

The main research facility offered by Amazonia Expeditions is the trail grid of the Research Center. With over 50 km of trails laid out in transect lines, the grid is the largest facility in the Amazon for the study of species' population abundance and density. In 2012 camera traps were added to the grid to research the population density of jaguars



Following are just a few of the more recent and current scientific studies done by scientists visiting Amazonia Expeditions:

John Koprowski, Ph.D. of the University of Arizona and his student Rosa Jessen recently completed a study of behavioral ecology of the rare Amazonian Pygmy Squirrel. Squirrels are considered to be important indicators of forest health world-wide.

Janice Chism, Ph.D. of Winthrop University has worked for a decade on our saki monkeys. Dr. Chism has determined that the sakis living on the trail grid are neither Monk Sakis nor Equatorial Sakis, but are in fact a new species of saki monkey not yet described by science. New species of large primates are rarely discovered, so this find is of major importance. Her work was presented to the International Primatological Society in August 2013.



William Rogers, Ph.D. of Winthrop University has studied and published several papers on the pink dolphin population of the Tahuayo River.

Wayne Murphy of the University of Leicester took core samples to study the history of vegetation along the Tahuayo River in 2012 and 2013.

Fredrik Tegner of Uppsala University studied the ecology and social behavior of poison dart frogs in 2013.

Doctoral candidate Rose Hores of Southern Illinois University has been conducting research on the very rare Bald Red-faced Uakari Monkey since 2012. This endangered species of monkey lives only in the ACRCTT and is sometimes found on our trail grid behind the Research Center.

Barbara Land, Ph.D. of Nevada University has been conducting ethnological research in the riberenos native communities since 2011.