

**ECOLOGICAL REPORT**  
**ITA – PEM**  
**SEPTEMBER 2014**



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**ITA**  
**>INKATERRA<**  
ASOCIACIÓN

# ECOLOGICAL REPORT



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BIOLOGICAL STATION CASA ITA

## ECOLOGICAL REPORT OF B.S. CASA ITA

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### INTRODUCTION

Biological Station Casa ITA is located on the left bank of the Madre de Dios River approximately 40 min outboard ride from the city of Puerto Maldonado, it is passed the Rolin Island and near the port of the Station is a small stream named Carachamayoc.

### METHODS

All species named in this document are acknowledged by direct (seen and / or heard) and indirect (tracks, feces, etc.) sightings. Most sightings were occasional however in some cases hikes were done with visitors to search for animals. The areas where the species were recorded were: the staff track gauge, Track gauge A, Track gauge D, Anaconda Walk, Canopy Walk and close to Casa ITA.

### RESULTS:

#### Reptiles:

During our evening walks we found 2 *Imantodes cenchoa* (Photo N°1 and N°2). This is one of the most common snakes you can observe in the BS Casa ITA. They are characterized by being nocturnal and also arboreal. You can mostly find them during the day. They inhabit both land and flood plains. The times that we detect them they were moving at a variable height ranged from 30 cm above the ground to about 3 m high. This species seems to feed mainly on small lizards (of the genus *Anolis*) that are sleeping next to the branches, yet they also feed on frogs.

Very close to the bridge of the swamp you always find the *Plica plica* sleeping on the same tree. We also find in every place we go to *Ameiva ameiva* and *Gonatodes humeralis*, these are two of the most common reptiles sighting.

#### Mammals:

There were 4 sightings of pichico monkeys (*Saguinus fuscicollis*). They always move in small groups from 4-8 individuals (based on observations in ITA). In 2 different chances the musmuqui monkeys (*Aotus nigriceps*) came to the edge of the station, these can be recognize by sound as it is not very easy to get to see them. The howler monkeys (*Alouatta*

*seniculus*) also make their presence felt through their songs as they are heard very early daily.

During this month the palm tree (*Attalea sp.*) located in front of the station gave ripe fruits, once they fell to the ground this were used by a squirrel (*Sciurus spadiceus*) (Photo N°3), sometimes it took the seeds from the ground and sometimes it climbed up to where the bunch of fruits where. On the other hand one agouti (*Dasyprocta variegata*) (Photo N°4) lately frequents the stations in the mornings and afternoons almost daily.

#### **Birds:**

The observed species were recorded throughout the day while performing different work, for example, work in the Palmetum, journey through the different trails, bird banding (BB) and around the station.

#### **Tinamiformes:**

*Tinamus major, Crypturellus undulatus (BB)*

#### **Galliformes:**

*Penelope jacquacu, Ortalis guttata*

#### **Cathartiformes:**

*Cathartes aura, Cathartes melambrotus, Coragyps atratus*

#### **Columbiformes:**

*Columbina talpacoti, Patagioenas cayennensis, Patagioenas plumbea, Leptotila rufaxila, Geotrygon montana (BB)*

#### **Accipitriformes:**

*Rupornis magnirostris, Spizaetus tyrannus*

#### **Apodiformes:**

*Phaethornis hispidus, Glaucis hirsutus*

#### **Gruiformes:**

*Aramides cajaneus*

#### **Trogoniformes:**

*Trogon melanurus, Trogon collaris, Trogon curucui*

#### **Coraciformes:**

*Momotus momota.*

#### **Galbuliformes:**

*Galbula cyanescens, Monasa nigrifrons*

**Piciformes:**

*Ramphastus tucanus, Pteroglossus castanotis, Pteroglossus behauraensi, Melanerpes cruentatus, Ceelus elegans (BB), Ceelus flavus, Piculus leucolaemus.*

**Falconiformes:**

*Herpethoteres cachinnans, Micrastur ruficollis, Daptrius ater, Falco rufigularis, Ibicter americanus*

**Psittaciformes:**

*Ara ararauna, Ara severus, Aratinga weddellii, Brotogeris cyanoptera, Pionus menstruus, Amazona ochrocephala, Amazona farinosa.*

**Passeriformes:**

*Thamnophilus doliatus, Thamnomanes ardesiacus, Formicarius analis, Sittasomus griseicapillus, Dendrocincla merula, Myarchus ferox, Pitangus lictor, Tityra cayana, Tachycineta albiventer, Riparia riparia, Troglodytes aedon, Campylorhynchus turdinus, Turdus hauxwelli, Paroaria gularis, Saltator maximus, Thraupis episcopus, Thraupis palmarum, Ramphocellus carbo, Tyrannus melancholicus, Psaracolius angustifrons, Psaracolius decumanus, Psaracolius bifasciatus, Clypicterus oseryi, Cyanocorax violaceus, Cyanocorax cyanomelas, Cacicus cela, Icterus cayanensis, Molothrus oryzivorus.*

**Invertebrates:**

During the night it is a great opportunity to explore all the species found within this class. This month we found 2 sheet mimetic crickets. Some of them mimic dead leaves and others appear to be leaves that are alive. Every time we found one of them they had the same behavior of extending the legs and gluing the body to the surface where their "wings" that look like modified leaves would look like a normal leaf.

One of the bugs that appear to be very dangerous is the scorpion spider. This is because they are very large and have jaws that are very large and full of "thorns", but this insect is harmless. Like the tarantula they live in this hollow holes located within the ground, always at the base of a tree and they are also good hunters as the tarantula. They have 2 very long "antennae" that they use as a sense of touch. We have also located a place where we can see it every night with our visitors.

**Amphibians:**

The dry season continues and it is not very easy to find amphibians. The best opportunity to see them is in the swamp. A walk on this ecosystem overnight is perfect to locate amphibians, but also a bit difficult to see them due to their size, camouflage, stillness, among other things. We got to hear a lot of them, but they were very difficult to see.



ANEX



Photo N°1.- *Imantodes cenchoa*



Photo N°2.- *Imantodes cenchoa*



Photo N°3.- *Sciurus spadiceus*



Photo N°4.- *Dasyprocta variegata*



Photo N°5.- *Myrmotherula huxwelli*.



Photo N°6.- *Clypcterus oseryi*



**Photo N°7.-** *Piculus leucolaemus*



**Photo N°8.-** *Pteroglossus castanotis*



**Photo N°9.-** *Buteo magnirostris*



**Photo N°10.-** *Sarcoramphus papa.*



**Photo N°11.-** *Glaucis hirsutus*



**Photo N°12.-** *Crypturellus undulatus*





**Photo N°13.-** *Geotrygon montana*



**Photo N°14.-** *Celeus elegans*



**Photo N°15.-** *Dendrocolaptes certhia*



**Photo N°16.-** *Pipra fascicauda*



**Photo N°17.-** *Trogon curucui*



**Photo N°18.-** *Trogon curucui*





**Photo N°19.-** Tarantula



**Photo N°20.-** *Eciton burchelli*



**Photo N°21.-** Orb-weaver spider



**Photo N°22.-** Orb-weaver spider eating *Dendrosophus*



**Photo N°23.-** Tettigoniidae



**Photo N°24.-** Tettigoniidae



**Photo N°25.-** *Rhinella sp.*



**Photo N°26.-** *Osteocephalus taurinus*