

# TReeS News No.74

## August 2014

This edition of the TReeS Newsletter focuses on the growing threat from illegal logging in the Peruvian Amazon and its recent impact on a group of uncontacted indigenous people as well as updating on gold-mining and gas exploration activities in Madre de Dios.

There is news of the 2014 TReeS Becas awards, feedback from students supported by the Becas programme in recent years and an update on the camu-camu project.

### New 'uncontacted' group make contact

At the end of June, another small group of seven indigenous people from an 'uncontacted' Panoan linguistic group emerged from the forest on the river Envira, in Acre province, Brazil. There have also been reports of much larger displaced groups in the area and of villages being attacked and inhabitants killed. It appears that drug traffickers and illegal loggers may be behind the attacks in the Dept. of Ucayali, to the north of Madre de Dios.

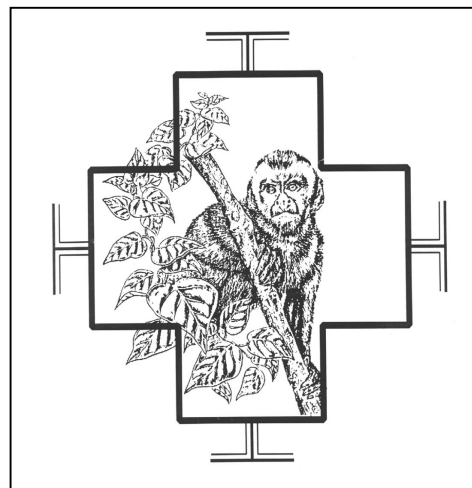
In late July film was released of their initial contact with a settled group of Ashaninka. This is the same area where a group was photographed from the air four years ago. The group will be highly vulnerable to infectious diseases such as the common cold and efforts were made to ensure that direct personal contact was minimised. The group returned to the forest the same day. FUNAI, the Brazilian indigenous affairs organisation, has sent a medical team in to be on standby. It also announced that it would re-establish a monitoring post on the river Envira – the last one was closed in 2011 after being taken over by drug traffickers.

Survival International has an on-line petition to the Brazilian and Peruvian governments strongly urging them to co-operate and protect 'uncontacted' indigenous peoples.

Further details: [www.uncontactedtribes.com](http://www.uncontactedtribes.com)



'Uncontacted' indigenous pair R.Envira (30.6.14) - FUNAI ©



### Illegal logging crisis in the Peruvian Amazon

There are growing concerns about the extent of illegal logging in the Peruvian Amazon as the rate of deforestation in Brazil declines (2011-12: 23% lower than the previous year – the lowest rate since 1988). Peru's forestry industry operates under Forest & Wildlife Law No.27308 passed in 2000, which set out to establish a framework for the 'sustainable use and conservation of forest resources'.

The Peru-USA free trade agreement, signed in 2009, encouraged a more sustainable approach to logging in the Peruvian Amazon as one of its associated environmental aspects.

However, recent research suggests that the legal logging concession system isn't working and, in fact, is facilitating illegal logging. There were 609 registered concessions in September 2013 but nearly 70% were suspected of not following the agreed operational parameters and nearly 30% - a figure that is likely to rise - have been cancelled for serious violations.

There is also evidence to suggest that the system encourages trees, especially CITES-listed species such as *cedro* – to be cut outside concessions.

The year 2000 Forestry law attempted to control the logging industry through concessions, permits and authorizations. Concessions are valid for up to 40 years for specific areas of forest ranging from 4,000-50,000 hectares. Permits and authorizations are given for smaller plots of private/indigenous lands.

Each concession is supposed to operate within a General Forest Management Plan and an Annual Operating Plan (AOP). Concessions are sub-divided in to 400-500 hectare parcels of which only one can be logged per year. Each individual tree to be logged must be identified using GPS in the AOP and, once cut, accompanied by a Forestry Transport permit. A supervisory body was also established but it was principally funded by the timber industry compromising its effectiveness.

## **Gold mining update**

In TReeS News No.73, we wrote that Peruvian government legislation required all informal gold-mining activities to be formalised by mid-April 2014. A survey in mid-2013 had found that only approximately 10% of miners working in Madre de Dios had begun the process. The figure was not much higher when the deadline was reached.

Subsequently, the authorities responded after the deadline and have undertaken a series of raids on illegal mining camps. In early July they conducted raids on operations in the upper Malinowski river, within the buffer zone of the Tambopata National Reserve. This area can be accessed along tracks running south from the InterOceanic highway. In total 114 pieces of equipment were destroyed, including 63 motors, 33 balsa rafts and 5 motorbikes.

In total, raids in Madre de Dios this year are estimated to have destroyed equipment worth around \$20 million. However, this is only a small percentage of the equipment being deployed in the region and those backing the miners are expected to quickly replace much of the lost equipment and restart operations. Only on-going actions and a significant fall in global gold prices are likely to lead to a decline in activity.

(We are grateful to the independent environmental journalist David Hill for updates on illegal logging in Peru. He can be followed at - @DavidHillTweets; and [www.hilldavid.com](http://www.hilldavid.com))

### ***'Amazon Gold'* documentary film**

The Amazon Aid Foundation & Amazon Conservation Association (ACA) have produced a 53 minute documentary looking at the impacts of gold-mining on Madre de Dios. The film is narrated by Sissy Spacek and Herbie Hancock, and follows the visit of two journalists – war correspondents - to the Huaypetue area, in central Madre de Dios. There they stand amongst the 'moonscape' where superb forest once grew and liken it to scenes they have witnessed in the worst war zones. It can be viewed by going to – <http://amazongoldfilm.com/>



**Gold-mining equipment being destroyed - Andina©**

## **'I bought a rainforest' TV series**

In June, BBC 2 broadcast a three part series entitled '*I bought a rainforest*' about the wildlife photographer Charlie Hamilton-James (CHJ) who, in 2012, purchased 100 hectares of forest in the Alto Madre de Dios, in the Manu National Park buffer zone, for \$10,000.

On arrival, CHJ found coca bushes being grown and trees being felled by local people on the land. He quickly found that his idea of buying up a piece of rainforest to conserve doesn't work unless local people can be integrated in to the project and achieve some benefit from it. Eventually, with the help of the UK conservation organisation CREES, which operates the nearby Manu Learning Centre, a local family were employed to reforest and manage the land.

However, the programmes did well to raise many of the wider issues that threaten the forests of Madre de Dios, and which TReeS has been addressing since the late 1980s. This included gold-mining, logging and ranching though some of the footage came from Acre, Brazil, rather than Madre de Dios.

An alternative approach was investigated with a visit to the native community of Belgica, in northern Madre de Dios, which generates a significant proportion of its income from brazil-nuts.

We are most grateful to CHJ for allowing us to use two of his photos below. More photos can be viewed at: [www.charliehamiltonjames.co.uk/gallery/amazon.html](http://www.charliehamiltonjames.co.uk/gallery/amazon.html)



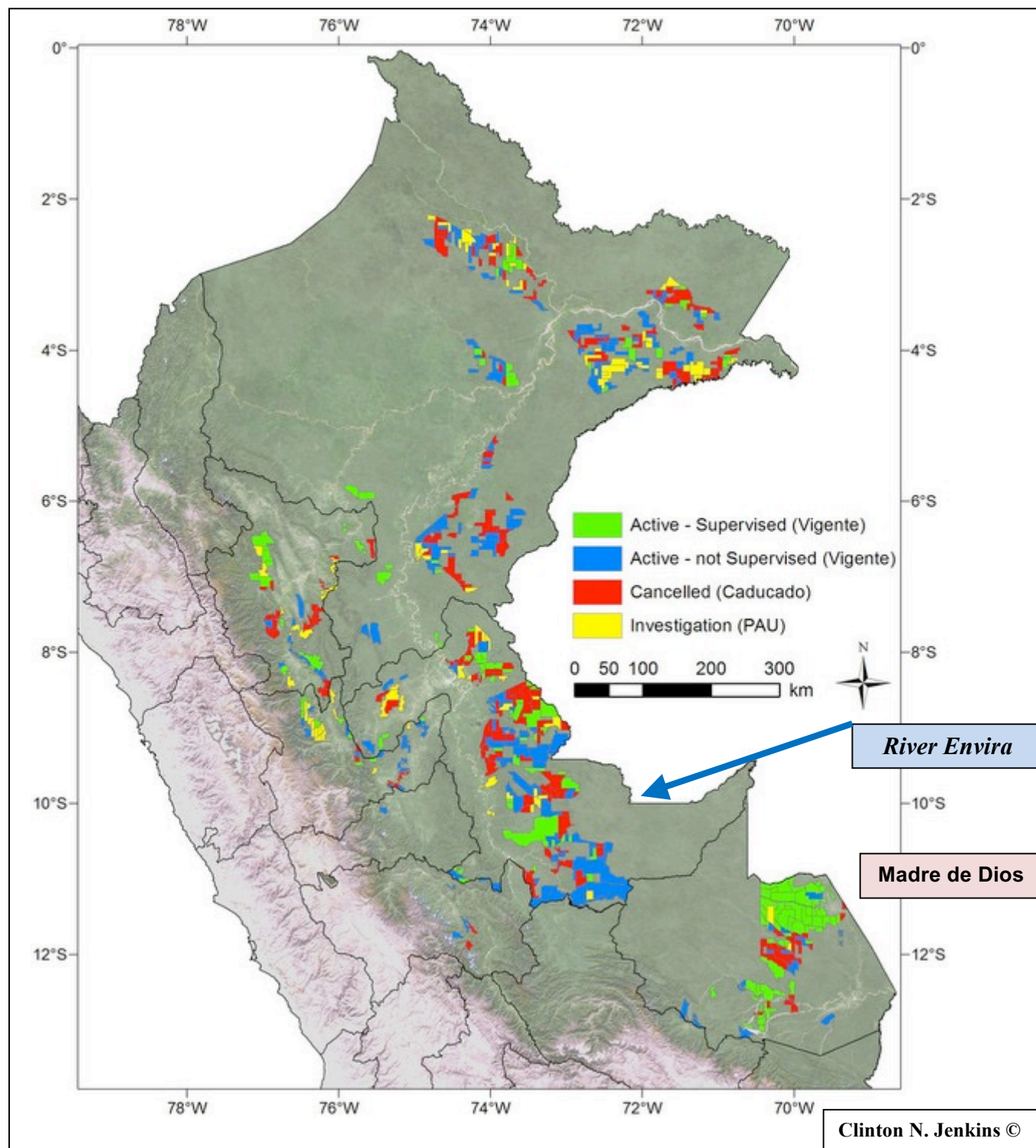
**Logging in the Alto Madre de Dios - CHJ ©**



**Gold-mining pit, Madre de Dios - CHJ ©**



## Status of logging concessions in the Peruvian Amazon (2013)



Studies, of practices in the Dept.of Loreto in northern Peru, indicate that –

- AOPs over-state the presence of valuable timber, especially *cedro*;
- this encourages logging outside the concession as if the felled trees were from within the concession;
- if an inspection is undertaken, no stumps or false stumps, are found; or
- supposedly cut trees are still standing and have been replaced with a tree cut outside the concession.

Landsat analysis suggests greater forest disturbance and deforestation outside concessions ! These areas include indigenous lands, protected areas and other forested areas currently outside the concession system.

In Madre de Dios, of the approximately 100 concessions granted – approx.25% have already been cancelled; approx.56% are active and supervised; approx.17% are active but not supervised; approx.2% are under investigation.

Until more in-situ inspections are possible to check active concessions are operating correctly and cancelled concessions have ceased operation,s the likelihood is that the problem will only get worse.

The full article on which this piece is based can be read at - '***Logging concessions enable illegal logging crisis***

## **FENAMAD calls for suspension of oil/gas exploration in Amarakaeri Comunal Reserve**

FENAMAD has called for the suspension of the gas exploration activities of US firm Hunt Oil in Lot 76, which significantly overlaps with the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (ACR). Lot 76 may contain over 12 trillion cubic feet of natural gas – a deposit that would rival that of Camisea, in central Peru.

The ACR was established in 2002 to protect the ancestral home of the Harakmbut peoples. (At one point the administrator was the TReeS representative in Peru). The ACR also protects the headwaters of many tributaries of the river Madre de dios, an area of great biodiversity lying between Manu National Park and the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park and at the core of the Amboro-Vilcabamba conservation corridor.

When Hunt Oil was awarded the contract in 2006, Lot 76 overlapped 90% with the ACR. A boundary amendment associated with the ‘environmental impact assessment’ and plans to drill 8 exploratory wells and conduct seismic tests covering 240,00 hectares – all within the ACR - was approved in 2013 by the Ministry of Energy with an 80% overlap.

FENAMAD disputes under international law that the Harakmbut peoples were given the ‘right to free, prior and informed consultation.’ They have called for the ACR Master Plan – which was meant to expire at the end of 2012 - to be updated, however, this would take at least a year while Hunt Oil are ready to start their seismic tests.

FENAMAD has also raised several concerns about the impact on archaeological/ancestral remains in the area. The Ministry of Culture has stated that it will assist FENAMAD to record the presence of archaeological remains and that Hunt Oil has not submitted an ‘Archaeological monitoring plan’. However, it has also stated that Hunt’s exploration will take place in ‘10 areas free of surface archaeological remains’.

Any TReeS members wishing to raise their concerns about oil/gas exploration in this region and its impact on the Harakmbut peoples and biodiversity can do so via the ‘Hunt Oil Peru’ website: [www.huntperu.pe](http://www.huntperu.pe)



**Community assembly Puerto Luz - Y.Rivero ©**

## **Peru News**

President Humala’s popularity is currently at an all time low due to declining economic growth, rising crime levels and the consequences of his significant shift to the right on taking office. He was elected principally by those on the left with Andean and Amazon origins, who have benefited the least from the recent economic growth.

Annual economic growth to May fell to 1.8%, the lowest for 5 years, and the 2014 end year rate is expected to fall to 4%. The government is proposing a series of economic reforms to further encourage investment in resource extraction. This includes further reducing already weak environmental controls. The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) worryingly no longer has the final say about such activities in protected areas, or the environmental standards to be applied. Many suggest that this is likely to lead to increased social unrest in zones of environmental and indigenous sensitivity.

The next presidential elections will be held in April 2016. Early polls place Keiko Fujimori, daughter of the imprisoned ex-President), representing the populist right on 30%, Pedro Kuczynski, representing right-wing business interests on 22% and two-time ex-President Alan Garcia (APRA) on 8%. The growing influence of Humala’s wife – Nadine Heredia – the new Prime Minister (the sixth in 3 years !) is a close friend – suggest that she may also be thinking of standing in her own right.

Coca leaf acreage fell significantly in 2013 (-17%) in central Peru and the Cusco region but yields rose by 10%, compared to 2012. Despite this coca leaf prices rose significantly suggesting the acreage will rise once again this year.

The maritime boundary with Chile has been disputed ever since the War of the Pacific (1979-1883). The International Court of Justice, in The Hague, has now ruled on the issue and the outcome, though not fully meeting the demands of either country, is seen as a resolution and fair to both.

The purchase of the tabloid newspapers El Ojo and Correo by the El Comercio newspaper group means that three quarters of the daily newspaper market is now controlled by one company. Many commentators have suggested that this amounts to a virtual print media monopoly which should be avoided.

The 20<sup>th</sup> annual UN conference on climate change will be held in Lima, in December. This is the final meeting prior to the Paris conference, in 2015, at which it is hoped that all countries will agree to a legally binding global warming pact for greenhouse emissions to come in to force in 2020 to replace the 1997 Kyoto agreement.

We are grateful to the Peru Support Group (PSG) for the sourcing of some of the above details –  
[www.perusupportgroup.org](http://www.perusupportgroup.org)



## Other TReeS Supported Projects

### Programa de Becas (Small Grants program) 2014

The announcement of the 2014 small grants programme was made earlier this year. Six small grants were awarded.

The Becas programme is an important contribution to the career development of young Peruvian scientists who will, potentially, be researching, working in and promoting Amazonia for decades to come. TReeS funding assists them in gaining all important field work skills that may allow them, subsequently, to join other more significant field research projects and conservation organisations.

**Appeal: £25+** donations towards the cost of the 2015 grants programme. Your support is essential in maintaining this programme.

### Beca awards 2014

**\*Alejandro Portillo (UNSAAC):** *‘Concentraciones de mercurio en muciélagos de Tambopata.’*

Alejandro is a student at the University of San Antonio de Abad, Cusco. He will compare mercury levels in the fur/hairs of bat species in Tambopata and Manu. Mercury is widely used in gold-mining activities across Madre de Dios and significant quantities enter the food chain. Bats are an important indicator species of the health of an ecosystem.

**Awarded: \$1,000**

**\*Freddy Ramirez (UNMSM):** *‘Taxonomía y distribución geográfica de las especies del género Virola de la familia Myristicaceae en Amazonía Peruana.’*

Freddy is a student of the University of San Marcos, Lima. He will study the distribution of the little studied genus *Virola* – Myristicaceae family. He will make field visits to Loreto, Ucayali and Madre de Dios to collect samples as well as consulting herbariums held by Universities in Lima.

**Awarded: \$1,000**

**\*Jesus Alferez (UNAMAD):** *‘Estado de conservación e inventario de los recursos hidrobiológicos del Lago Cocococha, Tambopata.’*

Jesus is a student of the Agrarian University of Madre de Dios, Puerto Maldonado. He will undertake an inventory of the aquatic species in Lago Cocococha, in the original Tambopata Reserved Zone, and their current conservation status and compare the results to earlier studies. Lake Cocococha is an important tourist resource. Jesus hopes that his study will assist future tourist management plans for the lake.

**Awarded: \$908**

**\*Maritza Cardenas (UNMSM):** *‘Diversidad de chinches Coreidae (insect: Hemiptera) de la Reserva Nacional Tambopata.’*

Maritza is a student of the University of San Marcos, Lima. She will research the diversity of ‘ticks’ and their importance within the tropical ecosystem. There have been few studies of ‘ticks’ and most have been from an agricultural perspective.

**Awarded: \$1,000**

**\*Pavel Sanchez (UNMSM):** *‘Diversidad de moscas asesinas (Diptera: Asilidae) de la Reserva Nacional Tambopata.’*

Pavel is a student of the University of San Marcos, Lima. He will study the diversity of ‘assassin bugs’ in the Tambopata National Reserve and compare to previous studies.

**Awarded: \$978.50**

**\*Vania Tejeda (USA):** *‘Efecto de la minería informal sobre la comunidades de aves, en el Rio Malinowski, Tambopata.’*

Vania is a student of the University of San Agustin, Arequipa – the first student to be supported by TReeS from Arequipa. She will look at the impact of informal mining on bird species along the river Malinowski.

**Awarded: \$820**

**Juan Carlos Lara (UNSAAC):** *‘Evaluación del efecto de los factores bióticos y abióticos que definen la estructura y biodiversidad de los bosques tropicales de Madre de Dios.’*

Juan Carlos is an ex-recipient of the TReeS Becas programme (2010) and then went on to work with Chris Kirkby on the Fauna Forever (originally TReeS-RAMOS) programme.

He is now a post-graduate student at the University of San Antonio de Abad, Cusco, and this grant is joint-funded by TReeS/Fauna Forever. His research will focus on the biotic and abiotic factors that define forest structure and biodiversity, with a focus on mammals and bird species, at three sites in Madre de Dios – the mid-Tambopata area, mid-river Las Piedras area and the river de Los Amigos conservation concession.

**Awarded: \$1,352**



Amazonian Kingfisher / Martín pescador amazónico  
(*Chloroceryle amazona*) - L.Falen ©

## **Beca Recipient Feedback**

**\*Yazmin Rivero (Beca 2013):** *‘Las dinámicas de comunicación de las asambleas comunales en las que participan la FENAMAD y el Ejecutor del Contrato de Administración de la RCA que se desarrollan en la C.N.Puerto Luz en el contexto actual de la RCA y la empresa petrolera Hunt Oil’ -*

Yazmin studied the dynamics of community meetings in the native community of Puerto Luz in which FENAMAD and the management of the Amarakaeri Comunal Reserve (RCA) also took part. Puerto Luz is a Harakmbut community in which few members had the opportunity to complete their secondary education, and few older members and women speak Spanish.

Hunt Oil is exploring in the RCA and one of their seismic lines passes through the community. The community is heavily reliant on FENAMAD and the RCA management to advise them about their rights with respect to the actions of Hunt Oil and the compensation they might be due under ILO Convention 169.

Yazmin spent over a month in the FENAMAD offices in P.Maldonado, to become more familiar with the background situation. As well as attending meetings in town and Puerto Luz, she interviewed ten members of the FENAMAD committee and nine members of the Puerto Luz assembly.

The study showed that meetings mainly involved older male community leaders, with few initiatives to encourage the participation of women and younger generations. Votes were not taken at the end of meetings but leaders went away with the views and opinions of the participants to come to a decision at a later point. There was also a lack of clear communication between local organisations involved with the community so it was difficult for them to present a united front and clear views about the government and Hunt Oil to the community.

Yazmin made recommendations to the community, the RCA management and FENAMAD about how communications and decision-making could be improved between all parties given the logistical, educational and practical limitations in which the community finds itself having to face this issue.



**Head of RCA at meeting in Puerto Luz - Y.Rivero ©**

**\*Lourdes Falen (Beca 2013):** *‘Comparación de la composición de la avifauna en diferentes unidades de vegetación de los bosques del IIAP (Instituto de Investigación de la Amazonía Peruana) Provincia de Tambopata, Departamento de Madre de Dios.’*

Lourdes studied bird life at three IIAP sites, 20-22kms west of Puerto Maldonado along the Interoceanic highway. In total 112 species were identified, the most in primary forest (71 species) with Furnariidae (13%) the most abundant, followed by Thamnophilidae (11%) and Psittacidae (10%). In agro-forestry plots 27 species were identified with Thraupidae and Tyrannidae (15% each) the most abundant. In forest edge and degraded areas 41 species were identified, with Thraupidae (15%) the most abundant. Only 6 species were found to be present at all 3 sites.

The report suggests reasons for the variation in numbers and species between the sites and highlights the species most significant with respect to eco-tourism.

At the end of the fieldwork, workshops were held in Colegio Santa Rosa, in P.Maldonado using bird species as a means to highlight the importance of biodiversity and the need for its conservation.



**Red crowned ant tanager / Tangara hormiguera de corona roja (Habia rubica) - L.Falen ©**

**\*Carlos Guevara (Beca 2011):** *‘Efecto de la contaminación minera sobre la comunidad de macroinvertebrados acuáticos en ríos de la llanura de Madre de Dios.’*

Carlos collected 20,000+ invertebrates from 156 taxonomic groups. He found a high diversity in vegetated banks even if they had suffered some disturbance but there was a clear correlation between disturbance and the number of species. No seasonal differences were observed despite variations in water levels. Coleópteros were the most important species identified. No correlation was found between diversity and mercury levels but there was greatest diversity where there was least sediment in the water. Gold-mining leads to increased sedimentation.



**\*Juan Chilihuaní (Beca 2011):** *‘Diversidad de escarabajos (Scarabeidae) en dos concesiones.’*

Juan collected over 3,300 individual beetles during day and night-time fieldwork, at two sites in Madre de Dios – the Amaru Mayo Brazil-nut and eco-tourism concession (1,440 hecs) on the north bank of the river Madre de Dios and running through to Lago Valencia, about 50kms downriver from Puerto Maldonado; and the Inkaterra eco-tourism reserve on the north bank of the river Madre de Dios, about 20kms downriver from P. Maldonado. At the former 2,377 individuals were collected, from 30 species, while at the latter, 946 individuals were collected, representing 26 species. Only 15 of the 41 species were found to be common between the two sites. *Onthophagus ophion* was the most common species identified.

The report makes links to the natural vegetation and levels of vegetation disturbance to suggest reason for the variations between the two sites. Beetles are a good indicator of overall biodiversity and levels of disturbance. This study will support knowledge about biodiversity in the region where only two previous studies have been undertaken identifying 38 and 68 species respectively. There is no overall register of *Scarabeidae* in Peru, yet.

**\*Luis Razuri (Beca 2011):** *‘Diversidad de Trichoptera (Insecta) en la Reserva Nacional Tambopata, Madre de Dios.’*

Luis collected 1,326 individuals representing 63 species, 9 families and 14 genera at two sites along the Tambopata river. At Posadas Amazonas 705 were collected but from just 18 species while at Refugio Amazonas 621 individuals represented 53 species. Globally, over 13,600 species have been recorded making it the seventh most diverse insect group but only 283 species are known in Peru.

By far the most abundant family at both locations were *Hydropsychidae* which represented 89% of those collected at Posadas and 69% at Refugio. The next largest family was *Leptoceridae* – 7.7% and 21.7% respectively. All other families were represented by very few individuals.

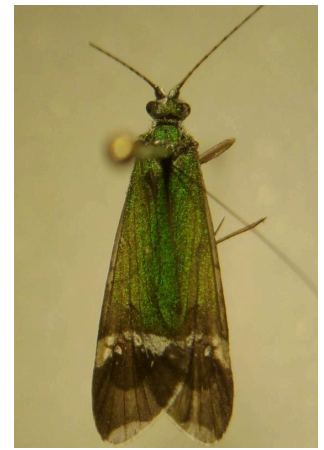
Of the species trapped at Posadas, *Hydropsychidae* was the most common species with 10 species (55%) while at Refugio *Leptoceridae* was the most common species with 22 species (41.5%). Shannon-Weiner, Margalef and Pielou equitability indices were calculated to analyse and compare the results.

The individuals collected included *Chimarra (C.) paucispina* – the first time it has been recorded in Peru.

The data will help to complement the data available for the Tambopata region, and Peru as well as providing a useful indicator about contamination levels.



***Macronema hageni*, vista dorsal – L.Razuri ©**



***Macronema fraternum*, vista dorsal – L.Razuri ©**

### **Camu-Camu project update**

Many thanks to those TReeS members who donated additional funds to the Camu-camu project.

A series of soil tests have been undertaken to check the pH to establish more precisely the best areas for planting the camu-camu seedlings. The first hectare has been cleared for the planting of the first 1,000 seedlings. The seedlings have been sourced from IIAP, in Iquitos, and will be planted out in September, at the start of the rainy season.

**Appeal: £500** to complete project funding.

**Crowdfunding** – earlier this year TReeS attempted to raise £500 to complete the funding of the project through ‘crowdfunding’. Our appeal for funding relied purely on a description of the project with a few accompanying photos but without a video clip. We are very grateful to those TReeS members who made a commitment. However, only minimal funding was secured from non-TReeS members and the funding total was not reached – donations are only accepted if the funding total is reached.

### **Peter Matthiessen (1928-2014)**

The writer and environmentalist Peter Matthiessen has died. He lived an adventurous life and was widely travelled. Arguably, his most well-known work *‘The Snow Leopard’* (1978) was set in the Himalayas. Two of his eleven novels were set in the Amazon, *‘The Cloud Forest’* (1961) and *‘At Play in the Field of the Lord’* (1965). The latter is concerned with the interaction between fundamentalist missionaries, indigenous peoples and the local authorities. It could easily have been based on the reality of Madre de Dios. However, when TReeS wrote to him some years ago asking him to confirm this he replied, somewhat cryptically, that he was ‘on the road and on the run’! Subsequent enquiries suggested that it was more likely based on his experiences travelling in Brazil.

In 1991, a well received film, directed by Hector Babenco, starred Aidan Quinn and Kathy Bates. Though it only received a limited UK release, TReeS produced a fund-raising leaflet that was distributed to audiences in London cinemas.

## TReeS Newsletter by email

Due to ever increasing postal charges, TReeS plans to distribute the newsletter by email in future. We hope to make the next newsletter the last one sent out by post unless a hard copy sent by post is specifically requested.

On this basis, if you have received this Newsletter by post and don't think we have your email address in our database, please email us at: [treesuk1@gmail.com](mailto:treesuk1@gmail.com)

**TReeS Library:** forthcoming deposits will include the following reports (those in Spanish are untranslated) -

- '*Comparación de la composición de la avifauna en diferentes unidades de vegetación de los bosques del IIAP, en Madre de Dios*', Lourdes Falen (2014);
- '*Las dinámicas de comunicación de las asambleas comunales en las que participan la FENAMAD y el Ejecutor del Contrato de Administración de la RCA que se desarrollan en la C.N. Puerto Luz en el contexto actual de la RCA y la empresa petrolera Hunt Oil*', Yazmin Rivero (2014);
- '*Efecto de la contaminación minera sobre la comunidad de macroinvertebrados acuáticos en rios de la llanura de Madre de Dios*', Carlos Guevara (2011);
- '*Logging concessions enable illegal logging crisis in the Peruvian Amazon*', M.Finer et al, Scientific Reports 4:4719 (April 2014);
- '*Lots of words, little action (Annual Review 2013-14) of the Rights & Resources Initiative*', F.Pearce (2014).
- '*Diversidad de Trichoptera (Insecta) en la Reserva Nacional Tambopata, Madre de Dios*', Luis Razuri (2011);
- '*Diversidad de escarabajos (Scarabeidae) en dos concesiones en Madre de Dios*', Juan Chilihuaní (2011);
- '*Situación del a Reserva Territorial Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti y otros, y la ampliación del proyecto Camisea*', Aida Gamboa (DAR) (2013);
- '*Mega-development projects in Amazonia*', Paul Little (RJA / ARA / DAR) (2014);
- '*Environmental rights defenders at risk in Peru*', Front Line Defenders (2014).

### TReeS Membership

Members are reminded that the basic TReeS membership rate is now £15 / annum.

Membership is due on the 1<sup>st</sup> of **January** each year.

We would be most grateful if members could amend their bank orders, if still necessary.

All cheques are payable to – 'TReeS'.

**TReeS Membership:**  
**£15 per annum.**

**TReeS contact details –**

**P.O.Box 33153,  
London NW3 4DR**

### TReeS USA –

P.O.Box 842, Shasta Lake,  
CA96019-0842, USA.

TReeS USA is run by Bud and Margaret Widdowson.

All members in Canada / the USA are requested to pay their annual membership via TReeS USA.

### TReeS committee 2013-2014

Sally Edwards  
John Forrest  
Dr Helen Newing  
Huma Pearce  
Elizabeth Raine  
Daniel Turner  
Rebecca Warren

### TReeS website

Details of TReeS merchandise can be found at the website:

[www.tambopata.org.uk](http://www.tambopata.org.uk)

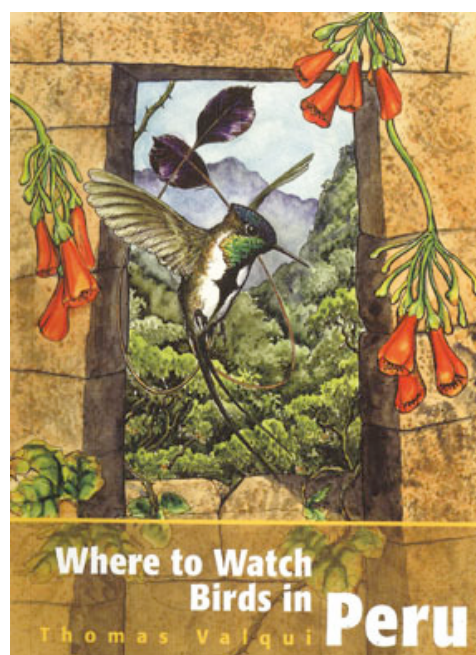
If you would like to receive the TReeS Newsletter in future by email, please send a request to – [treesuk1@gmail.com](mailto:treesuk1@gmail.com)

### TReeS Merchandise

**'Where to watch birds in Peru':** by Tomas Valqui (2004).

TReeS still has in stock several copies of this essential guide book to birding in Peru. The book describes locations where most Peruvian bird species can be seen. It is divided in to 7 sections - The South-east; Cuzco & Southern Inter-Andean valleys; South-central Pacific slopes; Central Andes to Amazon; The North-west: Tumbes area; Marañon & Upper Huallaga; and Loreto.

It describes 151 birding sites, explains how to reach them, where to stay, where to look for birds and what to expect. There are 60 site maps, 7 regional maps and 3 thematic maps. The 15 biogeographic bird regions are described and illustrated. There are descriptions and pictures of the 42 most important bird habitats. More than 1200 bird species are mentioned in the text and there is a complete Peru bird checklist (circa 2003).



**Special TReeS price: £20.00 (incl. P&P)**