HERPETOFAUNA EN LAS AREAS DE INFLUENCIA DEL RIO INAMBARI

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LA HERPETOFAUNA EN PERU

De anfibios:
- 520 especies
- En 3 Ordenes
- 33 Familias
- 70 Géneros

De Reptiles:
- 411 especies
- 3 Ordenes
- 28 Familias
- 93 Géneros

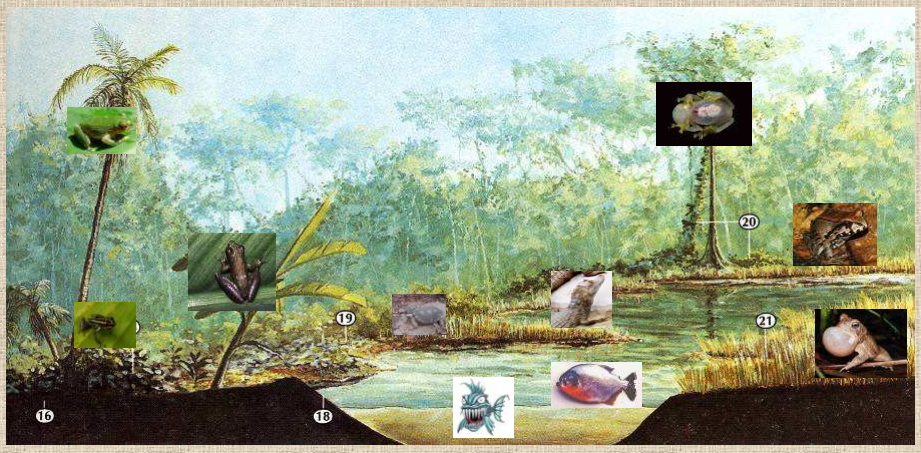
HERPETOFAUNA DEL AREA DE INFLUENCIA DEL INAMBARI

De anfibios:
111 especies (21%)
En 3 Ordenes
7 Familias
65 Géneros

De Reptiles:
118 especies (28%)
3 Ordenes
28 Familias
90 Géneros

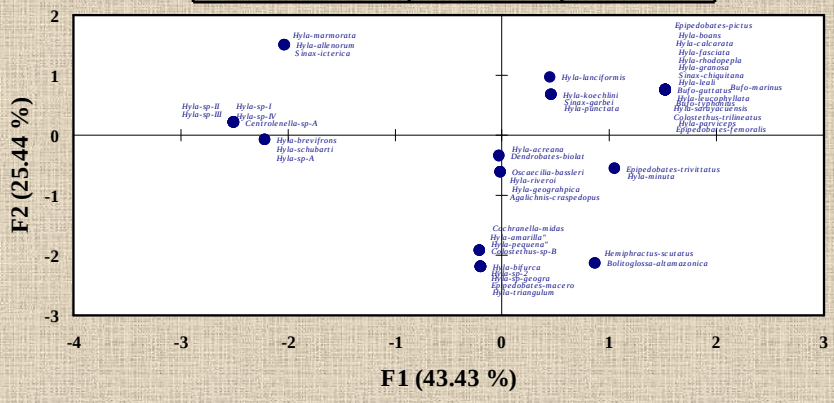
Ensamblaje de la herpetofauna en el bosque

Ensamblaje de la herpetofauna en el rio



Valores acumulativos de los anfibios en las areas adyacentes del Inambari

	F1	F2
Valor propio	2.172	1.272
Variabilidad (%)	43.433	25.438
% acumulado	43.433	68.871



Barrera ribereñas: Divergencia genética entre especies de ratones y anfibios

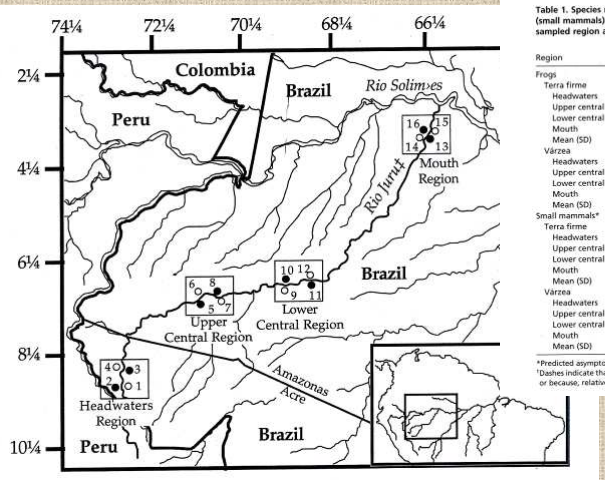


Table 1. Species richness estimates using Chao$_2$ (frogs) and the Michaelis–Menten equation (small mammals) and Jaccard's community similarity indices for paired sites within each sampled region along the Juruá River in Amazonia

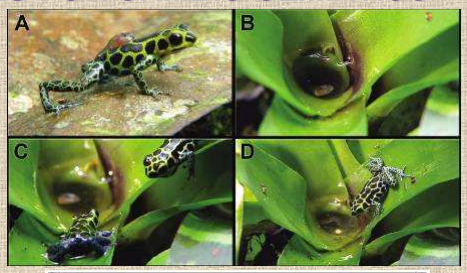
Region	Predicted asymptote left-bank site		Predicted asymptote right-bank site		Jaccard's similarity index
Frogs					
Terra firme					
Headwaters	39.5		30.1		0.356
Upper central	87.3		49.1		0.429
Lower central	60.7		43.6		0.533
Mouth	49.2		48.4		0.474
Mean (SD)	59.2 (20.7)		42.8 (8.8)		
Várzea					
Headwaters	22.2		27.8		0.316
Upper central	26.3		28.3		0.278
Lower central	27.4		20.1		0.552
Mouth	25.0		21.0		0.182
Mean (SD)	25.2 (2.2)		24.3 (4.3)		
Small mammals*					
Terra firme					
Headwaters	14.1	—†	14.2	—	0.611
Upper central	14.8	5.7	14.7	9.1	0.571
Lower central	—	3.5	13.9	2.2	0.316
Mouth	7.9	9.7	8.9	—	0.500
Mean (SD)	12.3 (3.8)	6.3 (3.1)	12.9 (2.7)	5.6 (4.9)	
Várzea					
Headwaters	11.2	—	18.4	5.4	0.591
Upper central	8.1	8.8	6.7	7.8	0.643
Lower central	6.5	6.2	6.7	3.8	0.357
Mouth	7.6	4.6	5.9	6.4	0.429
Mean (SD)	8.4 (2.0)	6.5 (2.2)	9.4 (6.0)	5.9 (1.7)	

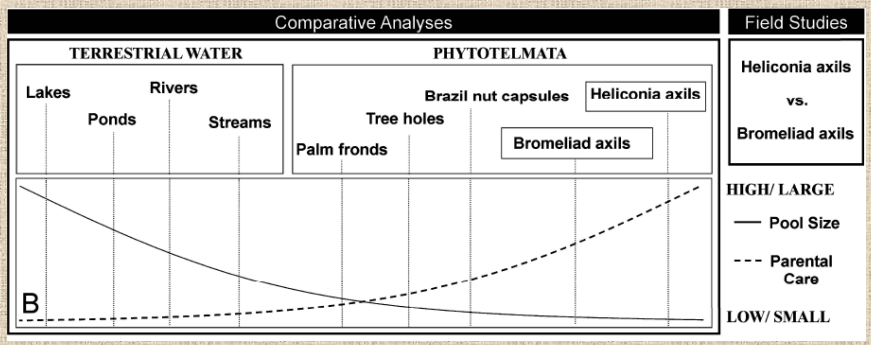
*Predicted asymptote, terrestrial canopy.
†Dashes indicate that richness estimates were not obtained because the nonlinear regressions failed to converge or because, relative to other regressions, residual sums of squares were inordinately large.

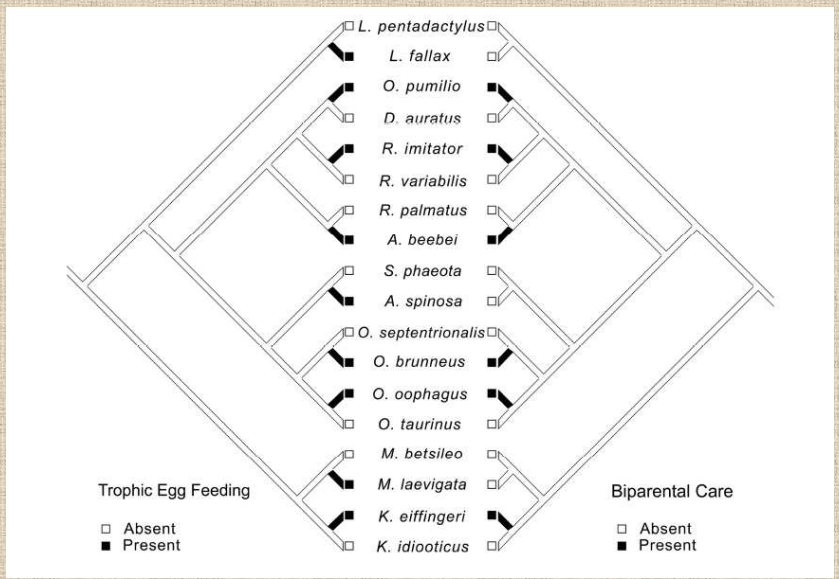
LAS ADAPTACIONES POR CAMBIO CLIMATICO

Ranitomeya imitator

R. variabilis




Comparative Analyses
Field Studies
TERRESTRIAL WATER
PHYTOTELMATA
Lakes
Rivers
Ponds
Streams
Brazil nut capsules
Heliconia axils
Tree holes
Palm fronds
Bromeliad axils
Heliconia axils
vs.
Bromeliad axils
HIGH/ LARGE
Pool Size
Parental Care
LOW/ SMALL
B


L. pentadactylus
L. fallax
O. pumilio
D. auratus
R. imitator
R. variabilis
R. palmatus
A. beebei
S. phaeota
A. spinosa
O. septentrionalis
O. brunneus
O. oophagus
O. taurinus
M. betsileo
M. laevigata
K. eiffingeri
K. idiooticus
Trophic Egg Feeding
Absent
Present
Biparental Care
Absent
Present

Biologia comparada entre el volumen y cuidado parental