp.
- Lizards 23 sp.
- Snakes 49 sp.

Biological Inventories

Published in 2005 by Cornell University Press.

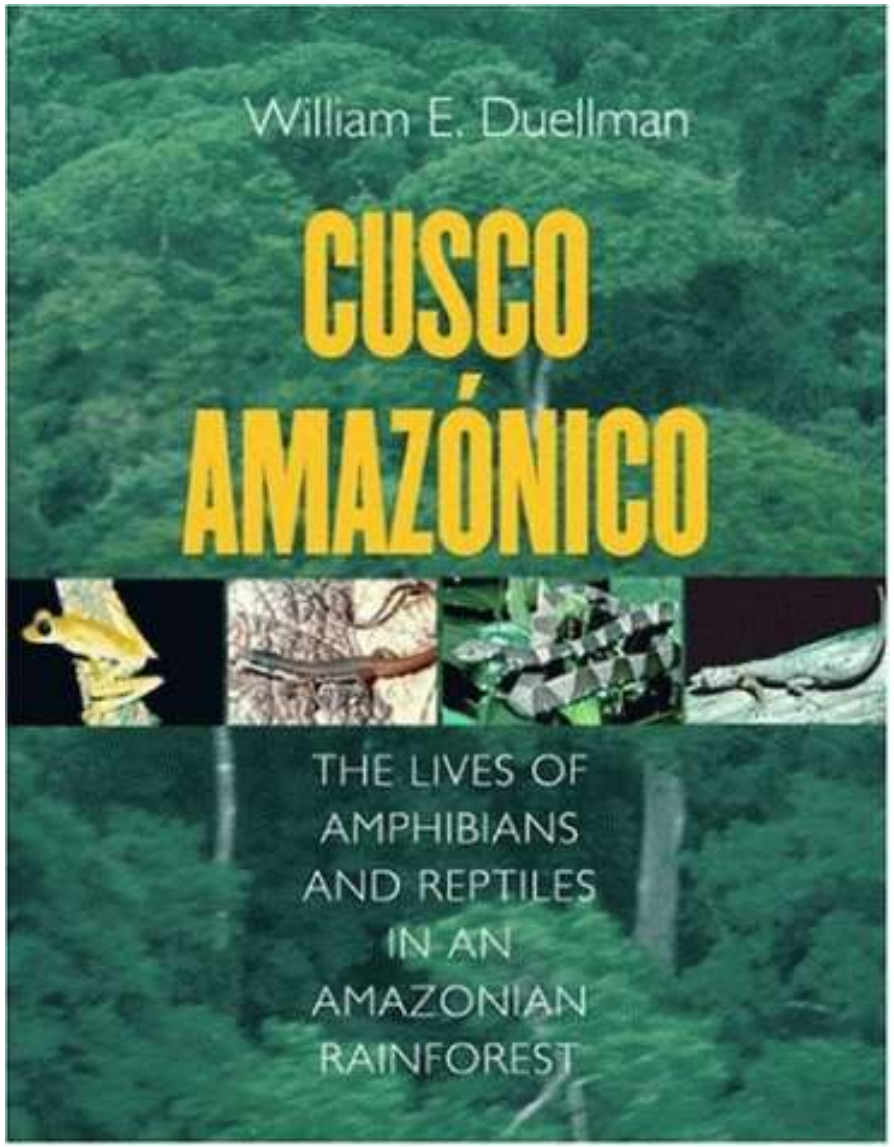
"Cusco Amazonico: The lives of amphibians and reptiles in the Amazonian Rainforest" by William Duellman of the University of Kansas, is the product of a 20 year long research project in Inkaterra Reserva Amazonica with the support of Inkaterra.

" Cusco Amazónico will be the baseline against which all future studies of Amazonian amphibians and reptiles (and even other organisms) will be compared……."

KRAIG ADLER. ***Cornell University***

* Cusco Amazonico is the former name of Inkaterra Reserva Amazonica

Four generations of researchers, herpetologists : William Duellman, Eric Wild, Sara Orlofske y Robert Jadin.



Biological Inventories

BIRDS

366 sp. registered in Inkaterra Reserva Amazonica by Tristan J. Davis from the University of Kansas for the Biological Diversity Program.

540 sp. In Inkaterra areas of influence Lake Sandoval and Lake Valencia.

Since 2012 a Bird Banding Station has been created, is one of the 5 banding stations in Peru. It registers bird diversity in all Inkaterra Association field stations.

214 species registered within Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel by the scientific team of ITA and ornithologists of Birdlife International

ITA invited the best ornithologists of the world to participate in the World Birding Rally competition.

The ITA Bird Banding Station at Casa ITA Field Station

The ITA Bird Banding Station was created jointly with the CORBIDI Banding Program (PAC) and it is one of the five created in Peru. Bird banding ITA staff in charge of the station has been trained on banding techniques and bird handling, as well as to identify different species. The method is based on marking birds individually, placing a band or ring around the leg of the studied bird.

In this station, banding is done using mistnets (12-m length, 2,5-m height and 30 to 35-mm mesh size) placed according to evaluation points. Reports are made monthly and published in Inkaterra Newsletter.


ITA

REPORTE DE ANILLAMIENTO EN LAS ESTACIONES ITA

ABRIL

2014

Helmut Rengifo

Biological Inventories

INVERTEBRATES AT RESERVA AMAZONICA

The biological inventories of invertebrates were made by the scientific mission of the Biological Diversity Program BIOTROP from the University of Kansas.

- **Molusks** 44 sp.
- **Spiders** 442 sp. of Spiders
- **Butterflies** 313 sp. of Butterflies

  Registered by Gerardo Lamas from the Natural History Museum. Who discovered a new specie for Science in Inkaterra Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel (*Greta Hermana koechlini*)
- **Ants** 362 sp. of Ants

  Registered by Edward Wilson, John Tobin and Stephan Cover from the Harvard University. It was the largest number of species for given place (World Record ,1995)

Scientific Papers

Species collected at Cuzco Amazónico by the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California at Berkeley under the lead of Dr. Theodore J. Papenfuss can be found at http://mvz.berkeley.edu/

MVZ Herps 199467
Adenomera andreae
LINK:
http://arctos.database.museum/guid/MVZ:Herp:199467

MVZ Herps 199522
Gonatodes humeralis
LINK:
http://arctos.database.museum/guid/MVZ:Herp:199522

Scientific articles published by researchers that developed their works at Madre de Dios sponsored by Cuzco Amazónico (Inkaterra) can be found at the Biodiversity Heritage Library www.biodiversitylibrary.org/Default.aspx and the University of Kansas http://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/dspace/

THE RESERVA CUZCO AMAZONICO, PERU: BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, CONSERVATION, AND ECOTOURISM, William E. Duellman and José E. Koechlin
NUMBER 142, PAGES 1 – 38. 20 NOVEMBER 1991.
LINK: http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/28553

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF CUZCO AMAZONICO, PERU
NUMBER 143, PAGES 1 – 13. 6 DECEMBER 1991.
LINK 1: http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/28550

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF CUZCO AMAZONICO, PERU.
NUMBER 144, PAGES 1 – 19. 6 DECEMBER 1991.
LINK: http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/28546

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE MAMMALS OF CUZCO AMAZONICO, PERU.
NUMBER 145, PAGES 1 -12. 6 DECEMBER 1991.
LINK:
http://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/dspace/bitstream/1808/4478/1/Mammals%20of%20Cuzco.pdf

Researchers

AÑO	INVESTIGADOR	ESPECIALIDAD	INSTITUCIÓN	PAÍS
70's				
1978	Dra. Avril Fox	Insectos	Natural History Museam	UK
1979	Dr. Theodore Papenfuss	Herpetología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1979	Dr. John Cadle	Ornitología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1979	Dr. James Patton	Mastozoología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1979	Dr. Carol Patton	Mastozoología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
80's				
1981	Dr. Theodore Papenfuss	Herpetología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1981	Dra. Elizabeth Pierson	Mastozoología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1982	Dr. Ned Johnson	Ornitología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1982	Dr. David Green	Citología	University of California at Berkeley	USA
1983	Dr. Tomio Iwamoto	Ichthyology		
1983	Dr. Jerry Edelbrock	Botánica	California Academy of Sciences	USA
1983	Dr. Richard Warner	Herpetología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1983	Dr. Robert Jones	Ornitología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1983	Dr. John Cadle	Ornitología	Smithsonian Institution	USA
1983	Dr. William Duelman	Herpetología	University of Kansas	USA
1983	Sr. Enrique Ortíz	Ornitología	Museo de Historia Natural - Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos	PERU
1984	Dr. Tomio Iwamoto	Ichthyology		
1984	Dr. Jaime Villa	Herpetología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1984	Dr. James Patton	Mastozoología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1984	Mrs. Carol Patton	Mastozoología	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley	USA
1984	Dr. Phil Meyers	Mastozoología	University of Michigan	USA
1985	Dr. Douglas G. Brust	Mastozoología	University of Arizona	USA
1985	Dr. Craig B. Stanford	Mastozoología	University of California at Berkeley	USA
1985	Michael Ryan	Mastozoología	University of Texas at Austin	USA
1985	Dr. George Pollak	Mastozoología	University of Texas at Austin	USA
1986	David M. Hillis	Botánica	Miami University	USA
1986	Victor Morales	Herpetología	Museo de Historia Natural - Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos	PERU
1986	William E. Duellman	Herpetología	Natural History Museum, University of Kansas	USA
1986	James Patton	Mastozoología	University of California at Berkeley	USA
1986	Linda R. Maxon	Genética	University of Illinois	USA
1986	Linda Trueb	Herpetología	Natural History Museum, University of Kansas	USA
1986	Dr. Reginald Cocroft	Entomología	University of Missouri	USA
1988	Alwyn H. Gentry	Botánica	Missouri Botanical Garden	USA
1989	Rina Ramírez Mesías	Macología	Museo de Historia Natural - Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos	PERU
1989	Gerardo Lamas	Mastozoología	Museo de Historia Natural - Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos	PERU
1989	Mirian Medina	Mastozoología	Museo de Historia Natural - Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos	PERU
1989	Stefan P. Cover	Hormigas	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University	USA
1989	John E. Tobin	Hormigas	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University	USA
1989	Edward O. Wilson	Hormigas	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University	USA
1989	Tristan J. Davis	Ornitología	Natural History Museum, University of Kansas	USA
1989	Robert M. Timm	Mastozoología	Natural History Museum, University of Kansas	USA
1989	Neal Woodman	Mastozoología	Natural History Museum, University of Kansas	USA
90's				
1990	Diana Silva D.	Aracnología	Museo de Historia Natural - Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos	PERU
1990	Pedro W. Lozada	Homópteros	Museo de Historia Natural - Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos	PERU

Casa ITA Field Station

ITA strongly supports science facilitating research work on the field, putting at disposal all our research infrastructure and specialized teams.

ITA promotes field science through the Young Researchers Program, a initiative that consists in the ITA Research Scholarship that covers all expenses of research thesis of life sciences students, and also selects original research works of Peruvian students to develop them in all our field stations.

The Casa ITA Field Station located in Tambopata is home for national and international students doing their intership, and is a most cherished destination for field trips of courses of universities of Peru and other countries.

Casa ITA Field Station are to be stablished at Lake Valencia (Tambopata), Machu Picchu Pueblo, Urubamba and Cabo Blanco.

ITA Scholarship

Through many years ITA has supported research projects at the Casa ITA Field Station in Tambopata. This studies are done by life sciences Peruvian students.
On 2011, ITA decided to formalize its support to young researchers through the ITA Research Scholarship. The fund covers the costs of field equipment, collection permits, plane tickets Puerto Maldonado – Lima, food, lodging and transport within Madre de Dios.

WINNER OF THE ITA SCHOLARSHIP 2011 – 2012

Brenda Medina
Researcher of the Enthomology Department of the Natural History Museum of the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos

Thesis theme:
Diversity of soil ants (Hymenoptera:Formicidae) in Inka Terra Asociación Station (ITA) – Reserva Amazónica, Tambopata, Peru

Reference:
Ph.D. Gerardo Lamas Müller
Chief
Enthomology Department
glamas@unmsm.edu.pe

Ph.D. Betty Millan Salazar
Director
Natural History Museum
bmillans@unmsm.edu.pe

http://museohn.unmsm.edu.pe/

WINNER OF THE ITA SCHOLARSHIP 2013 - 2014

Sarath Vega
Researcher of the Forest Sciences College of the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina and now PhD. Candidate in the Wood Science Department of the Forestry College of the Oregon State University.
http://woodscience.oregonstate.edu/people/graduate-students/vega-gutierrez-sarath

Thesis theme:
Spalting Fungi in Inka Terra Asociación Station (ITA) – Reserva Amazónica and Hacienda Concepción, Tambopata, Peru

Reference:
Ph.D. Sara Robinson
Proffesor
Wood Science Department
sara.robinson@oregonstate.edu

Research Works

MALACOLOGY DIVERSITY RESEARCH
NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL MAYOR DE SAN MARCOS

Students from the Biology Sciences School from the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, have been developing a pioneer research to determine Amazonian malacological diversity. Mollusks are important indicators of the ecosystems health and are extremely unstudied species.

The research is guided by Ph.D. Rina Ramirez from Malacology department of the Natural History Museum, and a associated researcher of ITA.

The first research works began at 2008 with student Pedro Romero that conducted the research project "Pediose gland in land snails and its evolutionary implications, with emphasis on *Megalobulimus*" the results of this study were published at the Peruvian Biology Magazine. Vol. 17. N°1. April 2010.
http://sisbib.unmsm.edu.pe/bvrevistas/biologia/v17n1/pdf/a05v17n1.pdf

On June 2011 a second research work began with students André Ampuero, Dominique Maldonado and Diego Paredes. André and Dominique belong to the Malacology Department and Diego to the Botany Department of the Natural History Museum. They have developed the research "Fresh water Malacological fauna at the low Madre de Dios river basin". This work has been presented at the XX Biological Sciencess Research Institute Antonio Raimondi (ICBAR) of the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos.

Reference:
Ph.D. Rina Ramírez Mesíias
Chief
Malacology Department
rramirezm@unmsm.edu.pe

Ph.D. Betty Millan Salazar
Director
Natural History Museum
bmillans@unmsm.edu.pe

Research Works

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AGRARIA LA MOLINA
FOREST SCIENCES SCHOOL

Since 2011 the last year undergraduate students of the Forest Sciences School of the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina perform their practice work at ITA's Biological Station through our Volunteer Program.

Students do their practices working at conservation and research projects. As wildlife monitoring, forests inventories, reforestation of Amazonian palm trees and managing tree nurseries. The work is made by two brigades, each one with 4 – 5 members. Each brigade stays 5 weeks at Casa ITA biological station, where food, lodging and transport is given, as well as lodging at Puerto Maldonado city, when needed. Also all materials and equipment for research are given by ITA.

Each day at Casa ITA has a cost of USD$35.00. Up to date we have supported seven brigades, a total of 10 students, each staying 2 month equivalent to USD$10,500
This program is done in coordination with the Forest Sciences School.

Reference:
Ph.D. Gilberto Domínguez Torrejón
Dean
Forest Sciences School
Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina
gdominguez@lamolina.edu.pe
http://www.lamolina.edu.pe/facultad/forestales/web2007/default.php

Installing permanent plots – January/2011
ITA Conservation Concession
Forestry student, Emilio Perales, chief of Brigade I, marks trees as part of the forest inventory at ITA Conservation Concession.

Field Trips

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AGRARIA LA MOLINA
MASTER OF ECOTOURISM

Since 2000 the Master of Ecotourism is the only one of its kind in South America. It is offered by the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina. Its goal is to become a valuable tool for rural development, giving the students the necessary knowledge to lead tourism towards conservation and sustainable development.

Inkaterra is an important study case and the visit to *Reserva Amazónica* at Tambopata has become an obliged study station for the master's program since 2008, every year we welcome approximately twenty students to whom we provide transport, food, lodging and guiding at ITA's research center *Casa ITA Field Station* for a special fee that is affordable for all students.

Reference:

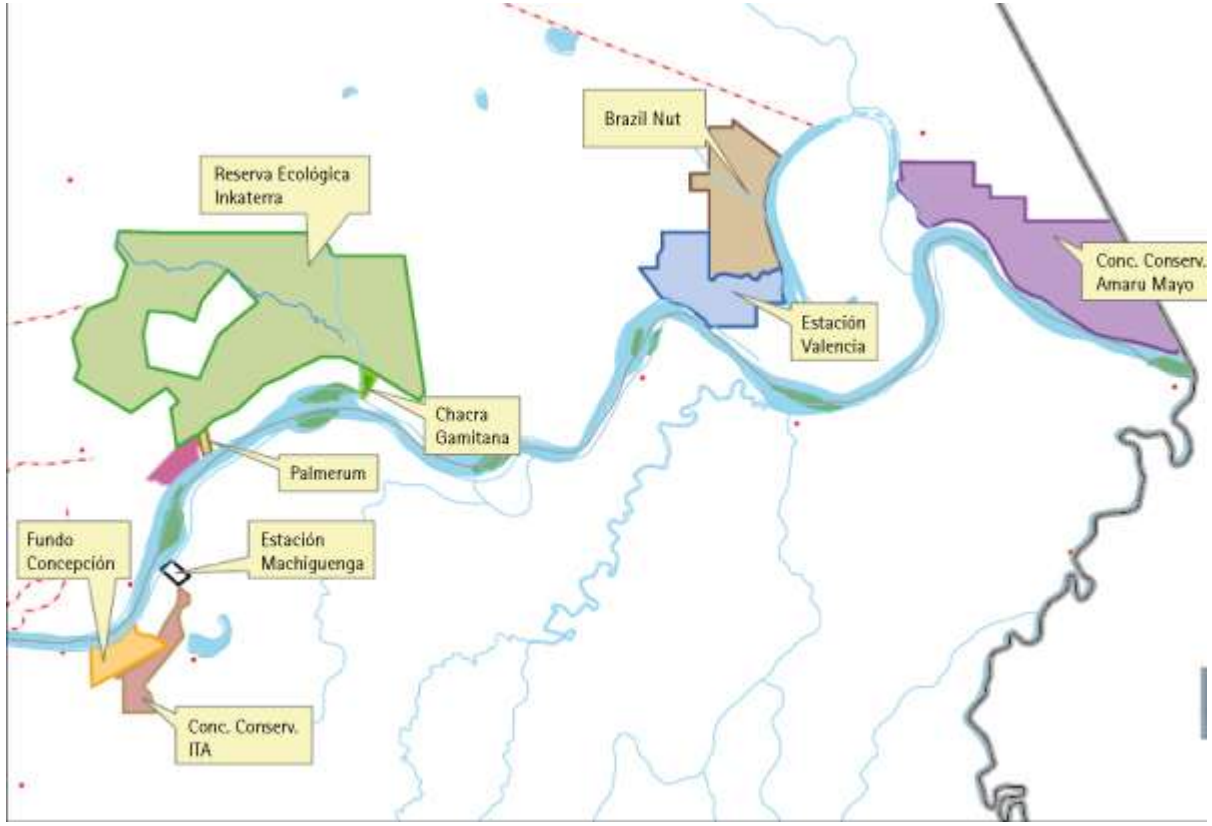
Jorge M. Chávez Salas
Master of Ecotourism Coordinator
Forest Sciences School
Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina
jmchavez@lamolina.edu.pe
http://www.lamolina.edu.pe/Postgrado/ecoturismo/ecoturismo/Default.htm

Master of Ecotourism – January/2011
Casa ITA Biological Station
Team of ITA talks about conservation projects.

Tambopata

The Field Stations located in this area are:

- Casa ITA Field Station (full lodging)
- Canopy Station
- Gamitana Farm Agroforestry Station
- Lake Valencia Field Station



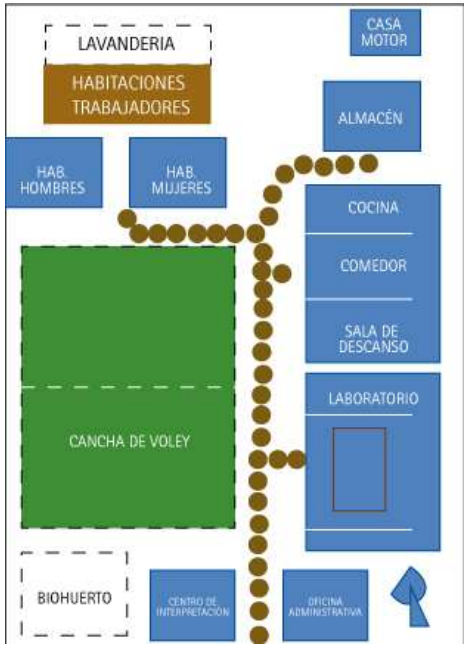
Services

- Transport Puerto Maldonado Airport
- Fluvial transport to Casa ITA and within all stations.
- Lodging
- Homey and healthy food. Can be adapted to specific needs (vegetarians, allergies, etc.).
- Expert field guides.

Casa ITA Field Station

Casa ITA is an Ese'eja native style house built with natural materials from the forest.

To guarantee a pleasant stay, the station offers: two rooms, each with bathroom and capacity for 10 people; a room for classes and work; a store room for packages and equipment.



Casa ITA Field Station is being improved, this is the plan for 2015

Canopy House Station

An interpretation center for the Canopy Walkway.

A 340 m bridge, 30m high above the forest.

The Canopy Walkway is used for:

- Bird Monitoring
- Primates Monitoring
- Ants Monitoring
- Forest Canopy ecology research

The Field Stations

Canopy Research

ITA Field Stations are located in Tambopata, Madre de Dios and in Machu Picchu, Cusco. These areas are devoted to field science, biology monitoring. Agroecology and education; and for providing factual information to Inkaterra guides.

The Tambopata field stations have Casa ITA Field Station as base camp where all activities are directed and that provides full lodging. Is the biggest area of intervention, as it covers more than 15,000 hectares of forests and high levels of biodiversity. It has specialized infrastructure and the stations provide the services needed for an excellent field work, and organic production stations. Has an specialized team with researchers and field guides.

Machu Picchu field stations have Inkaterra Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel as the main base camp and where all lodging is provided. This area covers a 10 hectares area where The Orchid Research Center is located, with 372 orchids in their natural habitat; The Andean Farm that produces organic carbono free vegetables and honey and the Andean Bear Rescue Center, where live 5 healthy bears.

Gamitana Farm Agroforestry Station

Gamitana farm station is conceived as a training facility for young agricultural and forestry professionals where they can apply their knowledge.

The agroforestry systems are focused on the organic production of Amazonian crops.

Through experience, it seeks to establish itself as an agroforestry training center for local communities.

All the activities are focused on ecological agriculture practices.

Lake Valencia Field Station

It is located at Valencia Lake near the Peru-Bolivia border, where various research projects –mainly on birds and mammals– take place, as well as the conservation and management of a very special kind of forest, **the "Castañales" or Brazilian nut forests.**

Lake Valencia has the highest levels of bird diversity in the low basin of the Madre de Dios river.

Valencia Lake has numerous estradas made especially for chestnuts harvest, also are used for Birdwatching. On the lake you can find several fish species occasionally paiche, doncella, dorado and pirañas.

CANOPY WALKWAY

ANACONDA WALK

BIRD BANDING STATION

PERMANENT PLOTS

TRAIL SYSTEM

Inkaterra Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel

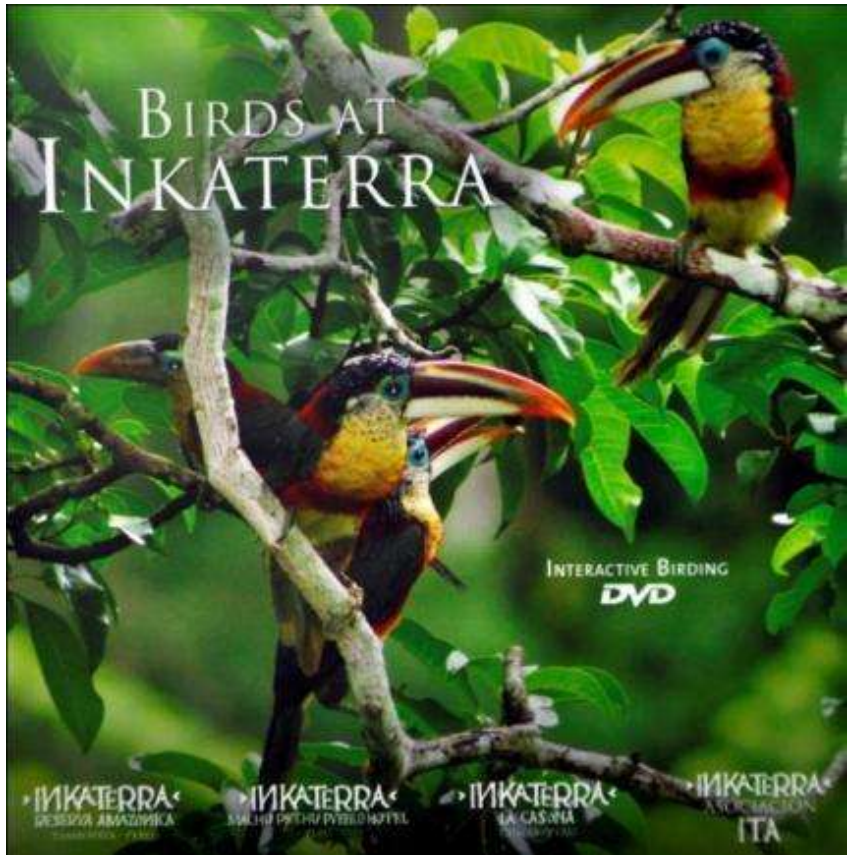
Research and Conservation areas are:

- Native Orchids Research and Conservation Center
- Andean Bear Rescue Center
- Organic Andean Farm
- Organic Tea Plantation
- Trail System

Services

- Inkaterra Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel (full lodging)
- Expert field guides.

Educational Tools



Interactive birding DVD for children

Bird calls at the Inkaterra Reserva Amazonica

Bird calls at Inkaterra Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel

Inkaterra Bird calls CD

Support to Education and Research

The field guides can be found at the Hotel's shop at one dollar each one. But when we organize participate at university and school events they are given for free.

Plate are very important education tools that allow students and tourists to easily identify the diverse species that can be seen at the forests of both Machu Picchu and Tambopata.

Support to Education and Research

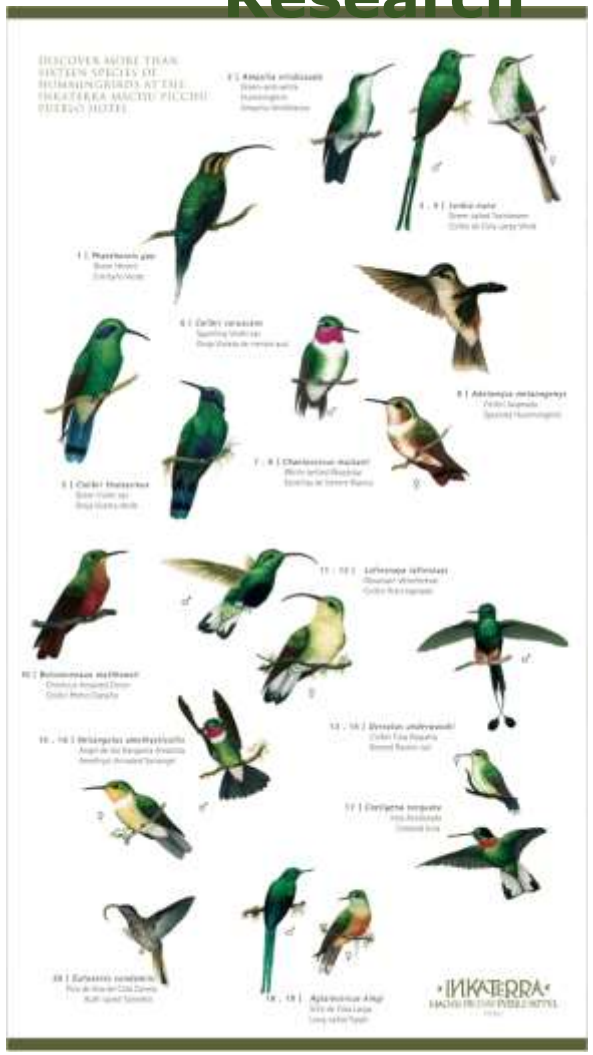
Forest Sciencies students at the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, during the Forest Week, check their field guides .

Support to Education and Research

The Amazonian Ants field guide is based in biology student Sara Prado's research work, funded by Inkaterra.

The Butterflies of Inkaterra field guide is based in our research work at the Butterfly House laboratory at Puerto Maldonado

Support to Education and Research



All information found in the field guides contain exact data, result of our research and biological monitoring projects that are transformed into easy to understand tools.


INKATERRA
AUTHENTIC NATURE TRAVEL
1975
344m long
2 towers
8 platforms
7 bridges
VERTICAL STRATIFICATION
In Amazonian rainforests, the average size of the tallest trees ranges from 30 to 45 meters (98.4 to 147.6 feet). A few trees grow above these limits, reaching 60 meters (199 feet), and many herbs, bushes, and small trees grow beneath them. The conditions from the forest floor to the highest treetop change noticeably as one ascends, offering a large number and variety of habitats for rainforest species. To explain its complexity, researchers have suggested the concept of vertical stratification of the rainforest.
EMERGENT TREES
25 meters
THE CANOPY
The canopy is made up of the aggregation of continuous treetops intertwined with each other, giving the impression that the rainforest is an immense green carpet. In this layer, there is an abundance of leaves, flowers, and fruits that attract a great diversity of specialized animals. These animals develop a complex web of food relationships.
14 tons
THE UNDERSTORY
20%
THE FOREST FLOOR
THE LAST BIOLOGICAL FRONTIER. This system of bridges, platforms, and towers offers an expansive window onto the world of the tropical rainforest. It enables us to better understand life, the cycles, and the interdependent relationships among the various organisms inhabiting the canopy. Inkaterra Canopy is considered to be one of the most modern and sophisticated in the world, both due to its camouflage design and because the specialists who built it used ecological materials to prevent negative impact on the environment. The canopy walk enables visitors to enjoy an in-depth look at one of the most productive ecosystems in the rainforest, an enormous food factory where key events for the development of life come together. The Inkaterra Canopy was financed by the United Nations' Global Environment Facility (GEF) and by the World Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC) with the support of the National Geographic Society.
Bridge 3
Bridge 4
Bridge 5
Bridge 6
Bridge 7
Bridge 2
Bridge 1
Tower 2
29 m
Tower 1
THE STRANGLERS
LOFTY GARDENS
135
540
151
INKATERRA CANOPY IN FIGURES
362
313
322
442
44
ANTS AND PLANTS, INC
THE ANIMALS HIGH IN THE CANOPY
THE ABUNDANCE OF LIFE

SAFETY

The Inkaterra Canopy is considered one of the most modern and sophisticated in the world. It is also one of the safest, due to the use of special cables and lateral mesh on all the bridges and because of the construction of solid vertical towers. It is made from the most resistant woods in the Amazon and the best industrial materials brought from the United States. The entire structure has a lifetime of more than 30 years under Amazonian conditions, although the steel cables can last longer.

CUSHIONING THE IMPACT

To sustain each bridge, the builders decided to use bolts that run through the tree trunks, instead of brackets or clamps. The concern was that this second method could complicate both the primary (inward) and the secondary (outward) tree growth of the tree. Also, using bolts avoids subjecting the trees to the strong ecological impact that could have been provoked by periodic adjustment of brackets or clamps. In order to guarantee bridge safety.

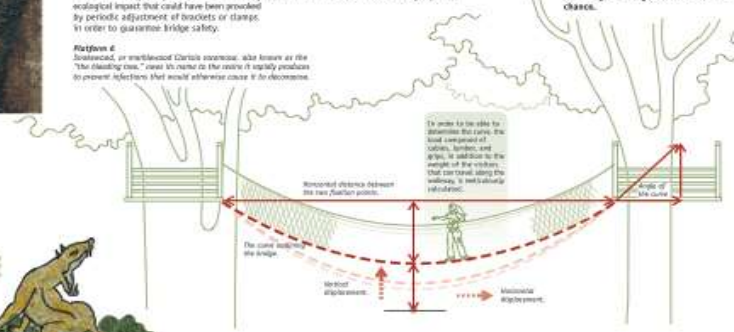
In using the bolt system, however, it was important to choose trees that have defense mechanisms effective against attacks of fungi and bacteria. The trees selected will continue growing freely even above the bolts, without jeopardizing the tension and stability of the cables that hold up the whole bridge system.

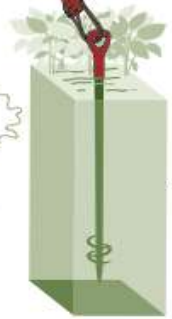
Platform 6

Scotscad, or marbleseed Clarisia racemosa, also known as the "the bleeding tree," owes its name to the resins it rapidly produces to prevent infections that would otherwise cause it to decompose.

THE CATENARY CURVE

The angle, length or tension of each bridge obeys complicated mathematical calculations, to obtain that the curves outlining the bridges not to be left to chance.





The structure by which the suspension cable is joined to the ground has a helicoidal, or spiral-shaped, system that prevents it from detaching from the place where it is joined, despite cable tension.

THE INTERPRETATION CENTER

Here, visitors can learn about the ecological features along the canopy walk, as well as about the environment, the design, and the construction of the Inkaterra Canopy and the support work ITA carries out in some of the communities of the zone.

BENEFITS FROM TOURISM

Inkaterra Canopy forms part of an integral project in which the benefits from tourism are earmarked for: a) conservation and social development projects in five adjacent communities along the Madre de Dios River; and b) scientific study and production of educational materials, inventories, tourist guidebooks, and research materials.

THE TRUE PEOPLE

This is what the Ese Eja Indigenous people of the Madre de Dios call themselves. They were previously known as the Huarayos or Chamas, however today both of those names have pejorative overtones. Ese Eja is the only member of the Takana linguistic family represented in Peru. For the Ese Eja, the universe is composed of different worlds: Ena (water), Meshi (earth), Eja (sky), and the underworlds Mashinatije (inside the earth) and Enatijaje (inside the water), plus an intermediate world Epawatje, which connects the worlds of earth and sky.

The Ese Eja lived in this region for centuries and make up a population of nearly 1,000 people. Data concerning their history is found in the chronicles of travelers, missionaries, and conquerors. They are a hunting, fishing, and gathering people who also devote themselves to Brazil nut collection, the cultivation of plots of land, and tourist and commercial activities. They were nomadic until the 1970s. Traditional accounts tell that since time immemorial the territory of the Ese Eja was situated between hanlobiatije (the headwaters of the Bahuaja) and echijatanije (where the rivers go to deposit their waters), in Bolivia. Many natives believe that when an Ese Eja dies his or her soul returns to the Tambopata River.

Amazonian people show their way of understanding life and the world through their artistic expressions and in their objects of daily use. All Amazonian peoples possess wise and varied knowledge about transforming natural resources into consumer goods, always respecting the environment in which they belong.

INKATERRA CANOPY

TAMBOPATA-PERU

inkaterra.com

Environmental Education

ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND EDUCATION WORKSHOPS FOR CHILDREN AT MACHU PICCHU

Since 2008 Inkaterra and ITA- Inkaterra Association have developed, each summer during students vacation, activities that are oriented to the involvement of local children to develop a conservation philosophy at the Historical Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, generating an influence among their close relatives, promoting a positive approach to the environment and sustainable practices. The workshop team is composed by the Inkaterra Explorer Guides, ITA biologists, ITA volunteers, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Environment educators, as well as local guides volunteers. From 2008 to 2012 five workshops have been organized with the participation of approximately 60 children in each one.

Other initiatives like celebrating the Earth Day, doing reforestation and art workshops are also developed with Machu Picchu children.

Every 22 of April we celebrate the Earth Day at Machu Picchu
Earth Day 2009

Environmental Education






Environmental Education

Birding Rally Challenge 2012 Southern Route

Birding Rally Challenge 2013 North Amazon

Birding Rally Challenge 2013 Southern Route

Word Birding Rally 2014 North Amazon

XV LATINOAMERICAN CONGRESS OF FOREST SCIENCES STUDENTS 8-17 November 2011

ITA sponsored and participated at the XV Latin-American Forest Science Students Congress, held at the Universidad Agraria La Molina, on November 8 to 11, 2011. In this event, José Purisaca, General Manager of ITA talked about Conservation and Ecotourism, and Patricia Vega, Project Manager, talked about the Young Researchers and the Volunteer programs. The participants showed a lot of interests and signed up for many ITA initiatives oriented to students.

Reference:
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Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina
gdominguez@lamolina.edu.pe

http://www.wix.com/peruclecf/clecf_peru#!auspiciadores

Promoting Conservation and Research

IX NEOTROPICAL ORNITHOLOGY CONGRESS

Inkaterra sponsored the IX Neotropical Ornithology Congress that took place in Cusco on November 8 to 14, 2011. In this event ITA participated with a stand showing our birds' conservation and research work. The stand was visited by important national and international ornithologists and birdwatchers. We had the honor to receive the visit of Feldsja, Irma , Irma Francke, Manuel Plenge, Tom Schulenberg, José Luis Venero, Fernando Angulo and Peter Hocking among others. Inkaterra sponsored the event giving lodging to the main speakers of the congress at La Casona Hotel at Cusco city. Sponsorship equivalent to USD$

ITA s sustainable tourism specialist Dennis Osorio with famous ornithologist John Feldsja and one of Perú's top ornithologist and ITA's associated researcher Fernando Angulo

Verifying an identified specie registered by ornithologist José Luis Venero from the left Daniel Lane, Jose Luis Venero, Tom Schulenberg, Dennis Osorio and Peter Hocking.

Machu Picchu's ITA Sustainable Tourism responsible Marco Huamán with famous ornithologist Tom Schulenberg

Promoting Conservation and Research

MAPIBIO – BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

Celebrating the 100 years of discovery of Machu Picchu and promoting the biodiversity of the History Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, ITA along with the Natiional Parks Service (SERNANP) and the Peruvian Orchid Society organized MAPIBIO, an event that organized specialized workshops and seminars around key species and themes for the Sanctuary as Bird diversity and Birding, The andean Bear habitat conservation and the Orchids first Scientific conference. MAPIBIO was sponsored by Inkaterra who brought from differente parts of the world top scientists and researchers for each theme.


Aves del Santuario


Osos de Anteojos


Conservacion de Orquideas

Promoting Conservation and Research

WORKSHOP FOR THE CONSERVATION AND STRENGHTENING OF BIRDING AT THE HISTORY SANCTUARY OF MACHU PICCHU
15 – 18 November 2010

BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
Machu Picchu - Cusco, Perú

http://www.mapibio.com/

See more at :
www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.144093925640906.43603.139271279456504&type=3

Promoting Conservation and Research

WORKSHOP FOR THE CONSERVATION STRATEGY OF THE ANDEAN BEAR
6 – 10 December 2010

Learn more at :
http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.147238798659752.44676.139271279456504&type=3

Promoting Conservation and Research

I SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE FOR ORCHID CONSERVATION AT THE HISTOYR SANCTURAY OF MACHU PICCHU
25 – 28 february 2011

See more at :
http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.167366053313693.54875.139271279456504&type=3

Educational Program

VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITIES

- Monitoring wildlife: birds, amphibians, mammals and invertebrates.
- Support the recovery of deforested areas.
- Support organic farming and agroforestry.
- evaluation of permanent plots in Making Conception.
- Experience in hotel work and restoration practices.
- Teaching foreign language.

SUPPORT EVERY STEP OF THE WAY

The moment you contact us, our team will be by your side every step of the way. We take care of everything so you have all you need as a researcher as well as enjoy your experience as a teacher, a student or a volunteer.

Educational Program

$60.00 USD a night at Casa ITA field Station

Includes full lodging, field guides, transport to and from Puerto Maldonado Airport, and visit to all ITA stations.

$85.00 USD a night at Lake Valencia field Station

Forest area surrounding the Valencia Lake, Brazilian Nuts concessions and hight terrace forests. The highest levels of bird diversity in the low Madre de Dios river.

Includes camping site, dining service, field guides and transport.

$35.00 USD a night for Teachers

For visit ITA field stations at Tambopata to prepare you trip with your students, we have a special price. Includes full lodging, field guides, transport to and from Puerto Maldonado Airport, and visit to all ITA stations.

Educational Program

SERVICE AND COMMUNITY

Students and volunteers discover realities that can not be explained theoretically but experientially, that is why every year takes different environmental education workshops with a human focus to supporting communities with an intercultural approach where different realities are contrasted. Over 7 years of continuous work ITA has made several social projects and intervened in various ways to improve the quality of life in our surrounding communities.

Educational Program

VOLUNTEERING

ITA offers the opportunity to help the efforts for the conservation, research, social development, education and also support the funding for ITA projects.

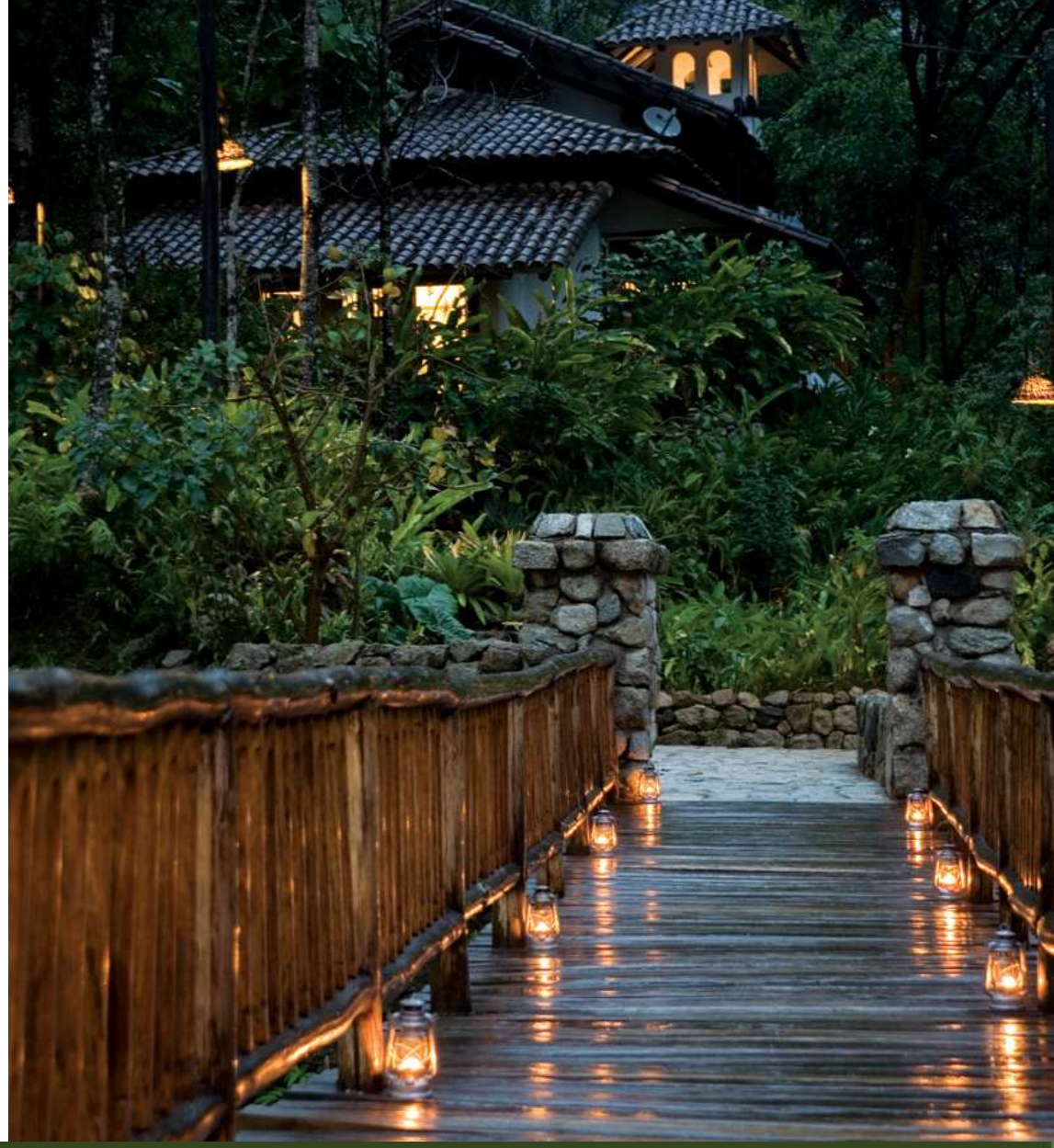
The Volunteer Program takes place at the Casa ITA field Station in the Tambopata Southern Amazon.

Educational Program

INKATERRA MACHU PICCHU PUEBLO HOTEL

The mountain cloud forests of Peru, the Machu Picchu Historical Sanctuary and its exceptional biodiversity.

Visit the Orchid Research Center, the Andean Bear Rescue Center, the Andean Organic Farm. Includes full lodging, field guides, access to all stations, and visit to Machu Picchu citadel.



Learning with ITA

Educations and research. A

36 year experience in field work,.

Contact us formularios-ita@inkaterra-asociacion.org

RESOURCES

Books, field guides, bird calls and more. Download it from our web page at: www.Inkaterra-asociacion.org

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