



ALLIANCE FOR A
**SUSTAINABLE
AMAZON**



Biannual Report

2017-2018

Last edited 4 April, 2019



Letter from the ASA & ASA Peru Leadership

Dear Friends of the ASA,

We created the Alliance for a Sustainable Amazon only a few years ago to do what we could to better understand and protect the greatest rainforest on earth. We are incredibly proud of the progress that we've made in such a short amount of time, none of which would be possible without your support and the hard work of our amazing team of conservation allies. Here are just a few ways we've made a difference during 2017-2018:

- Documented hundreds of species of insects, birds, mammals, herpetofauna, and plants at Finca Las Piedras and throughout the Madre de Dios and Cusco regions
- Monitored populations of key species to study the impacts of climate change
- Planted thousands of trees and other native species as part of our reforestation efforts
- Delivered environmental education experiences to thousands of children and adults from Madre de Dios and other regions both within Peru and internationally

We've done a lot, yet there is still so much left to do. We'll keep on working hard to protect the Amazon rainforest, conserve Amazonian biodiversity and other natural resources, and work with our communities to find long-term solutions. We hope you'll remain a part of our journey.

Sincerely,

Geoff Gallice, Ph.D.
President, ASA

Johana Reyes, M.A.
Director, ASA Peru

About Us



The Alliance for a Sustainable Amazon (ASA) is a U.S.-based 501(c)3 non-profit organization that is active in the southeastern Peruvian Amazon; we work closely with our partner organization, Alianza para una Amazonia Sostenible Peru (ASA Peru), to implement our projects in the field. The Amazon is the largest and most biodiverse rainforest on earth, yet it faces serious challenges. Please read on to learn more about what we've been doing to protect the Amazon during 2017-2018, as well as where we'd like to go next.

Our mission is to conserve Amazonian biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of all who live in and depend upon the rainforest.

The ASA's three focal areas are:

- Biological research & monitoring
- Sustainable tropical agriculture & agroforestry
- Education & community engagement



Biological Research & Monitoring

Butterfly Diversity & Biology

The southeastern Peruvian Amazon—including the rainforests of Peru’s Madre de Dios and Cusco regions—contain more butterfly species than anywhere else on earth.

However, research on this important group is lacking and we know almost nothing about the biology of most species.

We’re working to create butterfly inventories for a number of sites throughout Cusco and Madre de Dios, a regional species checklist and distributional database, a database of butterfly host-plant associations, and a world-class butterfly collection right here in the heart of the rainforest—all of these are firsts for the region.

These tools will form the basis for generating yet further knowledge of and interest in this important and fascinating group of insects, and it will allow us to create science-based plans to manage and conserve our region’s unmatched biodiversity.

2017-18 at a glance...

2,315 adult butterfly specimens added to the ASA collection

171 butterfly species catalogued at Finca Las Piedras, the study’s main site in Madre de Dios

31 butterfly hostplant records, all new to science

2 peer-reviewed articles published or in the works



Biological Inventories & Monitoring

We're conducting inventories of key plant and animal groups and monitoring populations over time at Finca Las Piedras and other sites throughout the Madre de Dios and Cusco regions. These data form the basis for further ecological study and allow us to assess changes in populations with climate change and other human disturbances, which will eventually help us to develop strategies for conserving biodiversity.



>564 species registered at Finca Las Piedras during 2017-2018, including:

- **Mammals** (29 species, including jaguar, puma, giant anteater, and tapir, among many others)
- **Birds** (223 species)
- **Insects** (202 species)
- **Herpetofauna** (reptiles & amphibians) (51 species)

Expeditions

To fill in the major gaps in our knowledge of the distribution of biodiversity in Madre de Dios and Cusco we have to go to remote sites well off the beaten path. In 2017 we explored the upper Las Piedras river searching for butterfly species, in an area never before visited by scientists that is also home to indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation. In 2018 we went to Gallito de las Rocas in the Andean foothills of the Cusco region, where we studied not only butterflies but also birds, mammals, and herpetofauna (reptiles and amphibians). We plan to return annually to Gallito de las Rocas to expand the site's biological inventory and also to monitor plant and animal populations over time.



Gallito de las Rocas 2018 survey results

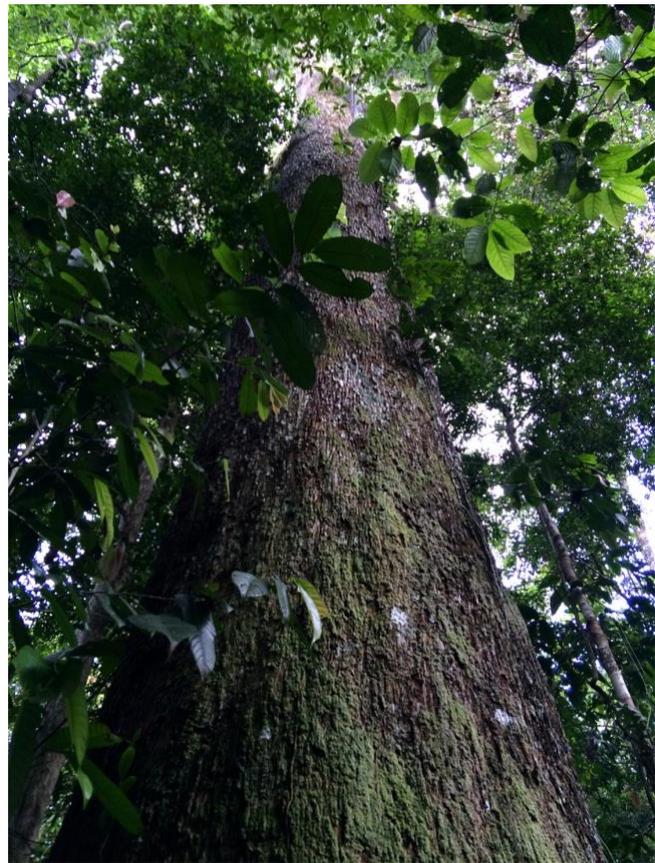
145 species of butterflies and
moths identified

111 bird species

29 reptiles & amphibians

Plant Phenology

One way that plants might respond to climate change is by altering when they flower and fruit. Known as phenology, the timing of these events has important implications for rainforest ecology and also for local livelihoods when species of economic importance are affected. We have been monitoring a total of 24 Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*) trees and 20 aguaje (*Mauritia flexuosa*) palms—both of which are sustainably harvested in our region—at Finca Las Piedras since 2017.



Sustainable Tropical Agriculture & Agroforestry

Organic Farming & Agroforestry



Sustainable agriculture at Finca Las Piedras

>10,000 m² in production

Crops grown organically include banana, plantain, cassava, citrus, avocado, pineapple, coffee, peppers, herbs, & a variety of native & non-native fruit species

Expanding agriculture following the completion of the Interoceanic Highway has emerged in recent years as a leading driver of deforestation, habitat degradation, and environmental pollution in Madre de Dios. We're experimenting at Finca Las Piedras with methods for improving agricultural practices and boosting productivity of degraded and abandoned agricultural land, in the hope of halting the ongoing cycle of habitat loss. To do this we're testing the effectiveness of biochar and organic compost and other fertilizers, as well as integrated pest management, crop rotation, and no-till planting. Our organic agricultural plots are also helping us to increase our self-sufficiency; our long-term goal is to produce all of the food we consume at Finca Las Piedras onsite, organically, and in a way that takes advantage of already degraded land.

Native Food Forest

The Native Food Forest is an abandoned agricultural field that we've converted into a diverse forest of species with value to people, wildlife, or the wider rainforest ecosystem. There are timber species, trees that provide fruit ranging from avocados to cacao to other exotic, native species you've probably never heard of, Brazil nuts, and palms that are wildlife favorites, among many others. The area also serves as a living seed bank, providing the raw material needed for the ASA's reforestation work in Peru.



The Native Food Forest in numbers

8,400 m² reforested with native species

>800 individual plants

26 species

Cacao—*Theobroma cacao* (fruit, chocolate)

Anona—*Anona muricata* (fruit)

Casharana—*Spondias dulcis* (fruit)

Shihuahuaco—*Dipteryx odorata* (timber)

Cedro (cedar)—*Cordia alliodora* (timber)

Guava—*Inga edulis* (fruit, shade)

Shimbillo peludo—*Inga* sp. (fruit, shade)

Palta (avocado)—*Persea* sp. (fruit)

Azucarhuayo—*Hymenaea oblongata* (timber)

Pashaco—Fabaceae (timber)

Huito—*Genipa americana* (fruit)

Castana (Brazil nut)—*Bertholletia excelsa*

Ungurahui—*Oenocarpus batahua* (palm fruit)

Copoazu—*Theobroma grandiflora* (fruit)

Macambo—*Theobroma bicolor* (edible seeds)

Camu camu—*Myrciaria dubia* (fruit)

Sapote—*Matisia cordata* (fruit)

Aguaje—*Mauritia flexuosa* (palm fruit)

Shimbillo—*Inga* sp. (fruit, shade)

Tornillo—*Cedrela caeteformis* (timber)

Mashonaste—*Clarissia racemose* (timber)

Huayruro—*Ormosia* sp. (timber, artesanía)

Caimito—*Pouteria* sp. (fruit)

Huasai—*Euterpe precatoria* (palm fruit, wood)

Lupuna (Kapok)—*Ceiba* sp. (wildlife, timber)

Araza—*Eugenia stipitata* (fruit)

Education & Community Engagement

Environmental Education

Our 2018 Environmental Education project had two goals: to teach kids about the ecological importance of insects in the rainforest, and to share with them the wonder of biodiversity and nature in Madre de Dios. The experience was centered around 20 large and stunning photographs of Amazonian insects on white background, each telling a visual story spanning insect morphology, behavior, or biology. Elementary and high school students, ranging from 10-17 years old, were guided through the exhibit by ASA staff, and their learning was reinforced with three follow-up activities. The kids, as well as their teachers, had the opportunity to evaluate the experience at the end, providing us with a valuable assessment of the experience and helping us to strengthen our methods for future projects.

In addition to Finca Las Piedras and our main exhibit hall in Puerto Maldonado, the exposition was shown at an educational fair hosted by the Peruvian Ministry of Education, as well as at the Mariposario de Tambopata (butterfly house), reaching many more children and adults from throughout the region.



2018 Insect Biodiversity Photographic Exhibition at a glance

>1,000 children attended the workshops

20 schools in Puerto Maldonado & Las Piedras district (Madre de Dios)

>10,000 visitors per year to the exhibition at the Mariposario de Tambopata in Puerto Maldonado

Internship Program

Our internship program is designed to educate and prepare the next generation of biologists, conservationists, and responsible global citizens to solve the world's diverse environmental challenges. During 2017-18 interns contributed to the ASA's research projects, and most also developed independent research projects of their own. We're very proud of the work that our interns have done so far, and we look forward to training many more in the coming years.



ASA Internship Program highlights 2017-2018

24 interns hosted at Finca Las Piedras

Selected independent research projects

- A case study of arboreal termite tree selection at Finca las Piedras, Madre de Dios, Peru – *Declan Cronin*, September 2018
- Wild cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) survey and mapping at Finca Las Piedras, Madre de Dios, Peru – *Zephyr Dang*, September 2017
- Herpetofaunal diversity and abundances across different land uses in Madre de Dios, Peru – *Tobias Süess*, September 2017
- An Estimation of Carbon in the Living Above Ground Biomass of Finca las Piedras – *Laura Coomber*, September 2017
- Assessing the sustainability of local farming practices in the vicinity of Finca Las Piedras, Madre de Dios, Peru – *Joao Vilca*, October 2017
- Discerning diurnal roost preferences of cavity roosting Neotropical bats for the purpose of designing successful artificial bat roosts – *Angela Brierly*, August 2017

Field Courses & Service Learning

Field courses & service learning projects get students into the field where they can learn first-hand about the challenges facing the Amazon rainforest and the work being done to solve those challenges. During 2017-2018 we hosted a number of groups at Finca Las Piedras that studied and contributed to projects spanning entomology, conservation, tropical ecology, and natural resource management.

Groups hosted at Finca Las Piedras 2017-2018

DePaul University—Conservation, Forestry & Mining in Peru, November 2018

Wildlands Studies—Ecology & Conservation, Oct-Nov 2018

Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP)—Conservation in the Peruvian Amazon, August 2018

Field Projects International—Field Entomology, July 2018

Wildlands Studies—Ecology & Conservation, Oct-Nov 2017

Field Projects International—Field Entomology, July 2017



Research & Scholarships



Facilitating research by others in the scientific community is one of the best ways we can help to advance our understanding of the rainforest. The ASA is committed to making the forest accessible to those who wish to study it, both by hosting researchers at Finca Las Piedras and by providing aspiring scientists with scholarships so that they can conduct their research. To date we have hosted multiple independent researchers and provided scholarships to students and recent graduates from Peru and the USA to join biological expeditions in Madre de Dios, study primates, and conduct research on Lepidoptera and other groups at Finca Las Piedras.

Sharing our Work

Our work can only make a difference if it is published and accessible to interested parties. One important goal of all of our projects, therefore, is to make results available publicly, and we do this a number of different ways. Some of our publications are in scientific journals and others are published on our website, depending on the intended audience.

1021 ET AL. | *Journal of Entomological Society of America* | **TOPIC: LIFE SCIENCES** | 2022, 105(1), 1021-1029

Immature stages of *Sphenopygus quadricornis* (Hullén, 1949) (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Saturniinae)

Joseph Saei¹, Shinichi Nakahara² and Geoffrey Colloff³

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Abstract The immature stages of the Neotropical butterfly *Sphenopygus quadricornis* (Hullén, 1949) are described from specimens collected in the Peruvian Amazon. The holotype of the species was collected in the Peruvian Amazon, Madre de Dios, Peru. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the British Museum of Natural History, London, UK. The species is distinguished from other members of the genus by the shape of the hindwings and the shape of the male genitalia. The species is named in honour of the late Professor Geoffrey Colloff, who was a long-time friend and colleague of the authors.

Key words: *Sphenopygus*, Neotropical, Amazon, Peru, Madre de Dios



1021 ET AL. | *Journal of Entomological Society of America* | **TOPIC: LIFE SCIENCES** | 2022, 105(1), 1021-1029

Dispersing Diurnal Rove Beetles for the Purpose of Designing Successful Artificial Bar Bees

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Abstract The rove beetle genus *Stenus* is a diverse group of beetles that are commonly found in agricultural systems. These beetles are known for their ability to disperse through soil and plant matter, and they are often used as bioindicators of soil health. In this study, we investigated the dispersal behavior of several species of rove beetles in a field setting, with the goal of designing artificial bar bees that could be used to disperse these beetles in agricultural systems. We found that several species of rove beetles were able to disperse through artificial bar bees, and we identified key factors that influenced their dispersal behavior. These findings have implications for the design of artificial bar bees and for the use of rove beetles in agricultural systems.

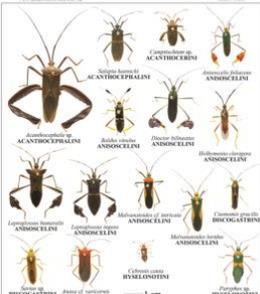
Key words: *Stenus*, dispersal, artificial bar bees, agriculture

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Coreidae (Hemiptera) Finca Las Piedras, Madre de Dios, Peru (250 mas)

Quilley Borer¹ & Terry Holmbeck²

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1021 ET AL. | *Journal of Entomological Society of America* | **TOPIC: LIFE SCIENCES** | 2022, 105(1), 1021-1029

Historic gardens are an untapped resource for studying the functional ecology of tropical plants

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Abstract Historic gardens are a rich source of information about the functional ecology of tropical plants. These gardens often contain a wide variety of plant species, many of which are rare or endangered. By studying the interactions between plants and animals in these gardens, we can gain insights into the functional ecology of tropical plants and the role of historic gardens in conservation.

Key words: historic gardens, functional ecology, tropical plants, conservation

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Terra Firme Stream Fish Finca Las Piedras, Madre de Dios, Peru (250 mas)

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The threat of road expansion in the Peruvian Amazon

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Abstract Road expansion in the Peruvian Amazon is a major threat to biodiversity. Roads fragment habitats, increase the risk of poaching, and facilitate the spread of invasive species. In this study, we investigated the impact of road expansion on biodiversity in the Peruvian Amazon. We found that road expansion led to a significant loss of biodiversity, and we identified key factors that influenced this loss. These findings have implications for the design of roads and for the conservation of biodiversity in the Peruvian Amazon.

Key words: road expansion, biodiversity, Peruvian Amazon

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Surveying of Arthropods activity in Finca Las Piedras

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Abstract Arthropods are a diverse group of animals that play a key role in ecosystems. In this study, we surveyed the activity of arthropods in Finca Las Piedras, Peru. We found that arthropods were highly active in this area, and we identified key factors that influenced their activity. These findings have implications for the study of arthropod ecology and for the conservation of biodiversity in Finca Las Piedras.

Key words: arthropods, activity, Finca Las Piedras

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Madre de Dios, Peru (250 mas) Mammals of Finca Las Piedras

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Life cycle assessment of the construction of an unpaved road in an unlogged tropical rainforest area in the vicinity of Mann National Park, Peru

Geoffrey Colloff¹, Ian V. S. Stewart², and Geoffrey Colloff³

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Abstract Life cycle assessment (LCA) is a tool used to evaluate the environmental impact of a product or process. In this study, we conducted an LCA of the construction of an unpaved road in an unlogged tropical rainforest area in the vicinity of Mann National Park, Peru. We found that the construction of the road had a significant impact on the environment, and we identified key factors that influenced this impact. These findings have implications for the design of roads and for the conservation of biodiversity in Mann National Park.

Key words: life cycle assessment, unpaved road, Mann National Park

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The Promise and Challenge of Ecosystems as a Source of Funding for Environmental NGOs in Peru

Geoffrey Colloff¹

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Abstract Ecosystems are a valuable source of funding for environmental NGOs in Peru. However, there are several challenges associated with this funding, including the need for accurate data and the risk of corruption. In this study, we investigated the promise and challenge of ecosystems as a source of funding for environmental NGOs in Peru. We found that ecosystems have the potential to provide a significant source of funding, but that there are several challenges that must be overcome. These findings have implications for the design of funding mechanisms and for the conservation of ecosystems in Peru.

Key words: ecosystems, funding, environmental NGOs, Peru

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A hyper-interesting hyperdominant *Mauritia flexuosa*

By Tim Perez



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A Case Study of Arthropod Termites (Insecta: Termitidae) Tree Selection at Finca Las Piedras, Madre de Dios, Peru

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¹ Department of Biology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, USA; ² Department of Biology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, USA

Abstract Arthropod termites are a diverse group of animals that play a key role in ecosystems. In this study, we conducted a case study of arthropod termites at Finca Las Piedras, Peru. We found that arthropod termites selected certain tree species for nesting, and we identified key factors that influenced this selection. These findings have implications for the study of arthropod ecology and for the conservation of biodiversity in Finca Las Piedras.

Key words: arthropod termites, tree selection, Finca Las Piedras

Presenting at meetings and conferences is another great way to get the word out about what we do. During 2017-2018 we presented results from our projects at multiple scientific meetings and local conservation gatherings, through posters and oral presentations.

Publications & presentations 2017-18

3 scientific articles published in peer-reviewed journals

16 intern independent research reports published on the ASA website

3 rapid color field guides published on the ASA & Chicago Field Museum websites

2 oral presentations at conferences in Peru

4 poster presentations in Peru & the USA

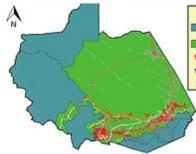
INCORPORATION OVER DEFORESTATION: CACAO (*Theobroma cacao*) AGROFORESTRY AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PAPAYA (*Carica papaya*) MONOCROP IN MADRE DE DIOS, PERU

David H. Klinges, Geoff Gallice

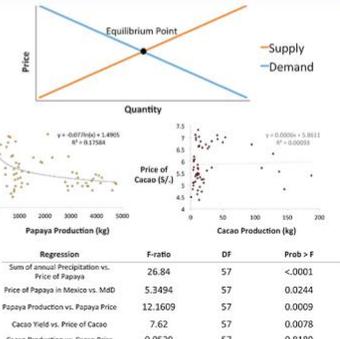
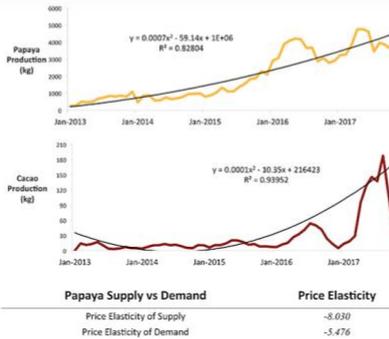
Alliance for a Sustainable Amazon, Madre de Dios, Peru. 2018.

Background

- The Madre de Dios region, enshrined into Peruvian law as the "Capital of Biodiversity," contains one of the largest stretches of forest in the Western Amazon, and high concentrations of endemic and endangered flora/fauna¹
- The region has experienced a large amount of land-use change, largely due to illegal gold mining, cattle ranching, and rapidly expanding agriculture²
- Much of the agricultural expansion due to papaya: ~600% increase in papaya production in the last 4 years, which has been one of the driving forces of deforestation and degradation³
- Papaya necessitates high fertilizer/fungicide application and open canopy⁴
- Conversely, cacao has become one of the cornerstones of agroforestry systems
- Shade-tolerant, and with high profit/ton yields, cacao has potential as a cash crop and generator of biodiversity.^{4,5,6} Peru has become a global contender for cacao production, but Madre de Dios lags behind.



Case Study Results



Hypotheses & Analytic Methods

- H_{1P}:** Price of papaya in MDD is sensitive to changes in local supply of papaya
- H_{2P}:** Price of papaya is not impacted by changes in local supply of papaya
- H_{1C}:** Price of cacao is not impacted by changes in local supply of cacao
- H_{2C}:** Price of cacao is sensitive to changes in local supply of cacao

To test hypotheses: Isolate impact of supply/demand of commodity on price of commodity through use of instrumental variables.

ELASTICITY ANALYSIS USING INSTRUMENTAL VARIABLES



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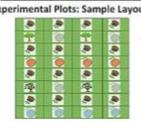
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ASA Cacao Agroforestry Initiative

- FINCAS LAS PIEDRAS AGROFORESTRY**
- 54-hectare property in Madre de Dios, Peru; partially forested
- Cacao-dominant agroforestry complex as tool to reforest degraded agricultural lands
- Rows planted 3 meters apart, trees placed 15 meters apart from each other



The Fincas Las Piedras agroforestry complex is the first step in a planned local network of cacao agroforestry plots. The near future may hold a transfer of a large portion of the agricultural sector to agroforestry in an economically feasible fashion.

Crop	Contribution	Approx. Quantity
<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Cocoa seeds	250
<i>Inga edulis</i>	Nitrogen fixer, shade	50
Starfruit	Starfruit	50
Coposito	Coposito fruit	50
Annona sp.	Annona fruit	20
<i>Dipteris</i> sp.	Shihuaheco wood, shade	20
<i>Prosopis</i>	Prosopis wood, shade	20
<i>Cedrelinga cateniformis</i>	Tornillo wood, shade	20

Conclusions

- Papaya prices appear influenced by local supply, most demand local
- High supply elasticity for papaya suggests prices will respond to changes in production
- If papaya production decreased, prices would rebound, stabilizing or reversing the downward spiral
- Cacao production in MDD appears to be not correlated with price; local cacao prices in MDD likely track global cacao prices
- Primary barriers to entry for cacao production are knowledge and capital
- Domestic and international political/economic incentives urge movement towards cacao production, especially for small farmers (SERVIAGRO)⁷
- Joint/municipal initiatives help finance small-scale farmers
- Cacao production expected to increase in the next 5-10 years
- More involvement in cacao farming will diversify agricultural sector, less vulnerable to localized weather events (intense rain, etc.)
- With an expanding ecotourism sector, and potential for high agroforestry output, Madre de Dios may become an icon of not only immense biodiversity, but also of wholesome human-forest interactions.



Poster presented by Dave Klinges at the 2018 International Society of Tropical Foresters Conference at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut.

Finca Las Piedras



Finca Las Piedras is the Alliance for a Sustainable Amazon's main field site in the Peruvian Amazon. Construction began in early 2017 and today provides researchers, students, educators, conservation professionals, and others access to a variety of Amazonian ecosystems. The site is rustic yet comfortable and designed to blend harmoniously with the surrounding rainforest.

The site is mostly upland or 'terra firme' rainforest dominated by Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*) and other hardwoods; *Mauritia* palm swamps, regenerating secondary forest, and agricultural fields are also within easy reach. The property is bordered to the east by concessions for Brazil nuts and rainforest that continues unbroken for hundreds of kilometers into neighboring Bolivia.

New infrastructure in 2017-2018

Dormitories & private rooms
for up to 24 visitors

Screened dining hall

Shared, composting toilets

Shared cold showers

Staff housing

Butterfly flight cage & shadehouses

Where do we go from here?

We've accomplished a lot in our first two years in Peru, but there is still so much more to do. In 2019 and beyond we will be continuing our long-term inventories and monitoring studies, developing further environmental education experiences for kids in Madre de Dios, and expanding upon our most important and strategic projects. Here's a quick look into a few of our top priorities in 2019 and beyond.

Laboratory & Entomology Collection

Our Butterfly Diversity & Biology project is one of our most important, and we believe that this work will provide a wide variety of long-term benefits to science, conservation, and people in our region. So that the project can continue to grow, we are thrilled to begin construction of an air-conditioned laboratory space that will double as the home of the ASA's entomology collection. This will allow us not only to take our biological research and conservation-focused work on the Lepidoptera to the next level, it will be an incredible teaching tool as well.

Environmental Education

We're also very excited about this year's upcoming environmental education project focusing on kids in Madre de Dios. In keeping with last year's theme and given our overall focus on insects, the 2019 project will be all about ants. These insects are ubiquitous and fascinating biologically, and we think they will be an exciting group to help us connect kids with nature.

Support Our Work

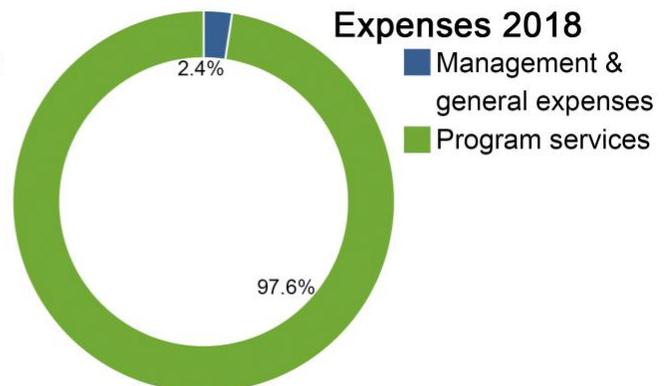
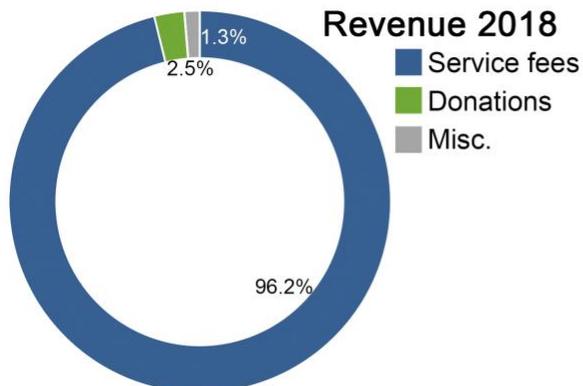
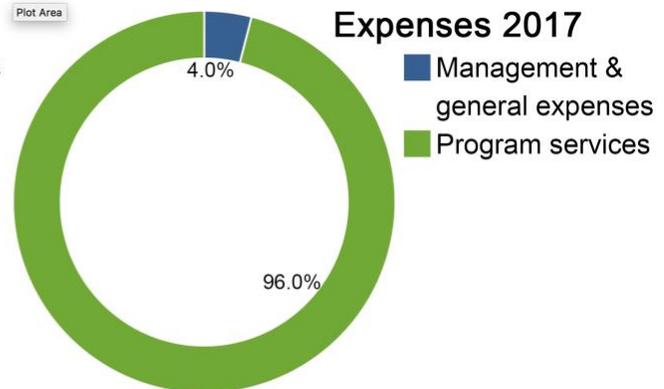
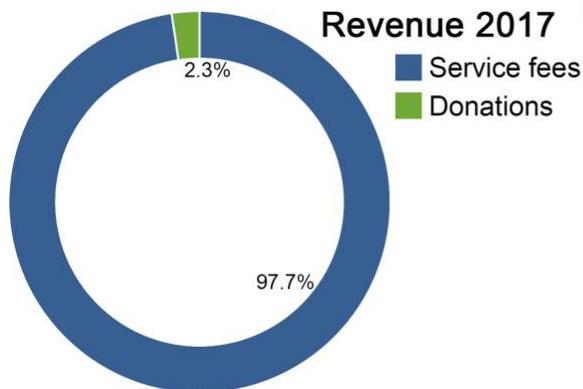
Our work isn't possible without your help, so please consider supporting our work today! Checks can be made out to Alliance for a Sustainable Amazon and sent to our U.S. office: 7224 Boscattle Ln, Hanover MD 21076. We also accept donations via Paypal or by major credit cards. Please visit www.sustainableamazon.org/donate to make a tax-deductible donation.

Financials

	2017	2018
Revenue		
Service Fees	\$51,970.05	\$51,828.99
Donations	\$1,244.63	\$1,368.98
Miscellaneous	\$0.00	\$225.00
Balance from previous year		\$473.10
<i>Total Revenue</i>	\$53,214.68	\$53,896.07
Expenses		
Management & General expenses	\$2,103.55	\$1,236.61
Program services	\$50,638.03	\$50,285.98
<i>Total Expenses</i>	\$52,741.58	\$51,522.59
Balance for 2019	\$473.10	\$2,373.48

Donors 2017-18

Renee Albrecht
 Keith Becker
 Angela Brierly
 Levin Chamberlain
 Eric Heisey
 Delores Homisak
 Maite Ilundain
 Erik Iverson
 Gabrielle Magnante
 Maya Normandi
 Segen Peru
 Keith Roberts
 Joao Vilca
 Joseph Villa
 Regina Villa



Our Board & Community



Geoff Gallice, Ph.D.
President of the Board, ASA

“The Amazon is the greatest and most biodiverse ecosystem that has ever existed on our planet, and we are determined to keep it that way.”



Johana Reyes
Director, ASA Peru

“All of humanity depends either directly or indirectly on the Amazon rainforest, as will all generations yet to come—it is our moral duty to protect it.”



Timothy Perez
Secretary, ASA

“I’m proud to contribute to solutions that protect biodiversity by educating community leaders and promoting sustainable development.”



Bhavik Pathak
Treasurer, ASA

“We do this work so that our kids can enjoy the benefits of the rainforest, just as we have.”

Staff & Scholarship Recipients 2017-18

Academic Programs Coordinator

Erik Iverson (2017) – Barbara Hendus (2018)

Resident Naturalist

David Klinges (2017) – Joseph See (2017) – Zephyr Dang (2018) – Ryan Smith (2018) – Sally Donovan (2018) – Levin Chamberlain (2018-19)

Lepidoptera Research Assistant

Quin Baine (2018) – Gabriela Polo (2018)

Expedition Leaders

Anton Sorokin (2018) – Micah Scholer (2018) – Gloria Jilahuanco (2018)

Scholarship Recipients

Allison Collins (2017) – Paola Ancajima (2017) – Karl Huaypar (2017)

Interns & Expedition Participants 2017-18

Interns

Max Tanner – Maddie Stauder – Angela Brierly – Laura Coomber – Alyssa Terrell – Tobias Süess – Zephyr Dang – Santiago Flores – Ali Raza – Diana Hernandez – Jennifer Eden – Joao Vilca – Kendra Kellogg – Megan Nugent – Stephanie Wilker – Judith Rosenberg – Allison Stoiser – Omair Habib – Lucy Howell – Jagoda Wrobel – Jemima Walker – Lona Lalić – Declan Cronin – Amanda Reyes

2017 Expedition Participants

Bill Berthet – Deborah Paschall – Paige Handley – Dina Tsouluhas

2018 Expedition Participants

Maria Canahua – Phillip Bowles – Ciaran Nagle – Evan Papst – Samantha Anderson – Andy Zhu – Jianyong Zhu – Angela Brierly – Anthony Scholer – Renee Albrecht – Tim Treuer

Staff – Alianza para una Amazonia Sostenible Peru (ASA Peru)

Kitchen

Jose Cueva (Head Chef)
Eva Tapullima
Maribel Meza

Facilities Maintenance & Housekeeping

Gualberto Guerra
Camila Mozombite

Agroforestry

Richard Omonte

Accounting

Ricardo Flores