

Español
English



**BOSKO
BIO
DIVERSO**

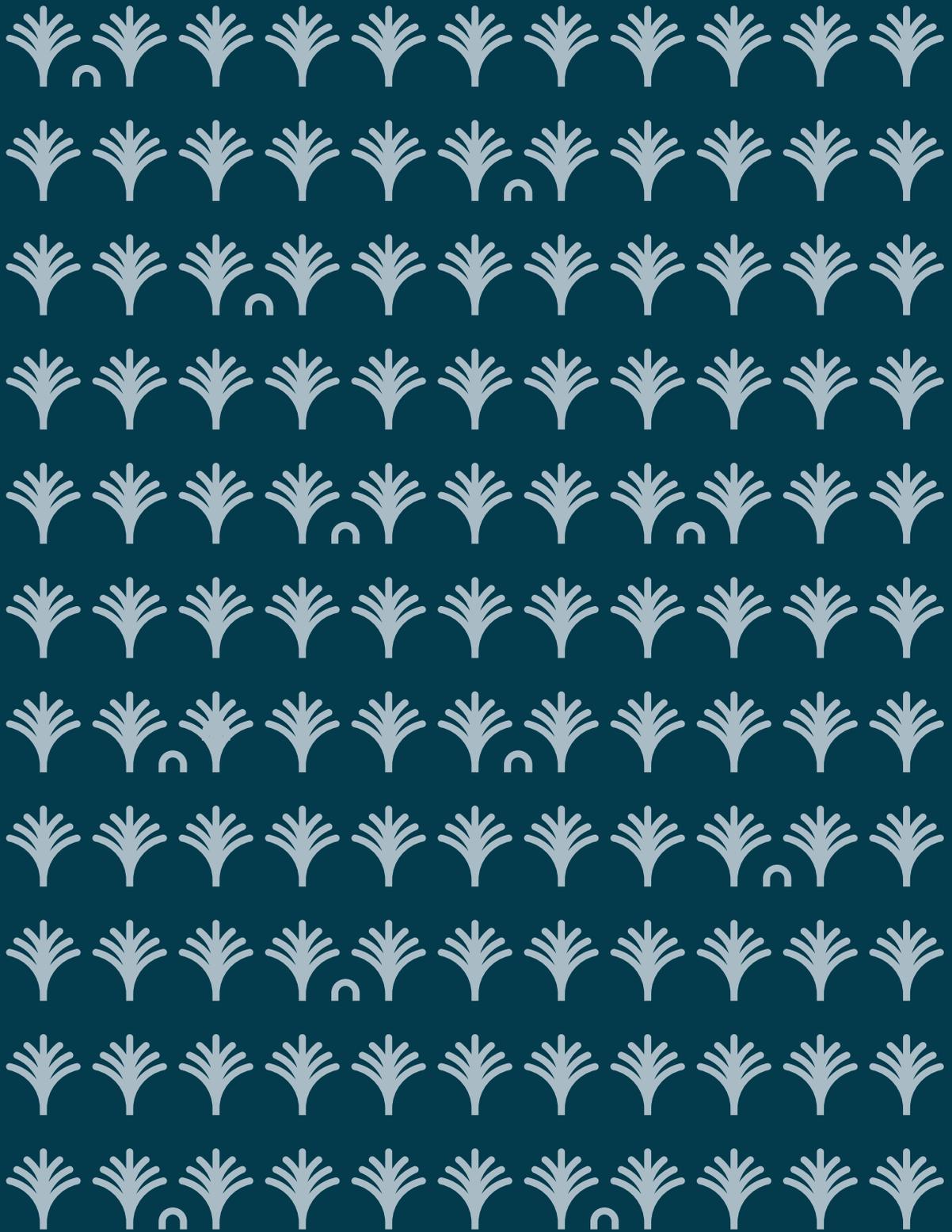
*Conozca algunos de los vecinos silvestres con los que compartimos
este hábitat nativo.*

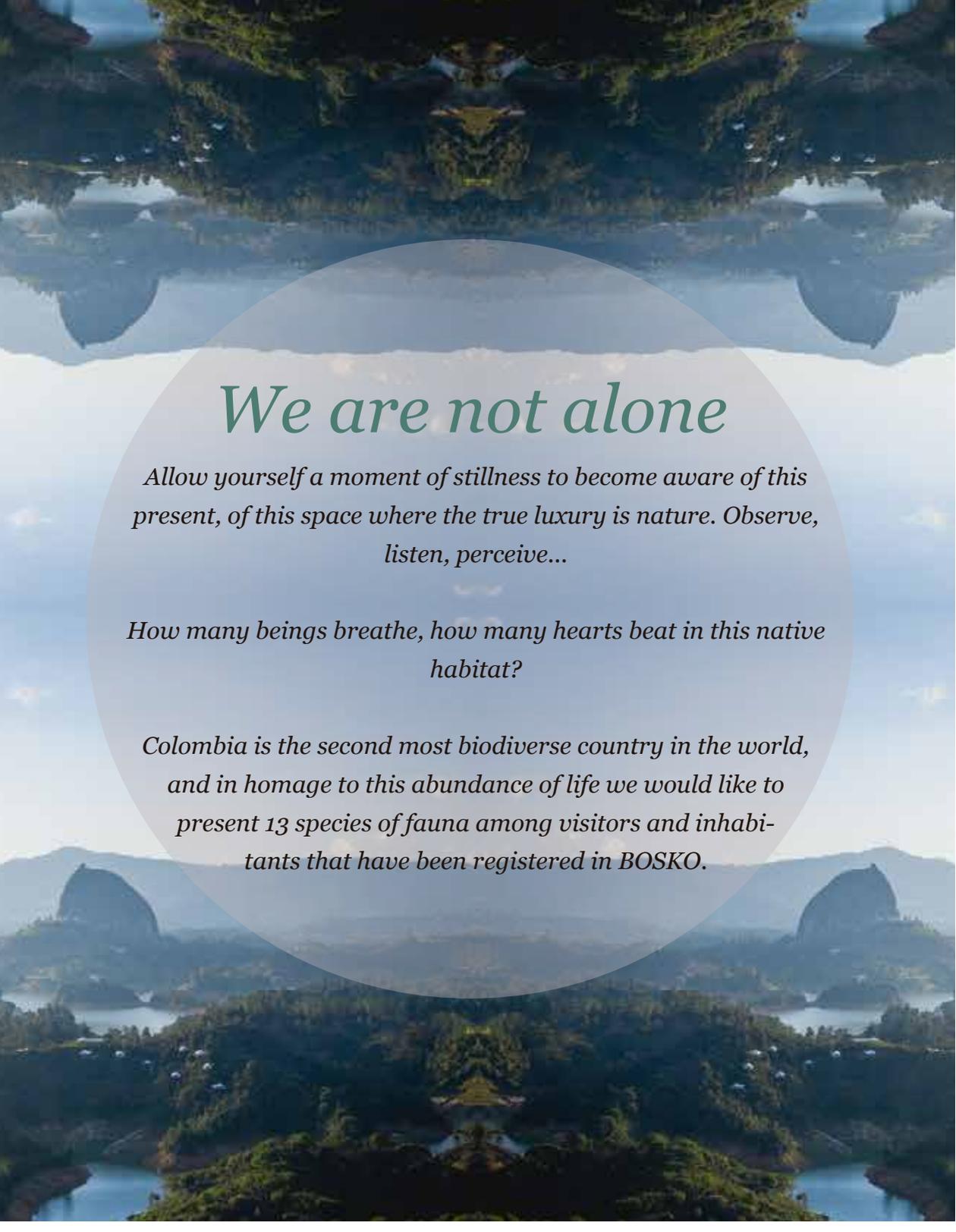
English
Español



**BOSKO
BIO
DIVERSE**

*Meet some of the wild neighbors with whom we share this native
habitat*





We are not alone

Allow yourself a moment of stillness to become aware of this present, of this space where the true luxury is nature. Observe, listen, perceive...

How many beings breathe, how many hearts beat in this native habitat?

Colombia is the second most biodiverse country in the world, and in homage to this abundance of life we would like to present 13 species of fauna among visitors and inhabitants that have been registered in BOSKO.



The information contained in this booklet is the result of a research process carried out at Bosko during the year 2022, during a process of ecological strengthening that included the planting of more than 550 native trees of 126 different species, and field research to monitor fauna and flora, in which 71 species of plants and 52 species of fauna were identified, including birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians.

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CONVENTIONS

The conventions are symbols that will allow you to easily get to know some of the main characteristics of the species in this primer.

DIET // FOOD



Invertebrates



Fruits and seeds



Carnivore



Flower nectar



*Invertebrates,
fruits and seeds*



Omnivore

GENERAL FEATURES



Seed disperser



Daytime habits



Nighttime habits

PROBABILITY OF SIGHTING



High



Medium



Low



SQUIRREL

Syntheosciurus granatensis

You may see it scurrying through the trees from the private terrace of your Mush-Room or while walking on the trails. You will be amazed to see this rodent climbing and jumping with grace and agility as it searches for fruits and seeds to feed on. She is one of **BOSKO's** greatest seeders, sometimes burying seeds to hide them and they spring to life...look around....

How many of the plants in this habitat would have been planted by squirrels?

What would the landscape be like without them?



Connect with your natural essence and allow our wild neighbors to live theirs as well. Avoid feeding squirrels as this alters their behavior and nature.





RIVER OTTER

Lontra longicaudis

Agile and fluid movements can be seen in the water, a head that barely protrudes from the surface gives us the news that the otter can be seen swimming in the dam. It is a real privilege to see this carnivorous mammal that can reach a length of 90 to 140 cm and weigh between 5 and 24 kg, males can be 20% larger than females. They are dark gray in color, with very thick and dense hair, small head, eyes and ears. Their legs are short and robust, with claws on their five toes and an interdigital membrane that helps them to move in the water.

In BOSKO they have been recorded swimming near the pier.



OPOSSUM

Didelphis marsupialis

In this native habitat each living being fulfills an important function for the ecosystem. The opossum, contrary to what many people think, is not a rodent, it is a marsupial (relative of the kangaroos) with mostly nocturnal habits and a varied omnivorous diet that includes fruits, vegetables, leaves, nectar, flowers, insects, mice, among others. It fulfills the important function of dispersing seeds and with its diet controls populations of scorpions, spiders, snakes, crustaceans and others, contributing to the natural balance of the forest.

Like most female marsupials, the female opossum develops a pouch of skin on the abdomen called a marsupium, where the young remain after birth to complete their development and breastfeed.



MOUSE OPOSSUM

Marmosa isthmica



Perhaps during your stay in BOSKO, you will not even see a Mouse opossum. In fact, we only discovered its wild presence by installing trap cameras inside the forest. This small mammal marsupial of nocturnal and arboreal habits is nomadic and solitary. It feeds on fruits and insects such as ants and butterflies.

During the day it takes refuge in tree hollows, under fallen trees or among vegetation, even using abandoned bird nests as temporary shelters.

Curious fact: the female Mouse opossum is one of the few marsupial females that do not have a marsupium.







ANDEAN MOTMOT

Momotus aequatorialis

It is a corpulent bird with a very striking electric blue on its crown in contrast to the black mask around its eyes and on the crown. The long tail ends in a pendulum and its plumage ranges from yellow ochre on the cervicals to green on the wings and the blue feathers. It has a strong, serrated beak that it uses for its ample diet, which ranges from fruits to insects, small mammals and reptiles.

It is native to the Andean region and is distributed from northwestern Colombia through Ecuador and Peru to the extreme north of Bolivia. Its natural habitat is subtropical montane forests, usually at altitudes between 1500 and 2400 masl (meters above sea level).



BLUE-TAILED EMERALD

Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus



It is a species native to Colombia and Ecuador.

It is a small hummingbird well known for its emerald green and blue colors.

It likes to nest in bushes and can be easily seen tasting and pollinating flowers in the forest, in gardens, paths and in the restaurant and Sky.Pools areas.

It feeds mainly on flower pollen, and supplements its diet with small insects.

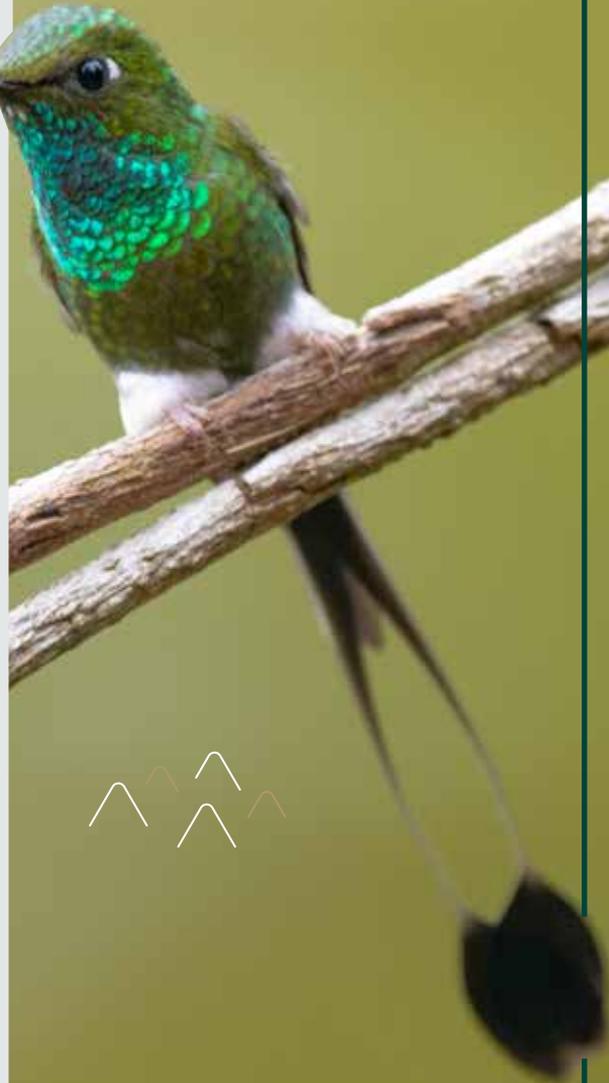


BOOTED RACKET-TAIL

Ocreatus underwoodii

Moving gracefully and elegantly as it visits flower after flower seeking nectar, you will see this beautiful hummingbird which is also known as the leaf-tailed hummingbird or white-booted hummingbird. The male's tail has two very long, curved outer feathers with a racket-like shape at the end, a feature that gives it its name. The female has metallic green upperparts and mainly white underparts.

Native to Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, at BOSKO we have the privilege of sharing habitat with this wonderful species.



COMMON SQUIRREL CUCKOO

Piaya cayana



When walking through the forest with stealth and with your senses wide awake, you might come across this beautiful bird moving among the trees and for a moment think it is a squirrel thanks to its reddish brown color, its size and the habit of jumping and climbing among trees in search of food. It is because of this resemblance that it receives the name "Squirrel Cuckoo".

Its reddish/black tail with white tips is as long as its body, its beak is yellow as well as the area around its eyes. It likes to build its cup-shaped nests in the highest branches of trees.





GREEN JAY

Cyanocorax yncas

It is also known as green magpie.

Where one comes, maybe two come...or more...keep this in mind because the green jay usually goes in pairs or in groups to look for its food, which includes insects, fruits and eggs of some reptiles.

The most characteristic features of this species are its beautiful green, yellow, white, blue and black colors, its striking yellow eyes and imposing blue crest that goes from the beak to the forehead.

It is common to hear its particular vocalization in the lower part of the forest (undergrowth). It is part of the group of seed dispersers of this native habitat.





TROPICAL SCREECH-OWL

Megascops choliba

Shhh...Remember to put your phone on silent, because at sunset the animal orchestra begins, and if you pay attention, you may be able to hear the sonorous and repetitive song of this owl that seems to say "cuurucutú" as it hides behind the cloak of the night to hunt birds, mice and other small mammals and insects that are part of its diet. Its beak is small, its claws are sharp and the feathers protruding from its head give the impression of small ears.

The tropical screech-owl can be observed on forest edges and trees near trails and Mush-Rooms.





BLACK-CAPPED TANAGER

Stilpnia heinei

This small and active bird that inhabits the mountains of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador has a very special characteristic: the female and the male have different coloration (sexual dimorphism), to the point of appearing different species to the untrained eye.

The female has blue-green tones and the male has various shades of blue and a black crown, hence it is also known as the black-crowned tanager. It feeds on small insects, fruits and seeds, which it also disperses, helping to seed more plants in the ecosystem.

The meaning of its name Stilpnia is "bright" or "shiny" alluding to the brightness of the plumage of these species.





BOGERT'S AQUATIC TREE FROG

Dendropsophus bogerti

We could not leave the amphibian group without mentioning this frog endemic to Colombia (found only in this country), with terrestrial and aquatic habits.

It can be found on the edges of forests, in stubble and among the vegetation associated with ponds or wetlands, especially during the rainy season.

The males emit a song similar to the sound of a cricket to attract females (that is why it is also known by the name of cricket frog), it feeds on insects.



DANIEL'S TROPICAL RACER

Mastigodryas danieli

It is a terrestrial snake that is usually active during the night and twilight hours. It moves on the ground and likes to be among the leaf litter. It feeds on small mammals, birds and their eggs, other snakes and lizards. It is not venomous. When it encounters humans, it prefers to flee rather than defend itself.

It is unlikely that you will see a snake in BOSKO, but if you do, do not be afraid, keep your distance, observe its beauty and inform the staff, who will move it to a safe place.





IMPORTANT:

We strive for the well-being of all Bosko's inhabitants and visitors. If you encounter any of the following situations, please inform the reception staff, who will be able to assist you appropriately:

- ✦ *Animal inside the rooms*
- ✦ *Injured or trapped animal*
- ✦ *Puppies apparently abandoned*
- ✦ *Birds colliding with structures and vehicles*
- ✦ *Chicks out of the nest*
- ✦ *Fatigued migratory birds*



CREDITS

PHOTOGRAPHY:

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Pag. 06: River Otter (*Lontra longicaudis*) - photo Daniel Olaleye from Unsplash

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