

DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN, IQUITOS REGION, PERU

Chapter 1 : Pekka Soini (Author of The reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos region, Peru)

*The reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos region, Peru [James Ray Dixon] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Pp. vii, , 41 text-figures and black-and-white photos. Original color pictorial wrappers, 8vo.*

Amazon Turtles By Matt Russell The herpetofauna of the Iquitos region, Peru, has received increased attention in recent years through scientific study and tourism. Before traveling to this area, I was looking for the best of both worlds: Little did I know I would develop a passion for this area and make multiple return visits. Iquitos, Peru, is the capital of the Department of Loreto and a port city nearly 3, miles kilometers up the Amazon River from the Atlantic Ocean. It lies just three degrees south of the equator in the northeastern fragment of the country. The city rests at approximately feet The mighty Amazon River is the dominant waterway through this region. Numerous tributaries, however, feed into the Amazon, making this system quite complex. The Iquitos region receives an average annual rainfall of about inches centimeters. The wet season is strongest from December through May. The drier months are July and August, each averaging only 6. Temperatures throughout most of the year fall in the mids Fahrenheit during the day, but will drop 10 to 20 degrees at night. Temperatures can drop into the low 60s Fahrenheit range at night during cooler months. Humidity during most of the year remains close to percent Dixon and Soini, This process combined with rain creates one of the richest habitats in the area: Natives use the terms Tahuampa or Bajial to describe these seasonally flooded plots. These expanses of land border large rivers or oxbow lakes. Unfortunately, areas of flooded forest are being destroyed through logging and land-clearing for agricultural sites. Numerous turtle species frequent these areas during the wet season. Turtle Species of the Iquitos Region Eleven confirmed chelonian species comprising four families Chelidae, Pelomedusidae, Kinosternidae, Testudinidae can be found in this area. Aquatic turtles ranging from the morphologically bizarre matamata *Chelus fimbriatus* to the exceedingly large and apparently rare in the Iquitos Region South American River Turtle *Podocnemis expansa* call this tropical paradise home. These two rivers join just outside Iquitos before terminating at the Amazon. On all of my trips to this region, I have seen various turtles in the field, in marketplaces within Iquitos and in one zoo. All captured turtles or those purchased in the market for photographs were returned to their appropriate habitat. All forms inhabit freshwater and some may even estivate during dry spells. South American chelids differ from pelomedusids in their possession of nuchal scutes, enlarged first vertebral scutes, long necks, an absence of neural bones and a tendency toward carnivory Pritchard and Trebbau, Amazon Matamata *Chelus fimbriatus* The genus *Chelus* includes one extant species, but additional members are known from fossil records. Geographic variation has been noted in *Chelus fimbriatus*. The Amazon population of this species can be distinguished from Orinoco specimens by carapace shape and the coloration of the neck and plastron Sanchez-Vilagra et. This species is a favorite of turtle hobbyists because of its striking appearance. *Chelus fimbriatus* is found throughout much of northern and central South America Iverson, It is known to be widespread in the Amazon region of Peru and is common around Iquitos Dixon and Soini, ; Pritchard and Trebbau, Although common, this turtle can be difficult to find because of its cryptic nature. *Chelus fimbriatus* is virtually impossible to misidentify. These turtles possess large, flat, triangular heads with long snorkel-like snouts. The head and neck are lined with cutaneous fringes that aid in prey capture. The carapace is normally tan or brown with a straight anterior rim. The posterior rim is serrated and rounded. Rows of longitudinal knobs cover the carapace and growth annuli are present on each scute. These annuli often harbor algae growth Ernst and Barbour, This species attains carapace lengths up to 45 centimeters, making it the largest of the South American chelids. Although gender size differences have not been confirmed, Pritchard and Trebbau stated that they believed males remain slightly smaller than females. It has been documented that males have concave plastrons and thicker tails when compared to females Ernst and Barbour, This species is strictly aquatic and spends most of its time in shallow water on the bottom of oxbow lakes, ponds, inlets, and slow moving creeks. To breathe, these turtles extend their head to the surface of the water allowing only their snout

DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN, IQUITOS REGION, PERU

to penetrate. Although this turtle has not been observed to bask out of the water, Lamar and Medem have seen specimens "basking" just below the surface with their limbs extended. Lamar, *Chelus fimbriatus* are said to be poor swimmers. It is, therefore, likely that prey capture is primarily done by ambush. Prey consists of a variety of small fish. The numerous fringes and flaps on the head of these turtles act as detectors to sense vibration. When a fish is detected, the turtle extends its neck and opens its mouth creating a strong vacuum. When the prey item is sucked in, the turtle closes its mouth and expels any excess water. Pritchard and Trebbau, An alternate feeding method called prey herding has also been noted in this species. Holmstrom, , *Chelus fimbriatus* nest from October through December. Little information is available on reproductive behavior in this species. It has been noted, however, that male courtship consists of swift forward movements of the head toward the female while simultaneously opening and closing the mouth. Males also extend their legs toward the female during courtship. Carpenter and Ferguson, Females nest in close proximity to water from October through December. Nest excavation occurs on sandy banks that are mixed with leaf litter. These turtles will often ascend these banks sideways. Twelve to 28 spherical and brittle eggs can be laid in one clutch. Hatchlings tend to be more colorful than adults. Ernst and Barbour, Clutches produced in captivity have been incubated from 28 to 29 degrees Celsius for a period of approximately days. Rosscoe and Holmstrom, This turtle is well known to natives in the Iquitos Region, but is not a primary food source. Dixon and Soini, Perhaps the best known species, *Platemys platycephala*, occurs throughout much of Northern South America. Iverson, However, Ernst states that this subspecies may intergrade with the nominate race *P.* Carapace lengths up to 17 centimeters have been recorded. The carapace is brown with some yellow pigmentation and is characterized by a distinct median groove. The plastron is black or brown and is bordered in yellow. Ernst, These turtles can be found in marshes, creeks and ponds within rain forest situations. Pritchard and Trebbau, In Iquitos, they have been documented from small streams and swamps in primary forest. Dixon and Soini, Unlike its relative, *C.* Little is known about the natural diet of this rain forest denizen. Captives have accepted a variety of invertebrates, amphibians, fish and, occasionally, vegetation. Ernst and Barbour, Medem states that courtship behavior occurs during the rainy season. March to December in Colombia. Males actively pursue females in shallow water with a combination of behaviors. Mounting occurs from the rear, and the male frequently brushes his head across the female and expels a jet of water over her head. Harding, ; Medem, Oviposition occurs from August to February in Colombia when one egg is deposited in a shallow groove in the ground, normally under rotten leaves. Hatchlings emerge after an incubation period of approximately days. They are morphologically similar to the adults and measure 43 to 57 millimeters in carapace length. Medem, Little reproductive data have been collected for *P.* This species is a food source of locals around Iquitos. They include *Phrynops gibbus* and *Phrynops raniceps*. Two additional species *Phrynops rufipes* and *Phrynops geoffroanus tuberosus* have been speculated to occur in the region, but neither have been confirmed. Lamar, A. This turtle is said to be rare in the Iquitos Region, where it is found in closed canopy forests in streams, rivers and small ponds. *Phrynops gibbus* sports a small reddish brown to gray head with soft, granular skin. This is a small species that rarely attains carapace lengths over 23 centimeters. The carapace is dark brown to black and possesses a medial keel. The plastron is reddish brown to yellow with brown blotches on the scutes. The bridge and bottom of the marginal scutes are either brown or yellow. Ernst and Barbour, This nocturnal chelonian inhabits muddy streams and isolated pools of closed canopy forest around Iquitos. During dry spells, *P.* Few notes are available on the natural prey of *P.* Lamar, however, mentions that this turtle feeds heavily on anuran larvae in rain forest pools. In captivity, it consumes fish, rodents, various invertebrates, dog food and, occasionally, vegetation. Mittermeier et. Information concerning courtship and copulation of this turtle is not available. This species is known to deposit eggs in a variety of sites in the field, but all tend to be close to water. One clutch deposited at a locality in Colombia was found in a vegetable garden. The eggs are hard-shelled, elliptical, white or rose colored, and approximately 32 by 44 millimeters in measurement.

DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN, IQUITOS REGION, PERU

Chapter 2 : *Oxyrhopus vanidicus* | The Reptile Database

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The study area is dominated by secondary forest at different successional stages. This list comprises 17 families Amphisbaenia: Aniliidae, Boidae, Colubridae, Dipsadidae, Elapidae, Typhlopidae and Viperidae, 44 genera and 59 species of squamate reptiles. Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia Reptilia: Herpetologia no Brasil II. Sociedade Brasileira de Herpetologia. Patterns of amphibian diversity in Brazilian Amazonia: Brazilian reptiles – List of species. Electronic Database accessible at <http://> Captured on 15 May Phylogenetic patterns, biogeography, and the ecological structure of Neotropical Snake assemblage; p. Species Diversity in Ecological Communities – Historical and geographical perspectives. University of Chicago Press. The character and dynamics of the Cerrado herpetofauna; p. The Cerrados of Brazil: Ecology and Natural History of a Neotropical Savanna. Aniliidae, Boidae, Colubridae e Viperidae. The reptiles of the upper Amazon basin, Iquitos region, Peru. Crocodylians, turtles and snakes. The wormsnakes Family Typhlopidae of the Neotropics, exclusive of the Antilles. The biology of an equatorial herpetofauna in Amazonian Ecuador. University of Kansas Natural History Museum Collecting and life-history techniques; p. Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. Checklist and bibliography of the amphisbaenia of the world. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History Natural history of snakes in forests of the Manaus region, Central Amazonia, Brazil. Herpetological Natural History 6 2: South American Journal of Herpetology 2 3: Large-scale impoverishment of Amazonian forests by logging and fire. A new species of the colubrid snake genus *Atractus* Reptilia: Serpentes from the central Amazon of Brazil. A new species of *Atractus* Wagler, Serpentes: Colubridae from Eastern Amazonia, Brazil. Journal of Herpetology 42 3: *Anilius scytale* Blind Coral Snake. Herpetological Review 32 4: Check List 5 3: Acta Botanica Brasilica 19 3: Heliotherms in tropical rainforest: Journal of Tropical Ecology Molecular phylogeny of advanced snakes Serpentes, Caenophidia with an emphasis on South American Xenodontines:

DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN, IQUITOS REGION, PERU

Chapter 3 : Wild Herps - Amazon Basin Emerald Tree Boa (*Corallus batesii*)

Find The Reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos Region, Peru by Dixon et al at over 30 bookstores. Buy, rent or sell.

We offer Amazon Riverboat Cruises of 3, 4 5, 6 and 7 nights on comfortable air-conditioned riverboats. The upper Amazon basin of Peru has an incredible diversity of natural habitats, plant and animal life as well as indigenous people. And Cuzco, oldest city in the Americas, replete with ancient cathedrals and Inca stonework, is redolent with culture and history. The driest deserts, deepest canyon, highest lake, mightiest river and wildest forest are there, as are towering peaks, impossibly high waterfalls, massive glaciers, triple rainbows and staggering rainfall. Peru has more climate types than all of Europe and North America combined. And this is only the beginning: Home of the potato, with over 3, varieties, and the tomato, Peru also dominates the modern culinary world through its fusion cooking and incomparable chefs. With 1, miles of Pacific coastline bathed by the cool, plankton-rich waters of the Humboldt Current, the marine life - and therefore the seafood - is stupendous. A myriad of Peruvian indigenous tribes has produced the greatest diversity of language types in the Western Hemisphere. This magic world is defined by a Paleozoic stream born on the mega-continent of Gondwana. For sixty million years it emptied into the Pacific Ocean, even after the South American Plate split from the mainland and began its westward drift. An abrupt collision with the Nazca Plate gave birth to the Andes Mountains and the uplift stalled the course of the river, creating a vast inland lake. Over the next 50 million years the continent began to tilt until the water overcame the topography, burst its rocky prison surging eastward to the Atlantic. The stingrays and Pink Dolphins that ply its waters today are descendants of Pacific Ocean ancestors that date from the period when the river flowed west. Meandering over mossy stones, it crosses a grassy alpine valley before being joined by the Carhuasanta and other rivulets. Quite simply the mightiest of rivers, it is fed annually by a tsunami of broken things - twisted trees, tangled vegetation and mangled detritus - all pushed by icy, swollen Andean streams. The Amazon can rise by 30 feet during the flood season, boiling over its banks and churning into , square miles of surrounding rainforest where it becomes an ocean of epic proportions. Two thousand miles long and in places 30 miles wide, the Amazon discharges over 55 million gallons per second, for a total output that exceeds the next ten largest rivers combined. The Amazon is our largest wilderness, and the braided lives of the people and creatures that inhabit it are every bit as alluring as its harlequin birds, exotic flora and iridescent butterflies. More than one-third of all the species in the world call the Amazon Basin home, and new ones are being discovered almost daily. There are over 2, species of fish in the river, more than the entire Atlantic Ocean. On a 5-acre plot the number of tree varieties can exceed half that of the entire United States. At least 40, plant species have been found in the basin. There are more kinds of amphibians and reptiles in the upper Amazon than in any similar sized area of the world. The Anaconda, largest of all snakes, makes its home in the waters of the Amazon, along with the enormous Black Caiman and the bizarre Electric Eel. This is a place of unsurpassed mystery, brimming with secrets of the natural world and awash with countless animistic tales of ghosts, goblins, sirens, gigantic snakes and mythical monsters. Amazonian Indians, according to tribe, view their nations as having originated from wondrous things like rainbows, anacondas, or stars. In a land where so much remains unknown, such beliefs help make sense of events that surpass human understanding. Shamans mediate the constant flux of the prevailing Amazonian vision of duality, a cyclic flow of energy that alternates between life and death, construction and destruction, health and illness, equilibrium and disequilibrium. Legend has it that Sachamama, the gigantic boa mother god, progenitor and protector of the Amazon, prophesied the arrival of those who would plunder her riches. Modern Amazonians lead lives steeped in tradition but the outside world intrudes in the form of everything from well meaning missionaries to the internet and satellite television. And Sachamama, saddened that her worst fears have been realized, is said to wander the deepest forests, wailing in agony. Premier Wonder of the World. If you found this site to be useful,

**DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN,
IQUITOS REGION, PERU**

you may want to view our main site for additional tours and information.

DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN, IQUITOS REGION, PERU

Chapter 4 : Things to Do in Amazon Basin | Frommer's

The reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos region, Peru Amazon. Pp. vii, , 41 text-figures and black-and-white photos. Original color pictorial wrappers, 8vo. This is a revised version of the two works by the same authors originally published in and respectively.

Things to Do in Amazon Basin advertisement Nearly two-thirds of Peru is Amazon rainforest, which thrives with some of the richest biodiversity on the planet. This vast, largely impenetrable region, with the smallest human population in the country and few towns of any significant size, clearly is not the Peru of great pre-Columbian civilizations and Inca ruins. The humid frontier towns of the jungle, well past stages of oil and rubber booms and now hell-bent on ecotourism, are worlds removed from the historic cities Cusco and Arequipa and the modern madness of Lima. It teems with a staggering roster of wildlife: Recent studies have shown that a region just south of Iquitos has the highest concentration of mammals anywhere in the world. Not surprisingly, jungle ecotourism has exploded in Peru, as it has in several other Latin American countries. Remote as the Amazon jungle surely seems, it is possible to find yourself at an ecolodge in as little as 12 hours after boarding a flight in the U. Still, accessibility is a crucial factor in jungle trips: Rivers define life in the jungle even more than do the forests; for both locals and visitors, almost all transport along the vast river system that stretches across the whole of eastern Peru is by dugout canoe, motorboat, or large riverboats lanchas. The southern Amazon region, which extends to the Bolivian and Brazilian borders, is concentrated in the Madre de Dios department, the least populated area in Peru. Although it is accessible by land from Cusco, it is an exceedingly difficult route. Most travelers fly to Puerto Maldonado the gateway to the Tambopata National Reserve and travel overland to the Manu Biosphere Reserve, returning by small aircraft. Other than an arduous journey by boat, the only way to get to Iquitos is by airplane usually from Lima. The best time to visit the Amazon is during the dry season, May through the end of October. During the rainy season in the southern Amazon, parts of the jungle are flooded and impassable. The northern jungle does not have a rainy season, per se, and travel there is less restricted during the winter. However, water levels can rise from 7. Many naturalists find high-water months best for wildlife observation. This information was accurate when it was published, but can change without notice. Please be sure to confirm all rates and details directly with the companies in question before planning your trip.

DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN, IQUITOS REGION, PERU

Chapter 5 : Amazon Tours & Cruises

The reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos region, Peru / James R. Dixon, Pekka Soini. QL P4 D59 Cusco AmazÃnico: the lives of amphibians and reptiles in an Amazonian rainforest / William E. Duellman.

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Amazonia The lower slopes of the western Andes merge with the heavily forested tropical lowlands of the Amazon Basin to form the region known as Amazonia, which occupies more than three-fifths of the area of Peru. An area of dense cloud forests is found in the zone immediately adjacent to the Andes. The physiography of the region is characterized by rolling hills and level plains that extend eastward to the borders with Colombia , Brazil , and Bolivia. Elevations are uniformly low, ranging from about 3, feet 1, metres at the eastern edge of the Andes to about feet 80 metres above sea level along the Amazon River at the Peruâ€”Brazil border. Drainage Distinctive drainage patterns dissect the Costa, the Sierra, and Amazonia. Of the more than 50 rivers that flow west from the Andes across the Costa, most are short usually less than miles [km] long and precipitous, with highly seasonal rates of flow. Most have a period of peak flow usually during the December to March rainy season followed by a long dry period; only the largest of the Costa rivers, such as the Santa , have dependable year-round flows. The Sierra not only contains the headwaters of the streams that flow to both the Pacific and the Amazon but also has a large area of internal drainage. Amazonia is characterized by great rivers. The Amazon , with the largest volume of flow of any river in the world, has headwaters that rise in several places in the Peruvian Andes; one of the main branches, the Ucayali , originates in southern Peru some 1, miles 2, km from its juncture with the main river. These rivers flow northward in long deep valleys before turning east to join the Amazon, forming mostly hindrances to transportation rather than important trade routes. Soils Peru has a paucity of fertile soil. In the Costa region most of the river valleys have rich soils, derived from silts carried to the coastal plain by rivers flowing out of the Andes. In some areas, however, improper use of the land has led to deposition of salts, thus reducing soil fertility. The soils between valleys, derived largely from windblown sands, are also poorly developed. Sierra soils are fertile in some of the highland basins, but soils on the mountain slopes are often thin and of poor quality. Soils of low fertility covered by heavy forest growth typify Amazonia. Terraced fields near Arequipa in the southern Sierra region, Peru. Chip and Rosa Maria de la Cueva Peterson Climate Three broad climatic regions can be readily distinguished in Peru paralleling the three main topographic regions: This region is dry for three reasons: Mountain climates Within the Sierra are a wide range of climates that vary according to such factors as latitude , elevation, local winds, and rain shadow effects. In general, temperatures decrease as elevation increases, and rainfall decreases from north to south and from east to west. During the Decemberâ€”March rainy season, the heaviest precipitation is in the north and along the eastern flanks of the Andes. Temperatures vary little seasonally, but there is a tremendous diurnal range between daily highs and lows. Snow falls in the Sierra at higher elevations, and many peaks have permanent snow. Tropical forest climates Hot humid conditions characterize the Amazonia climate of eastern Peru. Rainfall throughout the region is high Iquitos averages more than 90 inches [2, mm] annually , with precipitation common throughout the year, although it is somewhat heavier from December to March. There is little seasonal variation of temperatures, but the diurnal range again is relatively large. Although the causes of this phenomenon are not completely understood, the effects in Peru are quite clear: Plant and animal life Peruvian plant and animal life can be classified according to the three main physiographic regions: Manu National Park, Peru: Displayed by permission of The Regents of the University of California. The Costa Evidence of plant life is relatively rare in the barren desert of coastal Peru. Where coastal fog is heavy, lomas a mix of grasses and other herbaceous species are common. In the north coast region, some parts of the desert are covered by epiphytes or by stands of sapote or algarroba mesquite. The most important feature of the coast, however, is the enormous amount of bird, marine mammal, and fish life that abounds in the coastal waters. The biomass includes such small fish as anchovies and such larger types as corvina sea bass , tuna, swordfish, and marlin.

DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN, IQUITOS REGION, PERU

Sea lions thrive in isolated parts of the coast. Bird life is heavy on islands off the coast. Among the most important bird species are pelicans, cormorants, gannets, and various gulls. Humboldt penguins, an endangered species, are found as far north as the Ballestas Islands near the Paracas Peninsula. The Sierra Two plant communities characterize the Peruvian highlands: At lower elevations grow such domesticates as potatoes, quinoa, and corn maize. Several species of eucalyptus have replaced native tree species. Amazonia The eastern slopes of the Andes and the Amazon plains are covered by a heavy growth of tropical forest. In its woods and waters live thousands of plant, insect, and animal species. Interesting mammals of this region include the jaguar, capybara, tapir, and several species of monkey. Of special note is the wide and colourful variety of bird and fish life. Reptiles and insects abound. The forests have a broad assortment of hardwood and softwood species that produce a variety of forest products. Scattered in isolated fields in the eastern foothills of the Andes, too, are plantations of coca, the plant from which cocaine is illegally produced. The people Pre-Hispanic groups Throughout the pre-Hispanic period, the peoples of Peru were largely isolated from one another by the rugged topography of the country. At least three times, however, a unifying culture spread across the Andes. After about ce, the Huari civilization, based at a site of the same name near modern Ayacucho, dominated most of the central Andean region. Finally, the Inca empire developed, eventually to control all of the territory from northern Ecuador to central Chile. Aymara Indians, who live on islands in Lake Titicaca, Peru. There are also small minority populations of Aymara Indians, Japanese, and others. The Spanish conquerors dominated the indigenous Indians and colonial Peruvian society, including politics, religion, and economics. They brought their European culture, the Spanish language, and the Roman Catholic religion to the region. The Spaniards introduced some African slaves, but the number of slaves transported to this part of South America was not significant; their descendants are found mainly in Lima and a few central coastal valleys. Following independence and the prohibition of slavery, Chinese arrived to work as farm labourers, and new groups of Spaniards, northern Europeans, and Japanese were among other arrivals. These diverse ethnic groups have tended to intermarry over time. Differences in lifestyles and attitudes are pronounced. Typically, a small group of people of European ancestry hold the main power in government and industry. Mestizo culture is a blend of Indian and European ways known as criollo. The Spanish-speaking mestizos make up the middle class of Peruvian society. They hold managerial, administrative, and professional jobs, but some are also small landowners and labourers. The Indians of the Sierra live in extreme poverty in a harsh environment; many remain both indifferent to and outside the mainstream affairs of the country. However, many highland Indians still shepherd llama herds or work tiny plots of land to eke out a living. The lowland Indians of Amazonia occupy a social position similar to that of the highland Indians. Languages During the pre-Hispanic period, the Inca spread their language, Quechua, across the highlands and along the coast, although some groups near Lake Titicaca spoke Aymara at the time of the Spanish conquest. Quechua and Aymara are still prevalent and have official usage, with Spanish, in regions where they are heavily spoken. Tropical forest areas were outside Incan influence, and the numerous languages and dialects now spoken in the Amazon region reflect the diverse linguistic heritage of the tropical forest peoples. Like their Inca ancestors, the overwhelming number of Indians read neither their own nor any other language. In major cities and tourist areas, however, English and other European languages are commonly spoken. More than four-fifths of Peruvians are Roman Catholic; Protestants, other Christians, and followers of traditional beliefs form small religious minorities. It was built on the site of the Inca palace of Viracocha Huiracocha, which had suffered extensive damage in an earthquake in, and was consecrated in The most important gods were Viracocha lord, creator, and father of men and Pachamama Earth mother. The Sun, Moon, and such phenomena as lightning and mountains were also worshipped. Each culture raised temples to honour its local divinity. The Spanish indoctrinated the Indians and spread Roman Catholicism, built hundreds of churches, and held fiestas for patron saints in each village. The people were not strict in their practices, however. Protestant sects proliferated during the 20th century, and the Indians have mixed many pagan beliefs into the Roman Catholic rituals to produce a syncretic religion rich in traditions. Settlement patterns The nature of

DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN, IQUITOS REGION, PERU

Peruvian life, whether urban or rural, varies by physiographic region. Modern patterns of settlement also reflect three major influences: Pre-Hispanic patterns Diverse groups of indigenous Indians occupied Peru during the pre-Hispanic period. When the first migrants arrived in the Andean area, probably more than 13,000 years ago, they were at a hunting and gathering stage of cultural development. Over a long period of time, however, varied and more-sophisticated ways of life were developed. Along the coast, groups became specialized in fishing and shellfish collecting. Finally, in many parts of Peru agriculture was developedâ€”including the domestication of numerous species of plants, such as beans, quinoa, and potatoes. At the time of the Spanish arrival, the population of Peru largely resided in rural areas, with society organized around village-level clans called by the Incas ayllus. The most densely settled areas were the irrigated coastal river valleys and some fertile basins in the highlandsâ€”for example, those of Cajamarca , the Mantaro Valley near Huancayo , and Cuzco, as well as the region around Lake Titicaca.

DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN, IQUITOS REGION, PERU

Chapter 6 : Mary Garity (Editor of The reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos region, Peru)

It occurs in the upper Orinoco and Amazon river basins in eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, Peru, Brazil and Bolivia (Iverson,). Phrynops raniceps is not uncommon in the Iquitos region and is typically encountered in small forest streams. Specimens have been observed crossing forest trails as well (Dixon and Soini,).

The Amazon was thought to originate from the Apacheta cliff in Arequipa at the Nevado Mismi, marked only by a wooden cross. The most accurate measurement method was direct GPS measurement obtained by kayak descent of each of the rivers from their source points to their confluence performed by Contos. Obtaining these measurements was difficult given the class IV-V nature of each of these rivers, especially in their lower "Abyss" sections. Contos continued downstream to the ocean and finished the first complete descent of the Amazon river from its newly identified source finishing November, a journey repeated by two groups after the news spread. Near the mouth of the Rio Negro to Serpa, nearly opposite the river Madeira, the banks of the Amazon are low, until approaching Manaus, they rise to become rolling hills. These hills are cut down to a kind of terrace which lies between them and the river. A study by Brazilian scientists concluded that the Amazon is actually longer than the Nile. However, other geographers have had access to the same data since, and a consensus has yet to emerge to support the claims of these Brazilian scientists. The length of both the Amazon and the Nile remains open to interpretation and continued debate. It drains from west to east, from Iquitos in Peru, across Brazil to the Atlantic. It gathers its waters from 5 degrees north latitude to 20 degrees south latitude. Its most remote sources are found on the inter-Andean plateau, just a short distance from the Pacific Ocean. The great deltas of the world are all in relatively protected bodies of water, while the Amazon empties directly into the turbulent Atlantic. The Casiquiare is a river distributary of the upper Orinoco, which flows southward into the Rio Negro, which in turn flows into the Amazon. The Casiquiare is the largest river on earth that links two major river systems, a so-called bifurcation. Many branches begin flooding in November and might continue to rise until June. The Madeira River rises and falls two months earlier than most of the rest of the Amazon river. More than half of the water in the Amazon downstream of Manacapuru is below sea level. Smaller ocean vessels of 3, or 9, tonnes; 3, or 8, long tons; 3, or 9, short tons and 5. Beyond that, small boats frequently ascend to the Pongo de Manseriche, just above Achaal Point in Peru. The resulting undular tidal bore is called the pororoca, with a leading wave that can be up to 25 feet 7. The proto-Amazon during the Cretaceous flowed west, as part of a proto-Amazon-Congo river system, from the interior of present-day Africa when the continents were connected, forming western Gondwana. Fifteen million years ago, the main tectonic uplift phase of the Andean chain started. This tectonic movement is caused by the subduction of the Nazca Plate underneath the South American Plate. The rise of the Andes and the linkage of the Brazilian and Guyana bedrock shields, [clarification needed] blocked the river and caused the Amazon Basin to become a vast inland sea. Gradually, this inland sea became a massive swampy, freshwater lake and the marine inhabitants adapted to life in freshwater. For example, over 20 species of stingray, most closely related to those found in the Pacific Ocean, can be found today in the freshwaters of the Amazon.

DOWNLOAD PDF THE REPTILES OF THE UPPER AMAZON BASIN, IQUITOS REGION, PERU

Chapter 7 : Wild Herps - Amazon Bark Anole (Anolis ortonii)

The Reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos Region, Peru Duellman, W.E. Cusco AmazÃ³nico: The Lives of Amphibians and Reptiles in an Amazonian Rainforest.

Amazon Wildlife, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Feline Press, Gainesville, FL, pp. The Serpent and the Rainbow, Warner, Dobkin de Rios, M. Hallucinogenic healing in the Peruvian Amazon, Waveland Press, Chemical Defense in Birds? Mammals of the Neotropics, Univ. Of Chicago Press, IL, A Field Guide, Univ. Birds of Eastern Ecuador, audio cassette, Cornell Univ. Snakes of South America, T. The Fishes and the Forest, Univ. Of California Press, Berkeley, The Palm and the Pleiades: Green Inheritance, Collins, London, A Neotropical Companion, Princeton Univ. Rio Tigre and Beyond: Wizard of the Upper Amazon: Press, Cambridge, MA, The Piranha Book, T. Insects of an Amazon Forest, Columbia Univ. Ecuador, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Peru, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Of Kansas, Lawrence, KS. The Shaman and the Jaguar: Plantas Medicinales de la Amazonia Peruana. Hallucinogenic Plants, Golden, New York, Where the Gods Reign: Vine of the Soul: Man, Fishes, and the Amazon, Columbia Univ. This bibliography is an expanding document originating from one published by Ethan B. We recommend this site highly.

Chapter 8 : Amazon River - Wikipedia

Buy The reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos Region, Peru: Crocodilians, turtles and snakes (Contributions in biology and geology) by James Ray Dixon (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

Chapter 9 : Peru - Amazonia | www.nxgvision.com

Upper Amazon basin of Peru, Brazil and Bolivia This ecoregion located in the Upper Amazon Basin, is characterized by a relatively flat landscape with alluvial plains dissected by undulating hills or high terraces.