

Curso: Técnicas de muestreo para el estudio y manejo de vertebrados terrestres

Reptiles (II)

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URUGUAY



PEDECIBA

Métodos y dispositivos de muestreo

Detectando, contando y muestreando los escamados

- Buscando a pie
- Captura con lazo
- Proyectiles
- Trampas
- Colaboración con gente local para muestrear reptiles

Visual Encounter Survey

Date	Observer(s)						
Place	Area searched						
Weather conditions	Air temperature						
Time survey begins	Time survey ends						
Habitat description							
No.	Species	Sex	SVL	Substrate	Location	Activity	Time
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

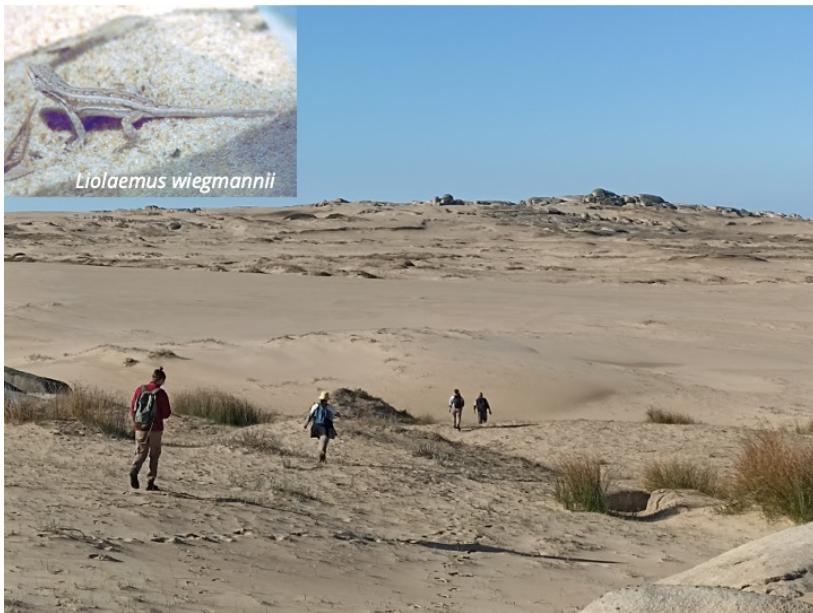
FIGURE 73 Sample data sheet for a Visual Encounter Survey. Use of data sheets helps to ensure that the information collected for each individual encountered is consistent and complete. (From Crump and Scott 1994; redrawn with permission.)

Útiles para manipulación

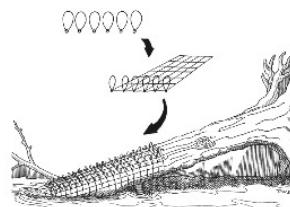
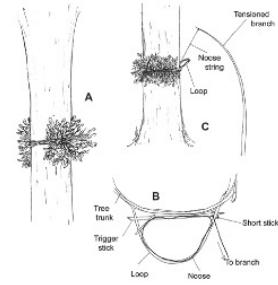
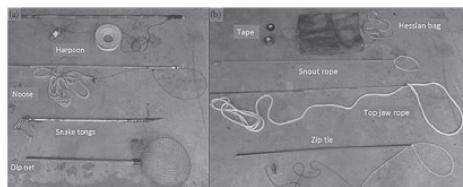


Búsqueda a pie: diurna y nocturna





Captura con lazo



Captura con lazo



Proyectiles

- Bandas de goma
- Hondas y cerbatanas
- Armas de fuego



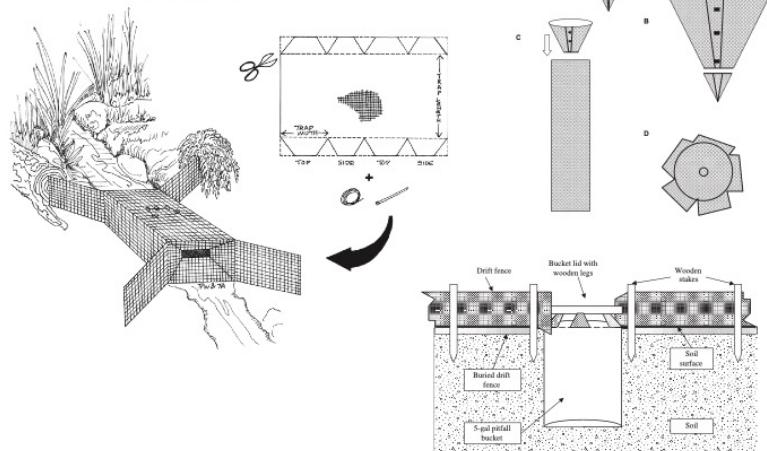
Trampas

- Tablas cobertoras



Trampas

- Trampas de embudo
- Trampas de caída
- Vallas de deriva



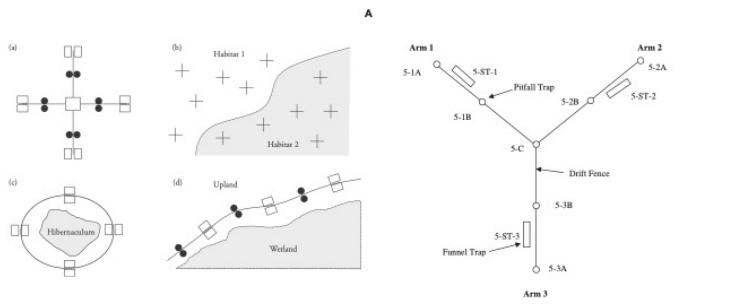
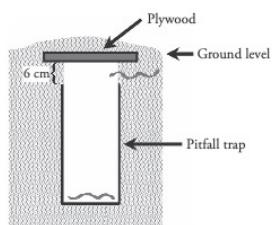
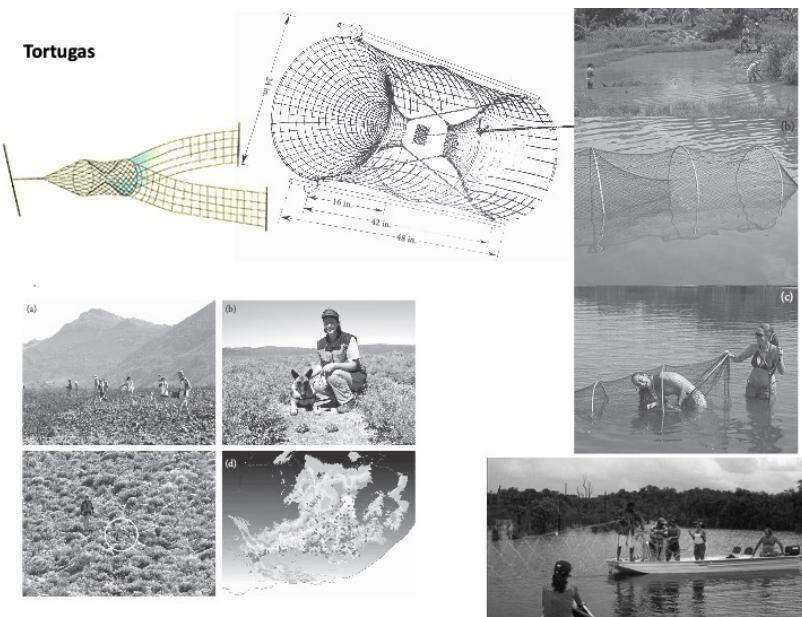


FIGURE 76 Pitfall-array design. (A) Overhead view of array design, showing pitfall traps, funnel traps (ST), and drift fences. In this example, the traps are numbered as if at array 5 of the study site. (B) Side view of a single arm, indicating the relative positions of the three trapping elements.

Animales fosoriales



Tortugas





Crocodilidos



The influence of disturbed habitat on the spatial ecology of Argentine black and white tegu (*Tupinambis merianae*), a recent invader in the Everglades ecosystem (Florida, USA)

Page E. Klug · Robert N. Reed · Frank J. Mazzotti · Michelle A. McEachern ·
Joy J. Vinci · Katelin K. Craven · Amy A. Yackel Adams



Cámaras trampa



OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

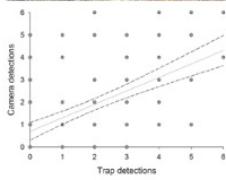
PLOS ONE

Can Camera Traps Monitor Komodo Dragons a Large Ectothermic Predator?

Achmad Arieiandy¹, Deni Purwandana¹, Aganto Seno², Claudio Ciofi³, Tim S. Jessop^{4*}



- ❖ Comparación de cámaras trampa con jaulas utilizando modelos de ocupación de sitios
- ❖ Estimaciones similares de probabilidades de detección y de ocupación de sitios
- ❖ Cámaras trampa como alternativa más factible (por costos) para grandes reptiles



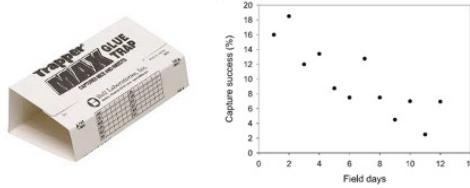
Captura con trampas

South American Journal of Herpetology: 1(2), 2006, 131-137
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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GLUE TRAPS TO SAMPLE LIZARDS IN A TROPICAL RAINFOREST

❖ Adhesivos

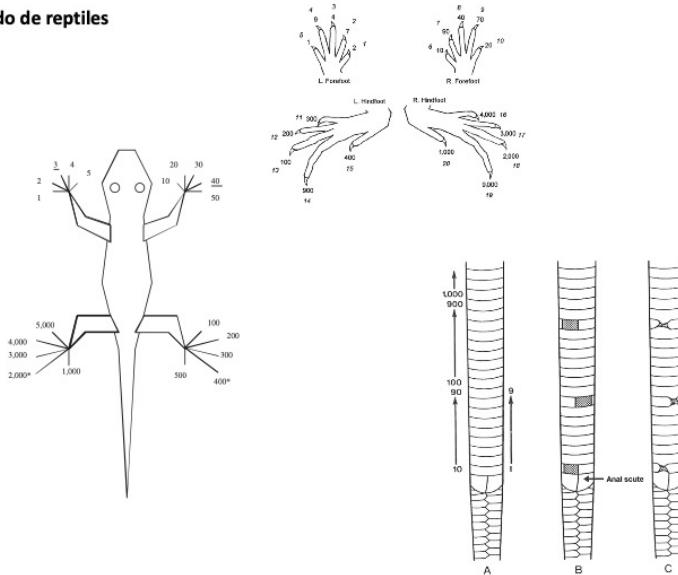
MARCO ANTÔNIO RIBEIRO-JUNIOR¹, TOBY A. GARDNER² AND TERESA C.S. ÁVILA-PRES¹



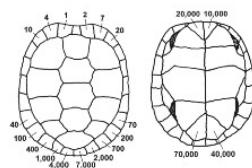
Categories	Vertical tree trunks	Lianas	Fallen trunks
Nº of captures	37	77	11
Effort	673	902	144
Capture success	5,73%	8,39%	8,26%

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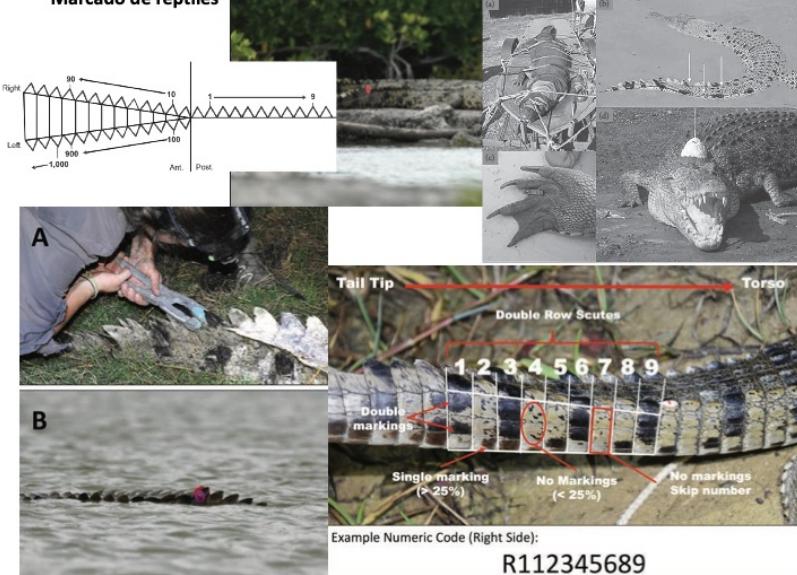
Marcado de reptiles



Marcado de reptiles



Marcado de reptiles



Passive integrated transponder



Anillado

Ring marking in lizards: positive and negative aspects of a new marking method

Uso de anilhas em lagartos: aspectos positivos e negativos de um novo método de marcação

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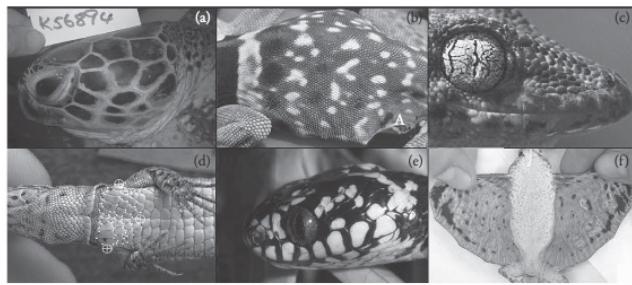
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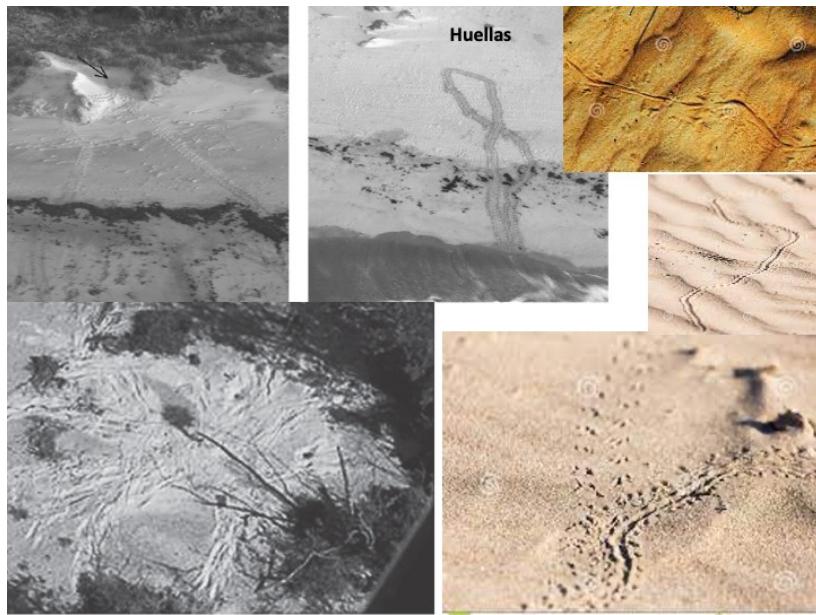
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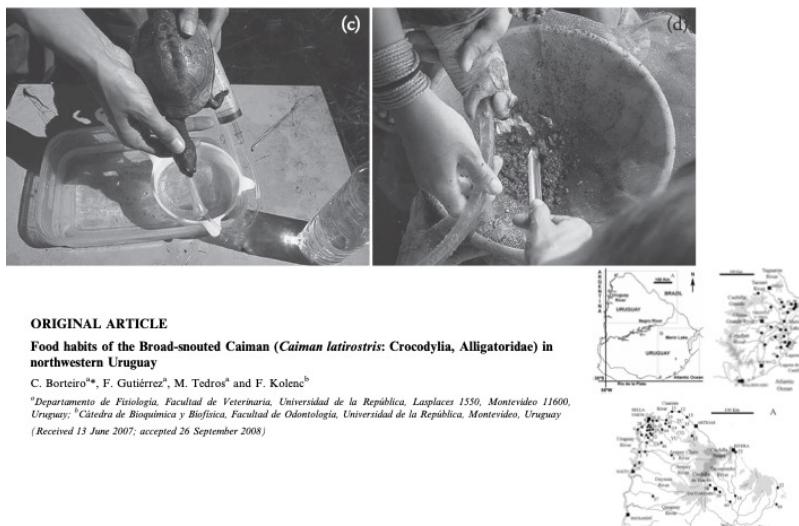
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Regurgitación



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Food habits of the Broad-snouted Caiman (*Caiman latirostris*: Crocodylia, Alligatoridae) in northwestern Uruguay

C. Bortero*, F. Gutiérrez^a, M. Tedros^a and F. Kolenc^b

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(Received 13 June 2007; accepted 26 September 2008)

Preservación: depósito en colecciones científicas

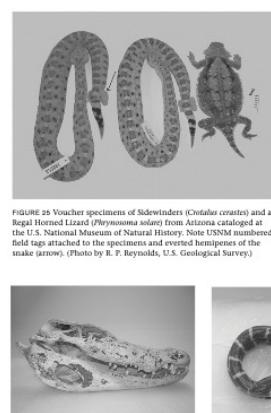


FIGURE 26 Voucher specimens of Sidewinders (*Crotalus cerastes*) and a Regal Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma solare*) from Arizona cataloged at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History. Note the USNM numbers written directly on the specimens with permanent ink. An arrow points to the number next to the specimen of the snake (arrow). (Photo by R. P. Reynolds, U.S. Geological Survey.)

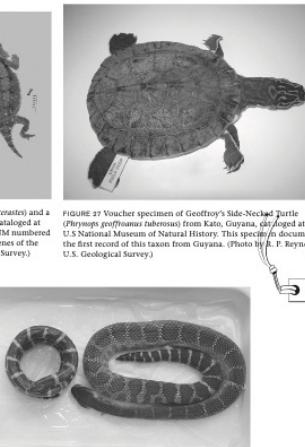


FIGURE 27 Voucher specimen of Geoffrey's Side-Necked Turtle (*Phrynosoma geoffroyi tuberculatum*) from Kato, Guyana, cataloged at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History. This specimen documents the first record of this taxon from Guyana. (Photo by R. P. Reynolds, U.S. Geological Survey.)

Sear J. Barry	
Catalogue and Journal	
2009	Battambang district, State Highway 1st, near Chong, Dist. 6, 1200 m, 12°45' S 102°45' E, CAMBODIA, NAM 29
SL01	The spring is on the south side of the highway, with water pooling in the depression caused on the south side. Vegetation, low shrubs, grass, trees. A large tree has fallen across the road, harboring great protein in C774. I used a "poker" to move stones but otherwise collected by hand. Shaded AT 20° #1 (2009) 100 m N of the road, with 1 <i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i> .
SL02	Didelphis maluroides
	Photographed blocking 2m up in cutaway bank. AT 20° #1 (2009) 100 m N of the road.
SL03	Tropidurus sp. #383005, 412524444
	Found at 1540, under 30 x 40 cm rock-filled rock (part of old talus cone). Shaded AT 20° #1 (2009) 100 m N of the road, with 1 <i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i> . Shaded AT 20° #1 (2009) 100 m N of the road, with 1 <i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i> .
SL04	Geophis violaceus. 3 394397, 412527949
	Shaded AT 20° #1 (2009) 100 m N of the road.
SL05	State Highway 6, 0.3 km, Big road N/E of Battambang, Siem Reap Co., CAMBODIA, 12°45' S 102°45' E, CAMBODIA
	Shaded AT 20° #1 (2009) 100 m N of the road, with 1 <i>Cerrophidion kokonis</i> blocking on rocks above the highway on both sides. Shaded AT 20° #1 (2009) 100 m N of the road, with 1 <i>Cerrophidion kokonis</i> .
SL06	Geophis violaceus
	Photographed in sand to the N/E edge of the road, 12°45' S 102°45' E at the site, sand 30, (names 396-600), contained it returning before Geophis violaceus.
Volume 29 Typical page from a field catalogue.	
SJB 5160	

FIGURE 28 Voucher specimen of *Crotalus cerastes* cataloged at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History. Note the USNM number written directly on the specimen with permanent ink. An arrow points to the number next to the specimen of the snake (arrow). (Photo by R. P. Reynolds, U.S. Geological Survey.)

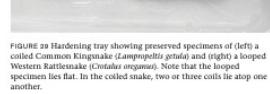
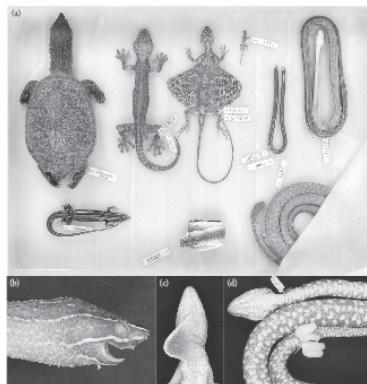
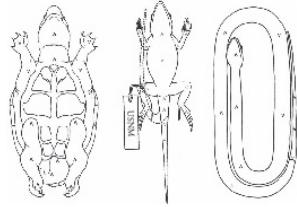


FIGURE 29 Hardening tray showing preserved specimens of left a coiled Common Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula*) and right a looped Western Rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*). Note that the looped specimen lies flat. In the coiled snake, two or three coils lie atop one another.



DIVERSITY OF REPTILES OF URUGUAY: KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION GAPS

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Andrés Canavero⁵ & Raúl Maneyro¹

Bol. Soc. Zool. Uruguay (2^a época), 2012, Vol. 21 (1-2): 9-29. ISSN: 0255-4402

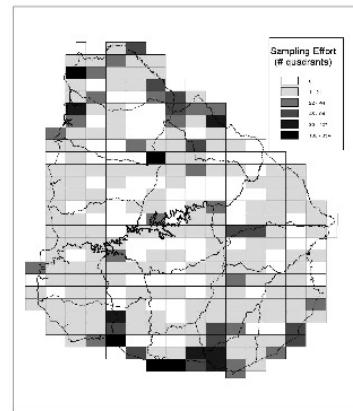


Fig. 4. Geographic distribution of sampling effort.

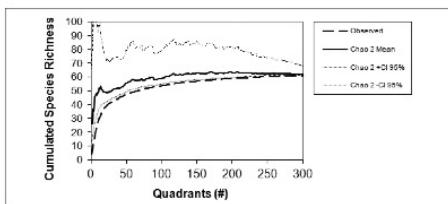


Fig. 1. Accumulated richness.

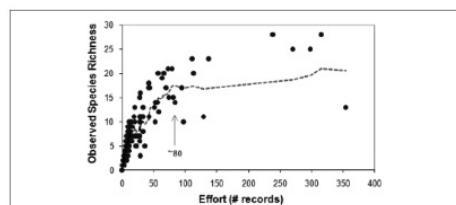


Fig. 2. Registered richness.

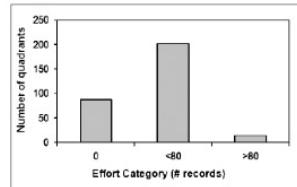
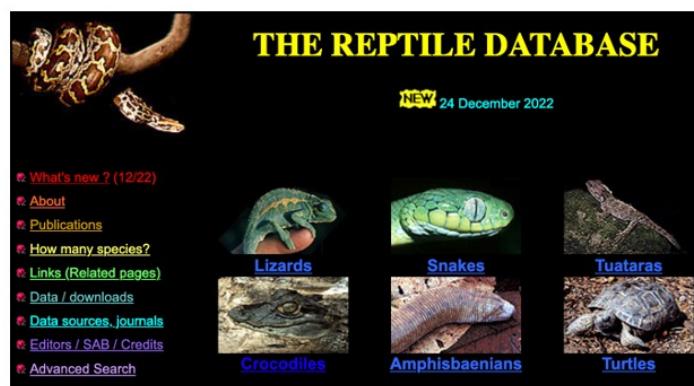


Fig. 3. Category 0 shows the quadrats that lack information. Category <80 shows the subsampled grids, i.e. with underestimated richness, whereas category >80 shows the appropriately sampled grids.



Dr. Eric Pianka (1939-2022)

Nicknamed "The Lizard Man"

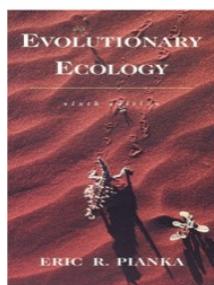


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52 years of service to University of Texas



Muchas gracias

Nos vemos en el campo

