



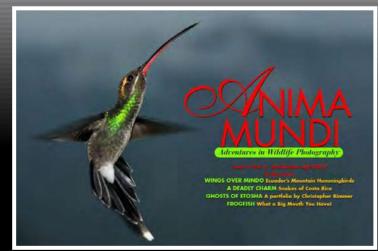


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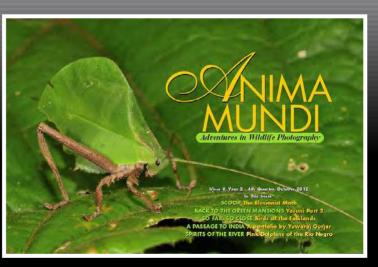
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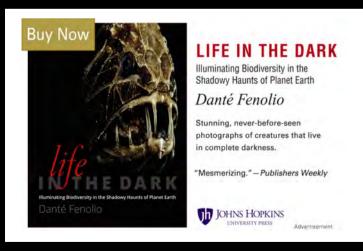
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With more than 30,000 downloads worldwide per issue (as per January 2017), ANIMA MUNDI has seen its readership consistently and rapidly growing in the span of six years of life and twenty-five published issues. Its authoritative and unbiased travel reports and wildlife articles offer a high level of scientifically-correct information - at absolutely no cost - to thousands and thousands of nature and photography enthusiasts all over the world. Each and every issue of ANIMA MUNDI - Adventures in Wildlife Photography is permanently available for FREE downloading - our mission is the dissemination and condivision of information to promote nature awareness and habitat conservation, and we are proud to reach out on a quarterly basis to a world of passionate, highly motivated, seriously interested readers who all share our passion for wildlife photography and travelling. This is a sample - among many others - of what our readers say:

Dear Andrea & Antonella,

I have just finished reading your latest edition of Anima Mundi and I was inspired to write and say how much I am enjoying your publication and following your adventures. My wife and dive/photo partner Cherie and I were so inspired by your feature on Yala National Park that we booked a Safari with Eco Team and we had a fantastic time. It was exactly as portrayed in your article and we also followed your recommendations for visiting the cultural triangle in Sri Lanka. As we were leading one of our dive tours on a live aboard exploring the Maldives last June, a private side trip to Sri Lanka was clearly not to be passed up due to your information. So, I guess it's good news for you both that others are reading and responding to your work. So, we just wanted to give you some feedback, say hello and wish you all the best with your future adventures. Keep up the great work.

Kevin & Cherie Deacon Dive 2000 Sydney, Australia. www.dive2000.com.au

Advertising on ANIMA MUNDI - Adventures in Wildlife Photography means reaching out and getting in personal contact with such people - passionate travellers, dedicated wildlife and nature photographers, world-famous field researchers. All sharing a common bond, all interested in serious, reliable information on wildlife and nature travelling and photographic workshops, trips and equipment. All waiting to hear from you!





From cloud forest to deep ocean

This summer's umpteenth, blistering and very worrying heatwave has not deterred us from putting together for our readers joy and pleasure ving the cold dark depths of the open ocean, another stunning issue of ANIMA MUNDI - explore the world of India's rebellious, strong Adventures in Wildlife Photography, once again full of fascinating facts and incredible images. But don't believe those who keep insisting climate change is not taking place worldwide! Anyway, we survived the heat, so off we go...

On page 4 we start as usual - with a Scoop (rather more of a Photogallery this time, in fact) devoted to one of the African bush's most impressive birds of prey, a fierce martial eagle we had the rare luck of observing at length and at close quarters in Etosha, Namibia. A truly intimidating raptor! We follow up at page 11 with our own travel

story from one of our favorite neotropical destinations - the birdwatching capital of Ecuador, lovely Mindo. On this occasion we stayed at the equally lovely Septimo Paraiso Nature Reserve and Lodge - a marvelous little place we have to thank our friend Lucas M. Bustamante of Tropical Herping for. Gracias, amigo! Our stay there was full of hummingbirds, toucans and rare reptiles. From the dripping wet cloud forests of South America we then dive deep in the watery abyss of the Gulf of Mexico on page 50 and find out about the monstruous, mysterious and elusive oceanic anglerfish thanks to field researcher, staunch conservationist and ANIMA MUNDI's

regular contributor Dante Fenolio's fascinating report. On page 64 we surface again and, leaand passionate maharani of wildlife photography, Archna Singh - you'll love the wonderful images she has chosen for her Personal Portfolio. Finally, on page 78, wildlife photographer, conservationist and book author Bjorn Olesen leads

us on a demanding expedition to Southern Chile's Torres del Paine National Park in search of the elusive - and stunningly beautiful - pumas of Patagonia. We have seldom seen such good photos of these felines in truly wild surroundings - most of the por-traits of pumas (cougars or mountain lions in the USA) people are familiar with are of tame, trained and overweight

individuals taken in North American "wildlife refuges". Finally, let us remind you once more that our Parting Shot column is now open for publication to reader's photos. So if you would like to be featured in our coming Parting Shots and think you have clicked an interesting wildlife image worthy of publication, just send an email to editor@animamundimag.com and we'll gladly take a look at it!

In the meantime...

Have a good trip! Andrea & Antonella Ferrari www.animamundimag.com

We appreciate your feedback - constructive criticism, useful suggestions and interesting contributions are welcome.
Please drop us a line at editor@animamundimag.com

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TEXT BY ANDREA FERRARI
PHOTOS BY ANDREA & ANTONELLA FERRARI

Juring a lifetime of explorations we have met and photographed the huge, intimidating martial eagle Polemaetus bellicosus quite a few times - despite being currently severely threatened and not really common anywhere, it still is relatively easy observing one in the African plains. This bird is a large eagle native to sub-Saharan Africa and the only member of its genus - as a species of the booted eagle subfamily Aquillinae, it has feathering over its tarsus. One of the largest and most powerful species of booted eagle, it is a fairly opportunistic predator that varies it prey selection between medium-sized

mammals, large birds and reptiles. An inhabitant of wooded belts of otherwise open savanna, this species has sadly shown a precipitous decline in the last few centuries due to a variety of factors as it is one of the most persecuted bird species in the world. Due to its habit of taking livestock and regionally valuable game, local farmers and game wardens frequently seek to eliminate martial eagles, although the effect of eagles on this prey is almost certainly considerably exaggerated. Currently, the martial eagle is classified with the status of Vulnerable to extinction by the IUCN, so watching one up close as we did on this

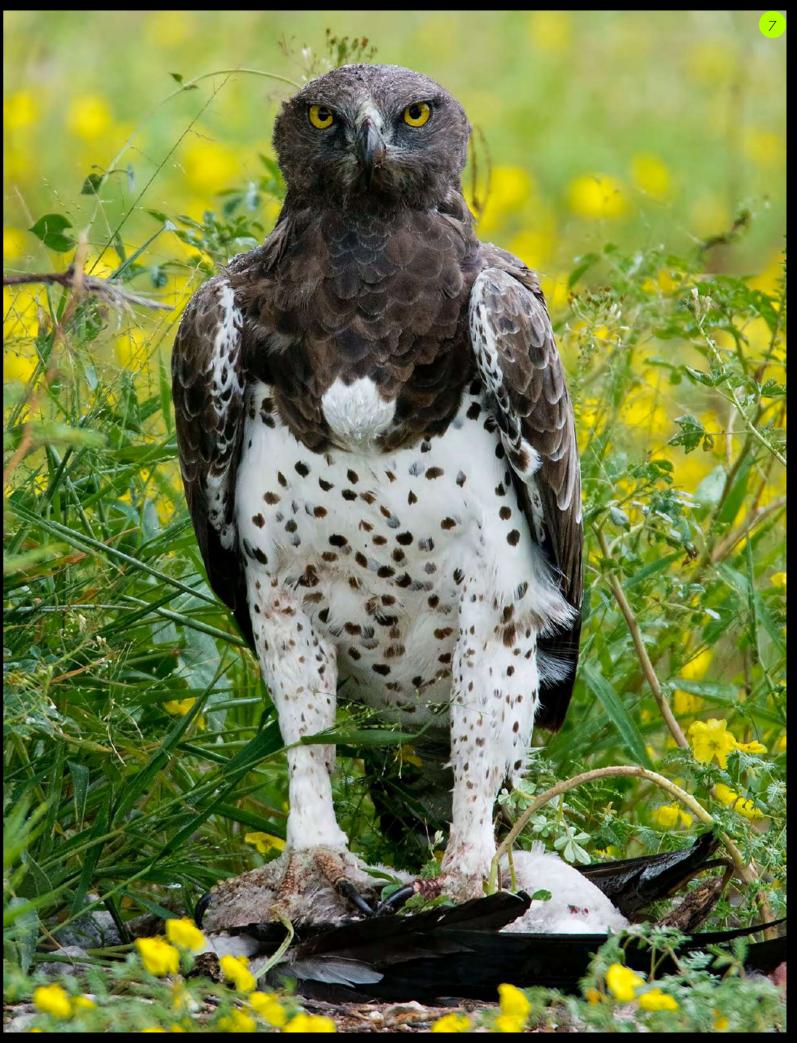
occasion - while it was gorging itself on a fresh duck or goose kill by a waterhole in Etosha NP, Namibia - was rather special. Luckily most martial eagles don't seem too shy when feasting (if properly approached, of course - we had already photographed another eating a mongoose in Kruger NP), and this big adult obliged us with a variety of beautiful poses, staying put even when a light but bothersome drizzle started. Nothing particularly rare or unusual, as we already said - simply a collection of interesting images of this imposing and endangered species, which we are glad to share with our readers.

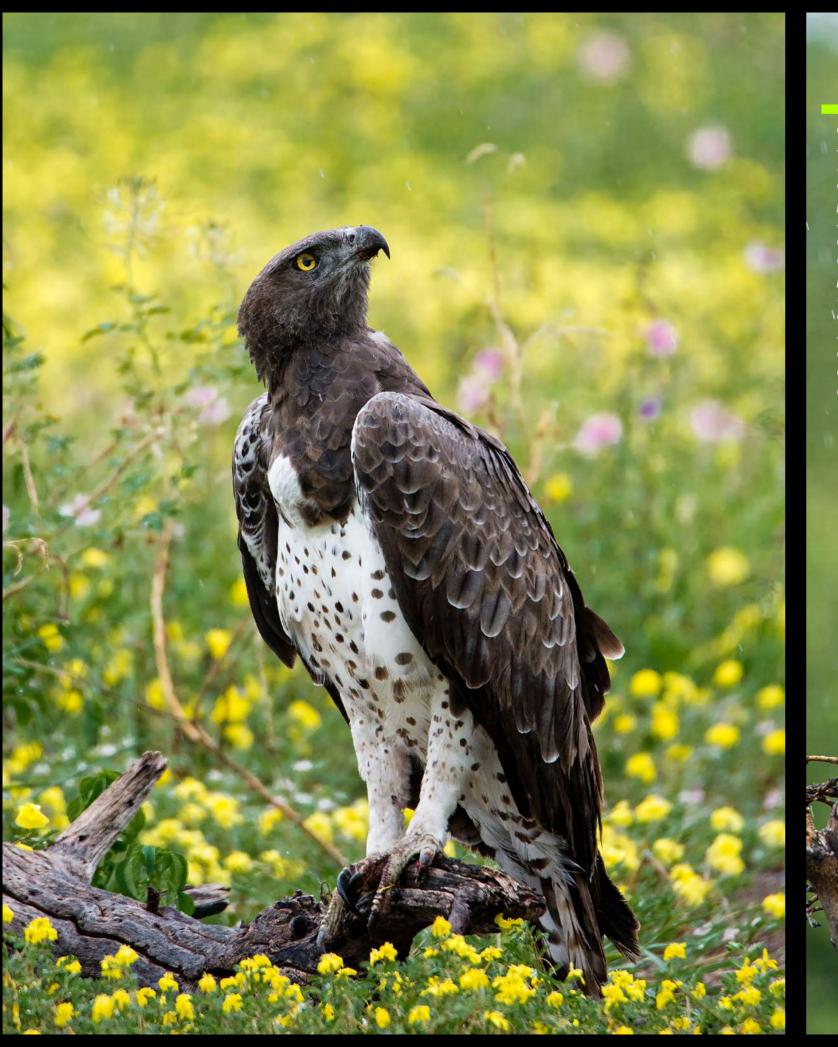








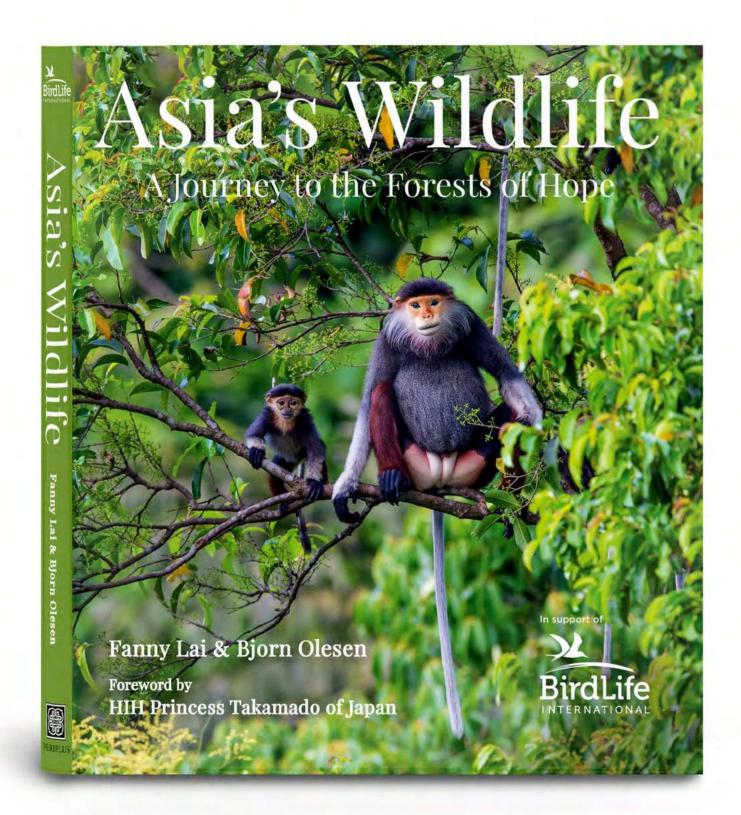












Asia's Wildlife: A Journey to the Forests of Hope

'In these pages, we can read about eight forests in eight countries of Asia that we call forests of hope because of the love and commitment we have for them. The powerful photographs evoke feelings in me, and I suddenly realise that that is because Asia is my homeland. That we are blessed with such beautiful forests is a joy and a responsibility. But they are, of course, just examples of the miraculous riches that forests possess, and on this tiny planet we want all forests to be forests of hope.

Hope is the life force we all share. Hope is the thing with feathers. It perches in our souls.'

HIH Princess Takamado of Japan. Honorary President of BirdLife International.

'The surprising range and breathtaking beauty of the animals so miraculously photographed in this excellent book are a powerful reminder of the need to protect these treasures before they are lost forever.'

Dr. John van Wyhe, historian of science and one of the world's leading experts on Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace.

'Close-up views of Endangered fauna in their natural habitats are difficult enough to obtain, but the breathtaking quality of the photography in this valuable documentation of Asia's forests makes this book highly recommended for both scientists and nature lovers alike.'

Robert Stuebing, The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

'These arresting portraits of living creatures from eight Asian forests remind us all that forests have value beyond our capacity to measure. Without forests we cannot dream. Without forests we cannot breathe. Without forests we cannot hope. Forests are forever, and their conservation is the human endeavour that represents the best hope of our own survival as a species. Forests of hope indeed!'

Dr. Nigel Collar, Leventis Fellow in Conservation Biology, BirdLife International.

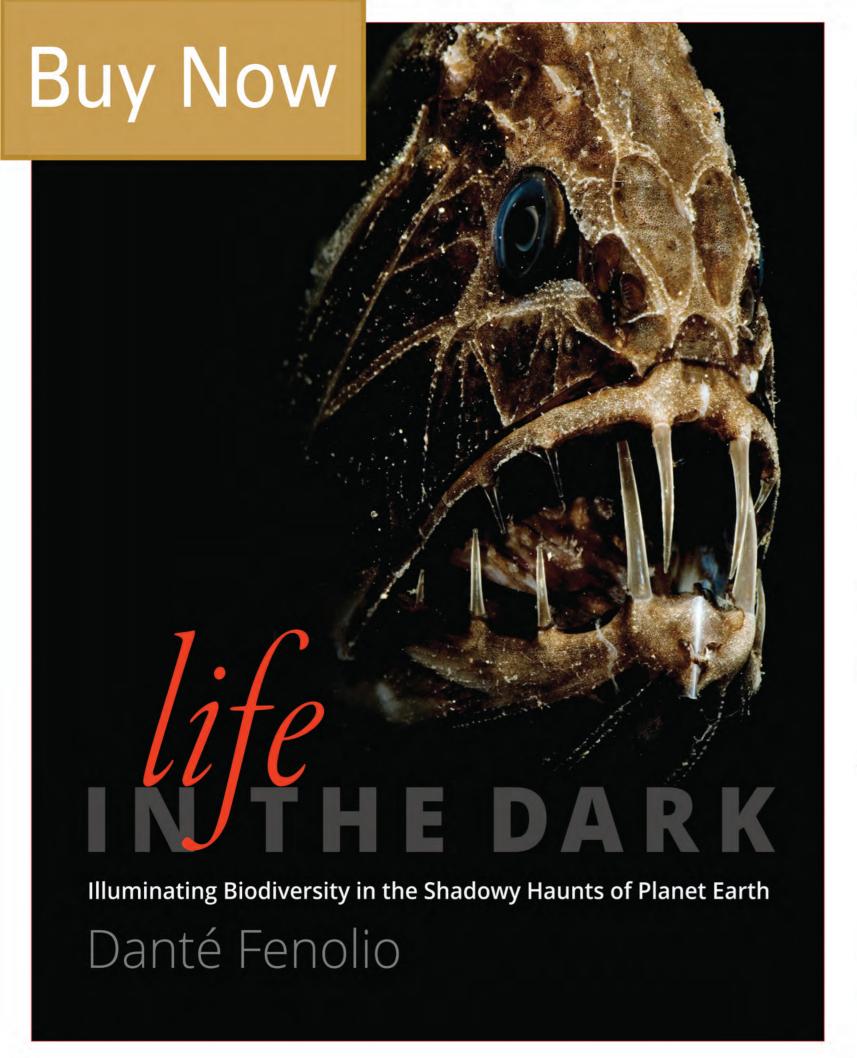
This book features some of the world's least known species like Vietnam's Saola and the Sumatran Tiger in their natural environment. It weaves high quality photography of these species and inspiring conservation stories from forest sites across Asia together through the lenses of lead photographer, Bjorn Olesen. I recommend it highly to anyone interested in saving Earth's biodiversity.

Prof. Paul R. Ehrlich, President, Center for Conservation Biology, Stanford University.

Wildlife of Asia's Forests of Hope has been produced to raise funds in support of BirdLife International, and to increase awareness of nature conservation and their Forests of Hope programme in Asia. The authors have contributed their time and resources on a pro bono basis for the production, research and travelling for this one-of-a-kind publication.

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LIFE IN THE DARK

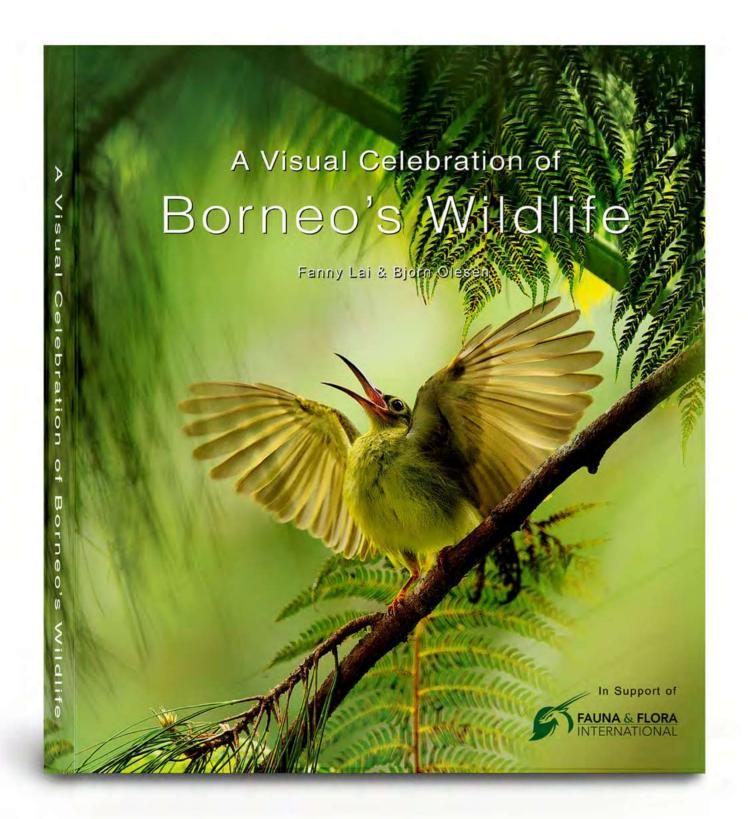
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Paul S. Sochaczewski, leading conservationist and author of *An Inordinate Fondness for Beetles: Campfire Conversations with Alfred Russell Wallace*.

'If the great Victorian naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace could have seen this astonishingly beautiful book he would no doubt have declared it the next best thing to exploring Borneo oneself. I have never seen a book on Asian wildlife that so powerfully takes one's breath away with the turn of every page.'

Dr. John van Wyhe, National University of Singapore, historian of science and leading expert on Alfred Wallace, author of *Dispelling the Darkness: Voyage in the Malay Archipelago and the Discovery of Evolution by Wallace and Darwin.*

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e seldom return twice to the wildlife photography same destination - simply because there's so much to see in the world given our limited amount of time on this planet so when we do there must be a very good reason for it. We had already been to Mindo, Ecuador, in 2011 (see Anima Mundi - Adventures in Wildlife Photography issue 6, April 2012) and we had fallen in love with the place, but when our friend Lucas M. Bustamante of Tropical Herping offered us the opportunity to return there we could not really refuse it. With its astounding natural beauty and biodiversity, Mindo is a delightfully short trip from the capital of Ecuador, Quito, with much to see and do. Nestled into the lush cloudforest, Mindo grew up as a small outpost of scientific researchers interested in Mindo's incredible biodiversity, especially the roughly 350 bird species native to the area. Today Mindo remains a small

Green-crowned

colombica fannyi,

Woodnymph hummingbird

Thalurania

Ecuador.

male, Mindo,

community, but it now features a variety of excellent accommodations and restaurants, making it an incredibly pleasant and relaxing place to spend a few days birdwatching, hiking along meandering streams, and enjoying the outstanding local hospitality. Mindo (also known as the Mindo Valley) is a mountainous watershed in the western slopes of the Andes, where two of the most biologically diverse ecoregions in the world meet: the Chocoan lowlands and the Tropical Andes. In this transitional area — which covers an area of 268 square kilometers (103 sq mi) and ranges from 960-3,440 metres (3,150–11,290 ft) above sea level three rivers (Mindo, Saloya and Cinto) and hundreds of streams irrigate the landscape, which is a patchwork of cloud forests, secondary forests, agricultural land, and human settlements. Politically, Mindo is a collection of rural parishes (Gualea,

continued on page 15







Andean cockof-the-rock Rupicola peruvianus, male displaying on lek.

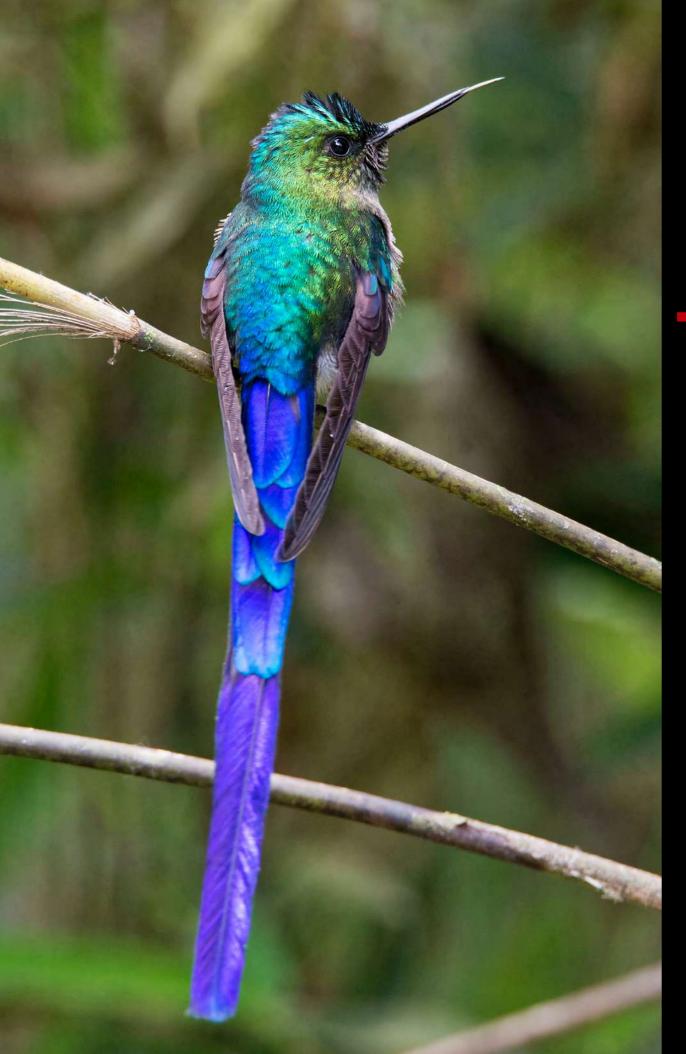
BIRDWATCHING IN MINDO

Home to over 350 species of birds, Mindo is one of the most gratifying places in Ecuador for birdwatching. Just outside of Mindo proper, the Bosque Protector Mindo-Nambillo and the Amigos de la Naturaleza de Mindo boast incredible varieties of hummingbirds and other species. Among the birds native to Mindo are the rare and exotic cock-of-therock, the toucan-barbet, and the golden-headed quetzal. Partially because the scientific community has a considerable presence in Mindo, birdwatching tours here are usually very successful. At a considerably lower altitude than Quito, Mindo's climate is milder than the climate in Quito and other Andean cities. Generally temperatures range from 15°C – 24°C (60°F – 75°F) all year, with no real rainy or dry seasons, although it tends to be driest from May through September. Mindo is also one of those fortunate and rare places where a network of private

continued on page 20 >















properties accessible to the public interconnect seamlessly to conserve the existing habitat. Most of the local lodges feature their own private forest preserve, and lots of wonderful observations can be made just by leisurely strolling along the property itself, without the need to stray afar deep into the forest. One of these lodges is the well-known, award-winning and highly recommended Septimo Paraiso Cloud Forest Reserve, which is where we stayed this time.

SEPTIMO PARAISO FOREST RESERVE

Septimo Paraiso Cloud Forest Reserve is a beautiful private protected area, created in 2001, with the aim of saving and preserving the forest and the diverse ecosystems that are contained within it. It is managed by the Green Mindo Foundation, which is in charge of the conservation and the study of its 420 hectares of premontane and montane cloud forest. The Reserve has one of the largest bird counts of the north-western area of Pichincha, with 328 species of birds. Several species of mammal have been observed here, such as puma, spectacled bear, black howler monkey, capuchin monkey, Andean coati, armadillos, white tailed and brocket deer and two-toed sloth to name just a few. Also an incredible

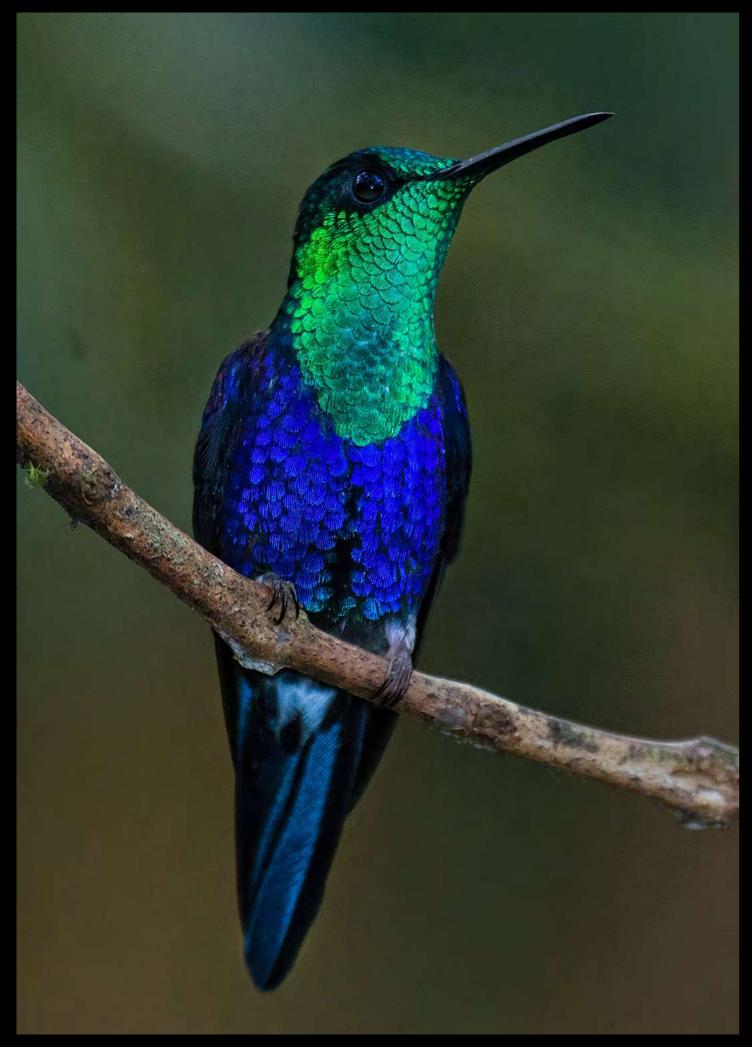
Green-crowned
Woodnymph
hummingbird
Thalurania
colombica fannyi.



Left, Masked trogon Trogon personatus, male with tick infestation; right, Andean cock-of-the-rock Rupicola peruvianus, male displaying on lek.









Far left,
Green-crowned
Woodnymph
hummingbird
Thalurania
colombica
fannyi, male.
Left, Empress
brilliant
hummingbird
Heliodoxa
imperatrix,
male.

number of reptile and amphibian species had been spotted, plus an overwhelming number of plant species. The altitude within the reserve drastically changes from 950 meters to 1650 meters above sea level. In addition, the isolation of the region has created one of the most delicate, but rich and complex ecosystems known in the Mindo region. Most of the hummingbird photos featured in this article have in fact been taken on the Septimo Paraiso grounds, a few meters from the lodge's entrance, and this is possibly the best place in Mindo to also find and photograph the nearlegendary Pinocchio anole, plus a variety of other reptiles. Another outstanding - and quite different - spot for bird photography is the Bellavista Cloud Forest Reserve, which is sited at a higher elevation and which can be reached with a short car drive up Mindo's winding hill roads.

BELLAVISTA CLOUD FOREST RESERVE

First founded in 1991, the Bellavista Cloud Forest Reserve is a 2,000-acre (8.1 square kms) certified conservation area. The lodge itself comprises guest rooms, 10 km of walking trails and the four storey geodesic dome, which contains a restaurant, viewing platforms and further accommodation. The area won the Audubon Christmas Bird Count for the Americas in 2006, 2007, and 2008. The Bellavista Reserve is also a







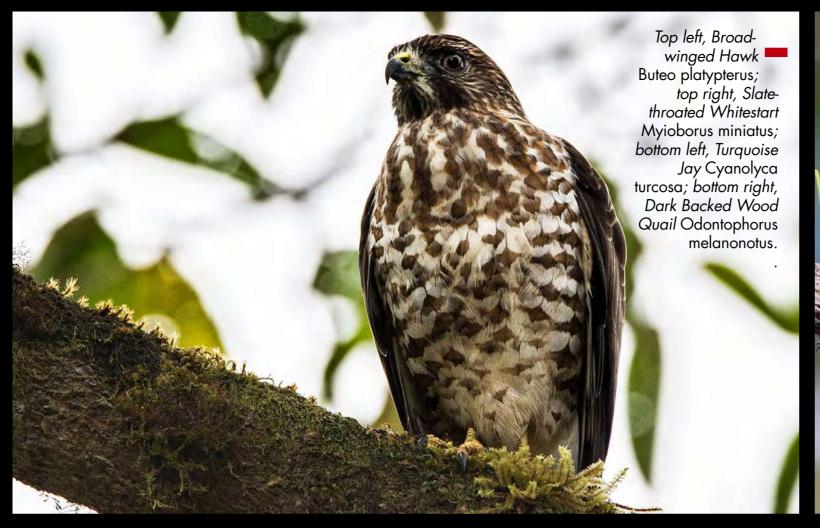




















founding member of the Network of Private Protected Forests of Ecuador Bellavista Cloud Forest Reserve is in the northern section of the Andes which runs through Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador and consists of two parallel ranges, the Cordillera Occidental and the Cordillera Oriental. The cloud forests of Ecuador - pre-montane/subtropical rainforests - cover the slopes of the Andean mountains from about 900 meters to about 2500 meters. They are forests of high biodiversity, with a variety of little-studied wildlife and plants. The cloud forest is a cool and humid environment with frequent canopy level cloud cover. The Bellavista Reserve is situated at the southern edge of the Chocó/Andean biodiversity hotspot areas which stretch from south western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador. The existence of the hotspots lead to the Bellavista Reserve being declared part of the Mindo Area of International Importance for Birds, the first area so designated in South America, by Birdlife International in 1997. Furthermore, the diversity of epiphytes ("air plants" that grow on other plants) is higher in the cloud forests of Ecuador, Colombia and Peru than anywhere else on the planet, and many orchid species are also found in the Bellavista Reserve. These plants grow in both east and





Left,
Violet-tailed Sylph
Aglaiocercus
coelestis;
right, Toucan
barbet Semnornis
ramphastinus.























Velvet-purple coronet hummingbird
Boissonneaua jardini,
male flicking
its long tongue.



Lett,
Buff-tailed Coronet
hummingbird
Boissonneaua flavescens;
right, another Buff-tailed
Coronet hummingbird
Boissonneaua flavescens.

where the males and females gather to breed. Mammals seen in the reserve area include the endangered spectacled bear, as well as puma, Andean coati and tayra. The Bellavista Cloud Forest Reserve has its own research station available for students and scientists to study all aspects of the cloud forest ecosystem. The Bellavista Reserve is currently used as an active research base for the Payamino Project, which was initiated in 2002, through a partnership between San Jose de Payamino (an Indigenous community in the Ecuadorian Amazon), Zoos Go Wild and Aalborg Zoo, in order to protect the wildlife and culture of the area. The project is supported by a number of universities, including Glasgow and Manchester in the UK and Aarhus and Aalborg in Denmark. These universities run expeditions and field courses and also have postgraduate students carrying out research. The number of studies taking place in the area has grown recently to now cover the birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects and mammals of the Payamino area. Ornithological surveys have been conducted in the area since 2000 and have so far registered more than 260 species of bird. To date, amphibian surveys have revealed that the area has at least 60 native species of frog.

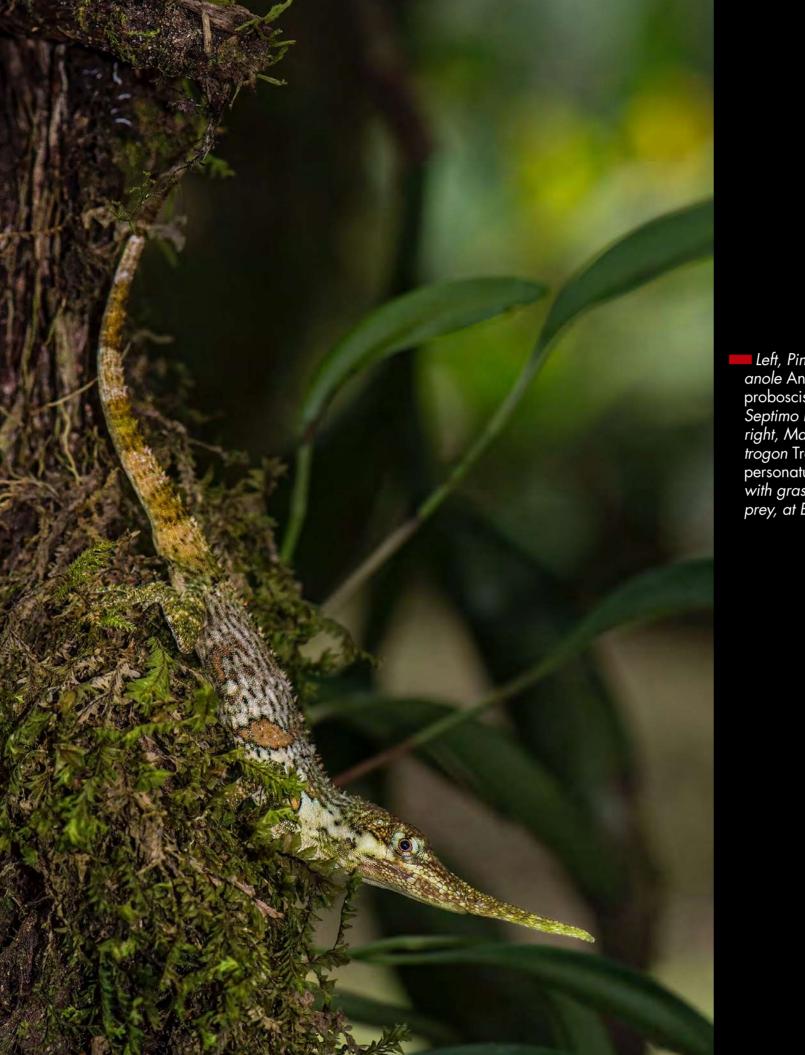




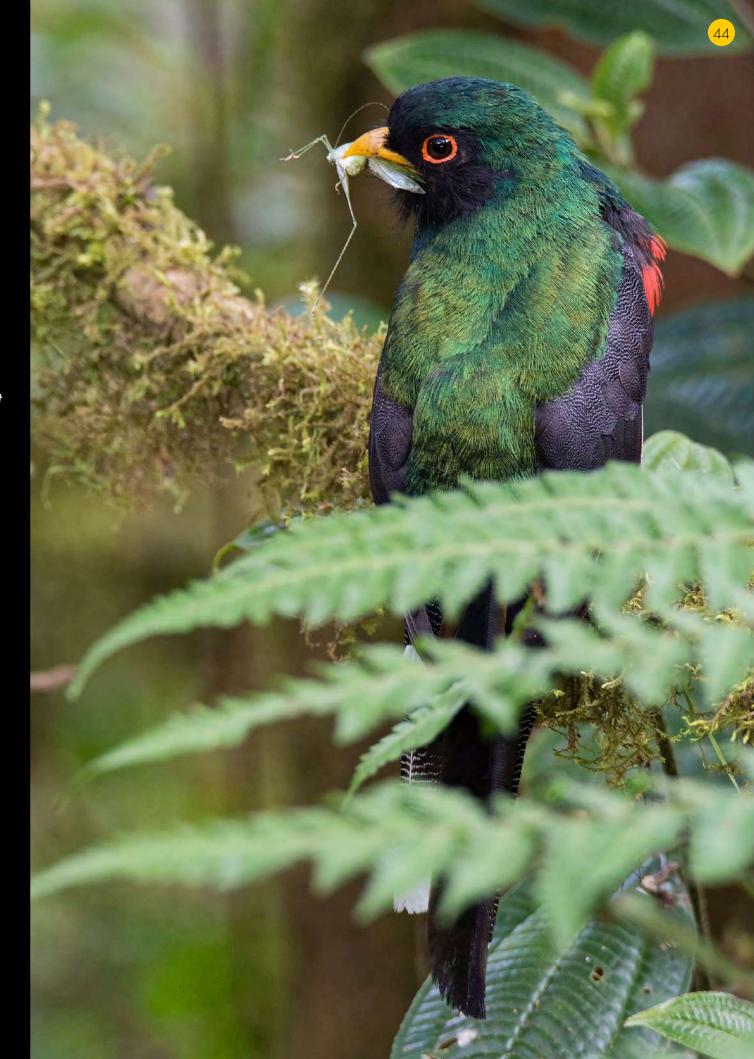




Green-crowned
Woodnymph
hummingbird
Thalurania
colombica fannyi.



Left, Pinocchio anole Anolis proboscis, male, at Septimo Paraiso; right, Masked trogon Trogon personatus, male with grasshopper prey, at Bellavista.









At-a-glance travel guide



USEFUL TIPS FOR YOUR EXPEDITION

Some simple, common sense, field-tested advice and information to make the best out of your trip and avoid hassles, worries and problems

a comfortable three-hour car drive due north-west on good, well-maintained roads to your destination, Mindo town and its Forest Reserve. The transition between the arid, desert-like dry eastern plateau and the lush western mountainsides is quite surprising.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT: You might rent a car in transactions are done in US dollars. Quito and drive yourself to Mindo but we do not advise you to - save yourself the trouble and have ACCOMODATION: Mindo is a birdwatchers and fish and are blessed all-year round with fantastic the trip organized by a local naturalist guide who is nature lovers classic destination, and the local

Mariscal Sucre International Airport, close to walk on very easy cloud forest trails criss-crossing own land and trails. We can and will recommend Ecuador's high-altitude capital Quito. From there it's several private properties and fincas. For a well-staying at the lovely and very comfortable Septimo organized and successful trip we can - as it alwas Paraiso Country Hotel and Cloud Forest Reserve, happens with trips to Ecuador - heartily recommend the services of our friends of Tropical Herping.

> **CURRENCY:** Since the year 2000 Ecuador has opted not to have a national currency of its own – all

familiar with the routes and the best wildlife viewing infrastructures have developed accordingly with squashes – which you don't want to miss! – are done

ROUTE: Your international flight will land at spots. Once in the Forest Reserve you will have to several private properties and farms offering their where you will find wonderfully appointed accomodation and excellent food. Septimo Paraiso is faultlessly managed and has its own forest reserve.

> **FOOD:** Simple but basically healthy and filling. Ecuadorians love soups (try the delicious Locro de Queso - potatoes, cheese and avocado), meats and vegetables and fruit. Always make sure the fruit

Quite literally; a Seventh Heaven located in Ecuador's lush cloud forest









congregate, such as Mindo.

well-deserved) bad reputation regarding street muggings and tourist-related crimes. Things are expensive cameras and/or videocameras.

with bottled water to avoid health problems. Simple **HEALTH:** Located in a wide, open valley at 1.300 **BESIDES:** Don't miss the historical center of the but clean and inexpensive food – such as soup of the meters, Mindo has a cool, middle-altitude climate capital Quito, extensively and lovingly restored and day and grilled trout - can be had at a number of which makes it relatively safe from mosquito or featuring spectacular examples of colonial small family-owned restaurants in downtown Mindo. sandfly-borne diseases, which are rampant in the architecture from the Spanish domination. Quito is a Amazon provinces. Landing in Quito (2.800 meters, vibrant metropolis - restaurants, theaters, art galleries LANGUAGE: Ecuadorian Spanish and English, 9000 feet) upon one's arrival might however cause and universities have much to offer to all, not to especially in tourist areas where many foreigners altitude sickness to the unaccustomed, so it's speak of the stunning vistas and landscapes advisable to plan spending a couple of days there surrounding it. Mindo - which is relatively close to to better acclimatize. Food is generally quite safe, Quito - has little to offer culture-wise, and can instead WORRIES: Ecuador used to have a rather (and but avoid street-stalls snacks and always make sure be only recommended for its lush nature and your drinks have been concocted with bottled water. abundant wildlife. Ecuador is a rather small but

much better now, but - like in so many other big cities CLIMATE: Pleasantly cool and occasionally warm impossible summarizing it in a few lines – a few worldwide - it's always better to be accompanied by during the day, all year-round. Ecuador - especially local friends when visiting Quito's beautiful historical at altitude - is blessed with an eternal spring, and altitude plateaus and valleys, stunning Andean areas. Mindo and other rural areas are quite safe, they say one can experience the four seasons in a but - like anywhere else - a measure of discretion is single day in Quito. The cloud forests of Mindo are advised when going around at night or with breezy and very pleasant - this is an equatorial West and to the lowland rainforest of the Amazon – climate, so expect frequent rainfall.

exceptionally diverse Country, and it's almost hours's travelling will have one passing through highlandscapes and cloud forests - descending to the dry Pacific coast (and the Galapagos Islands) if going locally known as El Oriente - if going East.







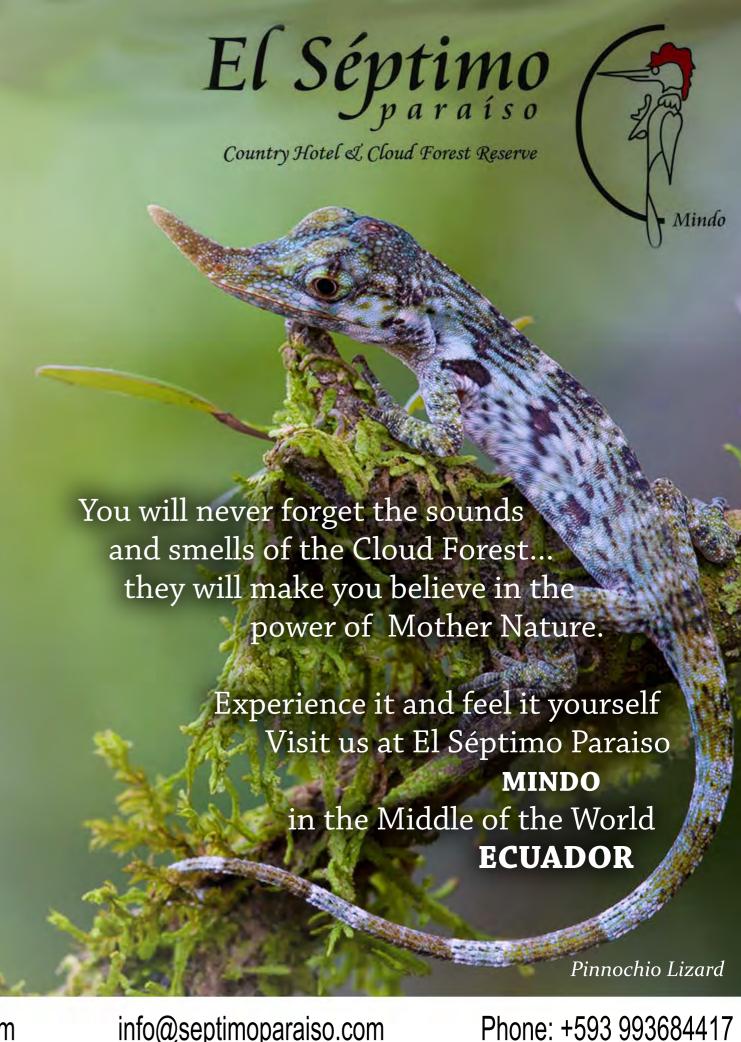






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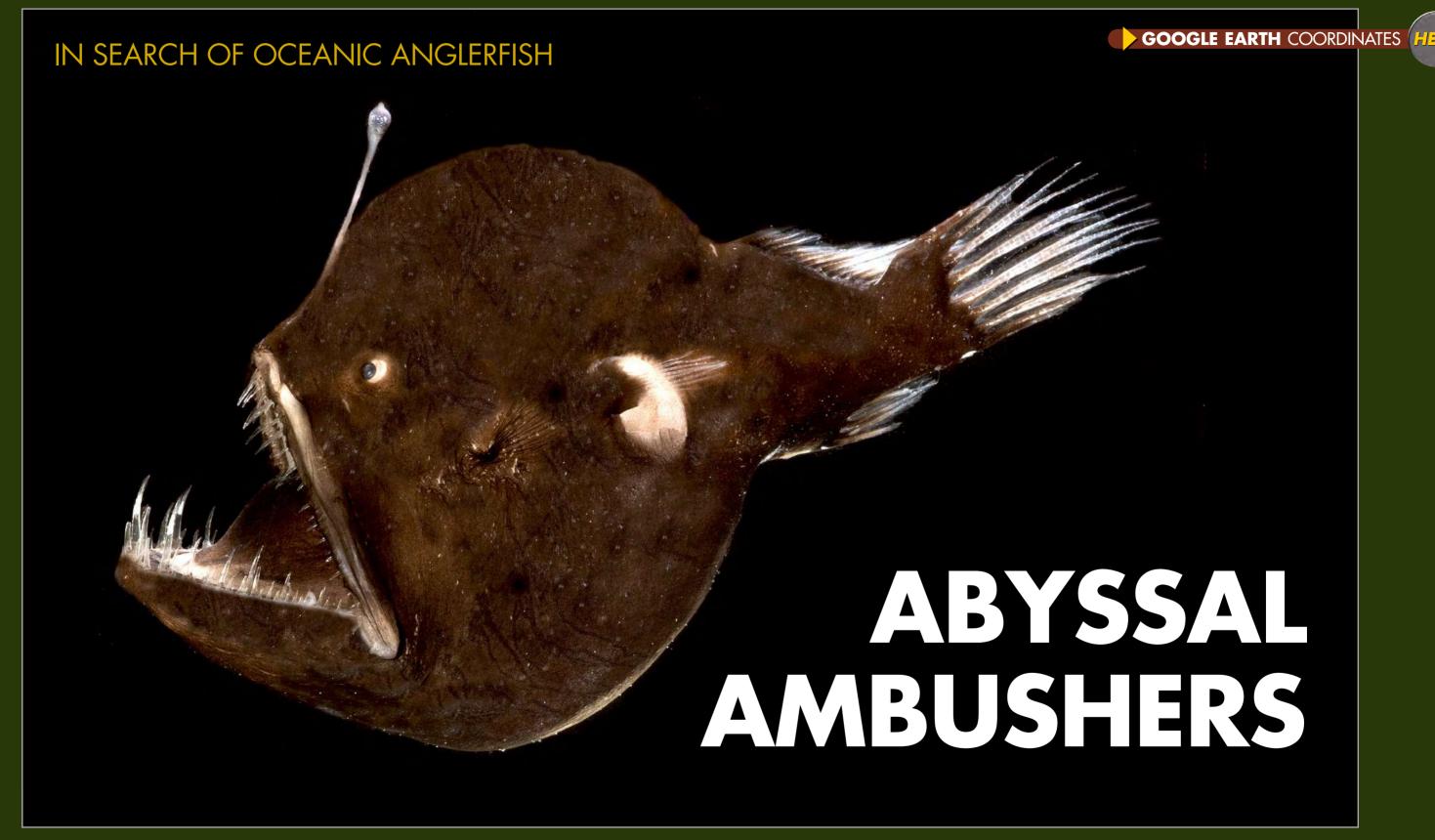
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Fieldwork





Field researcher and passionate conservationist Danté Fenolio reports on the DEEPEND project taking place in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico



This Bearded Seadevil *Linophryne* sp. has a relatively short *illicium*. On the opening spread, a profile of Murray's Black Seadevil *Melanocetus murrayi*, trawled from between 1,000 and 600 meters depth. This individual has a particularly steep forehead. All images courtesy of the DEEPEND project, by Danté Fenolio.



Top, author Dante Fenolio shows his excitement at finding a Bearded Seadevil, *Linophryne* sp., in a trawl.

DANTÉ B. FENOLIO (1) APRIL COOK (2) AND TRACEY T. SUTTON (2)

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PHOTOS BY DANTÉ FENOLIO

he evening was typically warm and humid. Thunderheads sat low on the horizon but as the moon began to rise, it made its way up through a break in the clouds. It was a blood red moon that evening – one of the few we have seen out on the Gulf of Mexico (GOM). The ship's diesel engines rumbled in the background. The sea was dead calm and we listened as the massive winch spooled the cable in and brought our net closer and closer to the ship. As the net neared the surface, it startled a small school of flying fish. They spooked and took to gliding. Several wound up on the sun weathered deck of the ship. We tossed them back into the water and waited for the giant winch to lift our net out of the sea.

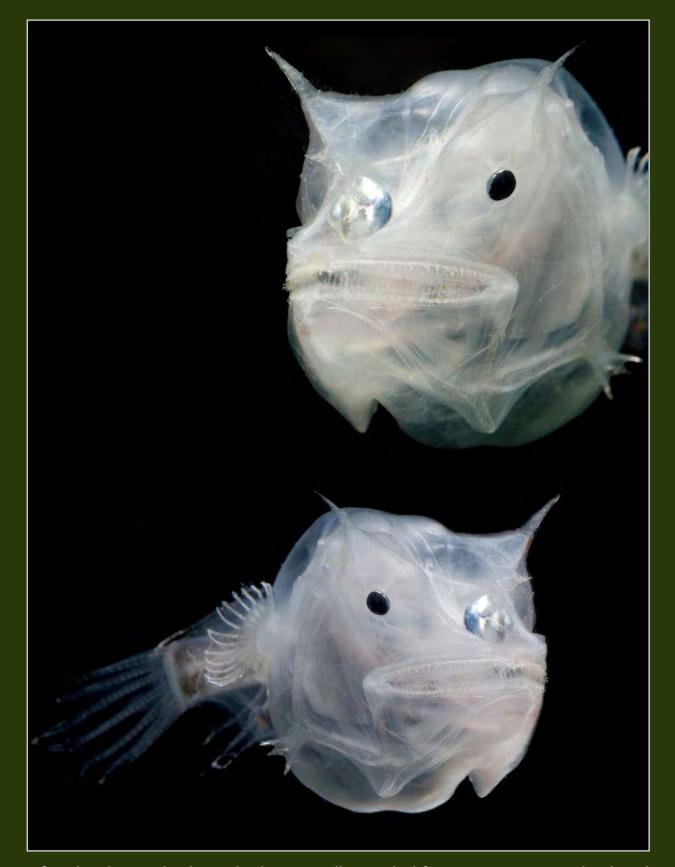
Deep sea trawling is a game of chance and playing the numbers. Imagine yourself with a butterfly net in miles and miles of open field. In the entire field, there may be one or two specimens of a rare species. Even if you vigorously sweep the net through the field, the chances that you will capture the rare species is small. But the probability is proportional to the amount of the field that is swept. As sweeping continues, the probability of capturing a rare species slowly increases. The same applies to capturing an individual of any rarely encountered species in the ocean. While there may be more individuals of a rare species in the ocean, the "field" is many orders of magnitude larger than the field used in the example above. The take home message is that the more time you can trawl with your net open, the better you will do. In fact, trawling can and is demonstrated as a function of the amount of water that passed through the net during the trawl...an important metric when trying to calculate how frequently any given species is encountered while using this sampling method. For these reasons, a typical research cruise involving deep sea trawling lasts weeks, this one was no different. We had been hard at work, trawling virtually 24 hours a day, for well over a week before this tow had been made.

We began to pick through the net's haulalways hoping to see deep-sea anglerfishes. They aren't commonly encountered in any of the oceans around

continued on page 57



The Bulbous Dreamer Oneirodes eschrichtii has a complicated esca with multiple components. In addition, there are tube-like structures that protrude from the rear corners of the mouth and into the water column – these may glow in the dark as well. This specimen was collected from between 1,500 meters depth and the surface.





Left, Ghostly Seadevil Haplophryne mollis trawled from 1,200 meters depth, taken on research cruise organized by Dr. J. Torres; right, two adult female Doublewart Seadevils Ceratias sp. The top one was trawled from between 1,000 and 600 meters depth. The bottom one was trawled from between 600 and 200 meters depth.





Left, developmental sequence from related shallow water anglerfishes of the family Antennariidae, the "frogfishes." Similarly to their deep water cousins, frogfishes have an esca and an illicium; however, the esca does not glow in the dark. Right, a developmental series of anglerfishes in the family Oneirodidae.





Larval anglerfish typically are surrounded by a semi-transparent sac of tissue. This is a larval fish of the family *Oneirodidae* collected between 600 and 1000 meters depth.





Top, the net is hoisted onto the research ship. Bottom, Dr. Tracey Sutton working on the identification of an anglerfish based on the morphology of the fish's esca.

the world. But this night was going to reveal something really special. We poured the contents from one of the nets into a shallow tray and were amazed at what we saw. An adult Bearded Seadevil (Linophryne sp.) sat before us...and she had a male attached to her. There are a few cool things that you need to know about this fish in order to truly appreciate the event: (1) That we are aware, this is the only group of fishes that have evolved two entirely different bioluminescence systems. The "beard" that hangs off of the chin of the fish glows in the dark by way of "intrinsic bioluminescence," or light produced by the fish itself. The "lure" at the end of the "fishing rod" protruding from the forehead (a modified first dorsal ray) are known as an esca and illicium respectively. The esca glows in the dark through "symbiotic bioluminescence," or light produced by a bacterial symbiote. Again, it is exceptionally rare to have both bioluminescence systems evolve in the same organism. (2) Males of this family of anglerfishes are parasitic on the females. The male finds a female, bites her, and holds on. Ultimately, her skin grafts with his and her circulatory system connects with his. From that point on, she sustains him, even some of his organs degenerate. He becomes a built in sperm factory. (3)

These fishes have expandable stomachs, allowing them to eat prey items that are nearly their own size. (4) Only the females grow into the monstrous fishes that we would recognize as an anglerfish (big teeth, glowing lure, and a larger size relative to the male). The male is smaller than the female. Surprising to some, not all species of anglerfishes have parasitic males, some species have free living males.

We have had an exceptional opportunity to examine a number of anglerfishes while working on the DEEPEND project in the GOM. The project is a three year effort that involves dozens of institutions and researchers. All are examining the impact of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill (DWHOS) on the mesopelagic fauna (animals living in the midwater) of the GOM. The group's mission statement is this, "The DEEPEND consortium will characterize the oceanic ecosystem of the northern GOM to infer baseline conditions in the water column. This information will establish a time-series with which natural and anthropogenic changes can be detected." The group also has a scope of work statement which reads, "In response to the DWHOS and the highlighted absence of



A profile shot of Johnson's Black Seadevil Melanocetus johnsoni, trawled from between 1,500 meters depth and the surface.





Left, development of the Black Seadevils, Melanocetus sp., from the Gulf of Mexico. Early stages of the illicium and esca in the top three fishes and mature female fish at the bottom. Right, the Triplewart Seadevil, Cryptopsaras couseii, from 1,000 meters depth, has a blueberry shaped esca sitting stop a moderate length illicium.





The *illicium* is long and slender in the Black Seadevils. *Melanocetus johnsoni* has an *esca* shaped like a grape. Its most notable feature is the massive teeth. The one to the right was trawled from 1,200 meters depth on research cruise organized by Dr. J. Torres, by Danté Fenolio. The one to the left was collected from between 1,500 meters depth and the surface.



A profile shot of a Bearded Seadevil, *Linophryne* sp. B, trawled from between 1,500 meters depth and the surface, with a close-up of the *esca* in the upper right hand corner and a close-up of the "beard" in the lower right hand corner.





Left, Anglerfishes of the family *Gigantactinidae*. Top, *Rhynchactis leptonema* collected from between 1,500 meters depth and the surface. Middle, *Gigantactis gracilicauda* collected from between 1,500 meters depth and the surface. Bottom, *Gigantactis vanhoeffeni* collected at 900 meters depth on a research cruise organized by Dr. J. Torres, by Danté Fenolio. The top two images courtesy of the DEEPEND project, by Danté Fenolio.

baseline data for the deep GOM (200-1500 m) water column, the DEEPEND consortium will conduct a three year sampling, sensing, modeling, and laboratory analysis program to assess ecosystem dynamics, identify drivers of variability, and investigate possible consequences of the spill on ecosystem attributes. Data obtained during the 2010-2011 and 2015-2017 periods will establish a time-series with which ecosystem shifts or responses can be detected." Much more regarding the project and its research cruises can be found on the website www.deependconsortium.org

Our intent is to share with the reader a variety of anglerfishes that have been encountered through deep water trawling in the GOM. Most of the images here come from DEEPEND work but a few are derived from independent research cruises with marine biologist Dr. Jose Torres. Those images are indicated as such in the captions. This group of deep water fishes are far more diverse than most people are aware. As a whole, the group is comprised of 11 families, 35 genera, and well over 150 species. An exact number of species is difficult to pin down as there are new anglerfishes being

described right now, including a new species stemming from DEEPEND research. Anglerfishes are just one component of the deep water fauna of the world's oceans but it's a group we wanted to start sharing through public outreach. Our hope is that by delivering photo essays that depict slices of the ocean's biodiversity, we might inspire others to help conserve the biodiversity we currently enjoy.

An important side note – the animals depicted here were collected in the course of a scientific effort to discern the impact of the oil spill on the mesopelagic community of wildlife living in the GOM. The specimens hold incredible value for these studies as well as research involving taxonomy and ecology. But these images do not depict animals in the deep sea that were not touched in the course of photographing them. This is a full disclosure statement for the readers in acknowledgement of the fact that nearly all other articles in this magazine depict wildlife that has not been touched. Please do remember that the goals of our initiative are to conserve these amazing species and the GOM mesopelagic habitat - and we chose to take the time to try and share them with you, here.







Top left, a male anglerfish in the family *Linophrynidae* and the genus *Linophryne*. The male is attached to a female. Males with this type of ecology spend the early portions of their lives searching for a female. Clearly, chemoreception (chemical detection/reception) is involved owing to the well-developed nares and nasal rosette. These are structures used to detect chemicals in the water. Once the male locates a female, he bites her and holds on. Over some length of time, her tissue and his fuse. Her circulatory system begins to link with his system and she takes over providing the male with whatever his nutritional needs are and her blood and filtration systems take care of removing the cellular waste he produces. In some families, there is associated organ degeneration within the male. He is now reduced to a sperm factory and will provide sperm when the female is ready to produce eggs. This male and female were trawled from between 1,000 and 1,200 meters depth. Top right and bottom, the Spinyhead Seadevil, *Photocorynus spiniceps*, is another Linophrynid anglerfish with a relatively short *illicium*. This specimen was trawled from between 1,500 and 1,200 meters depth.





- Selous

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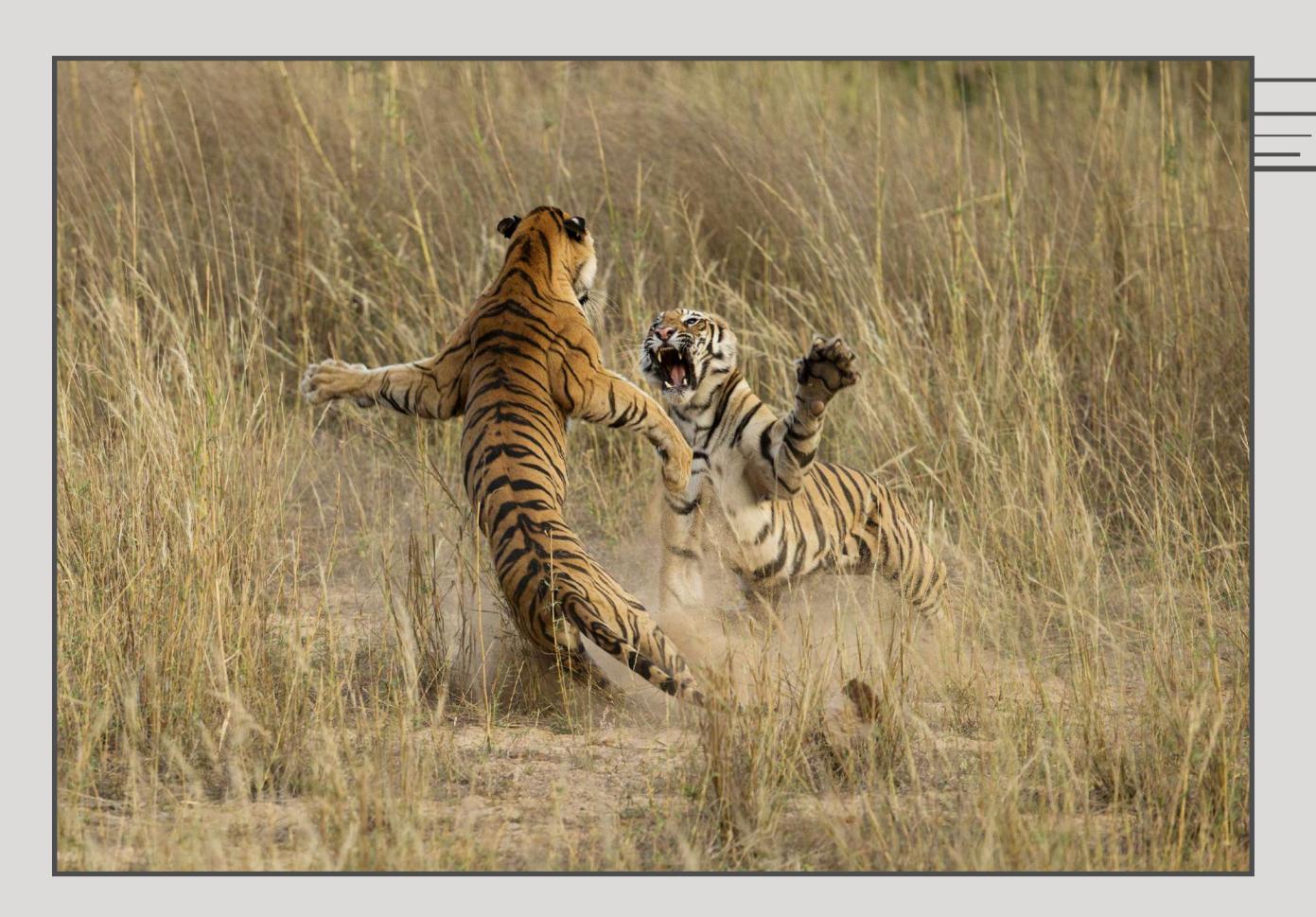
India's Rebel Queen

A selection of splendid images by a strong-willed and powerfully passionate artist with a self-admitted feminine weakness for felines

Archna Singh - A Wildlife Photographer in Her Own Words

A designer by qualification and a photographer by passion, Archna Singh is an adept Wildlife & Nature photographer for the last few years. Having graduated from the prestigious National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, Archna has been associated with design and its intricacies for over two decades. Her foray into the world of photography began in 2006 by assisting Delhi based acclaimed photographer Akhil Bakhshi. Working behind the lens was a thoroughly enjoyable experience and it encouraged her to actually start playing with the camera. Self-learning and experimentation have brought her to where she stands today. Her journey has been one of inner discovery and has unerringly led her combine her passion for photography with her deep love of wildlife. Backed by a strong design background, she has been actively involved in designing and publishing books, calendars, walks, events &

exhibitions on wildlife for the last few years under her trademark "Orah Wildlife". She loves to capture the intrinsic beauty and emotions of these animals through her lens and to constantly push all boundaries that limit her. Her work is not mere pictures recorded on film but an expression of her personal philosophy. Every photograph that you see of hers represent Archna's refusal to be held back and to be shackled by any perceived constraints or norms. Her driving passions reverberate in the colors, light and shadows of her photography. Her camera more than just 'draws with light', it creates art! Art that is vibrant and enthused by her openness to travel and her need to absorb new ideas. She hopes that through her art she can create awareness about our wildlife, reach out to more people, educate them about the need of the hour and in turn create respect towards all God's creatures.

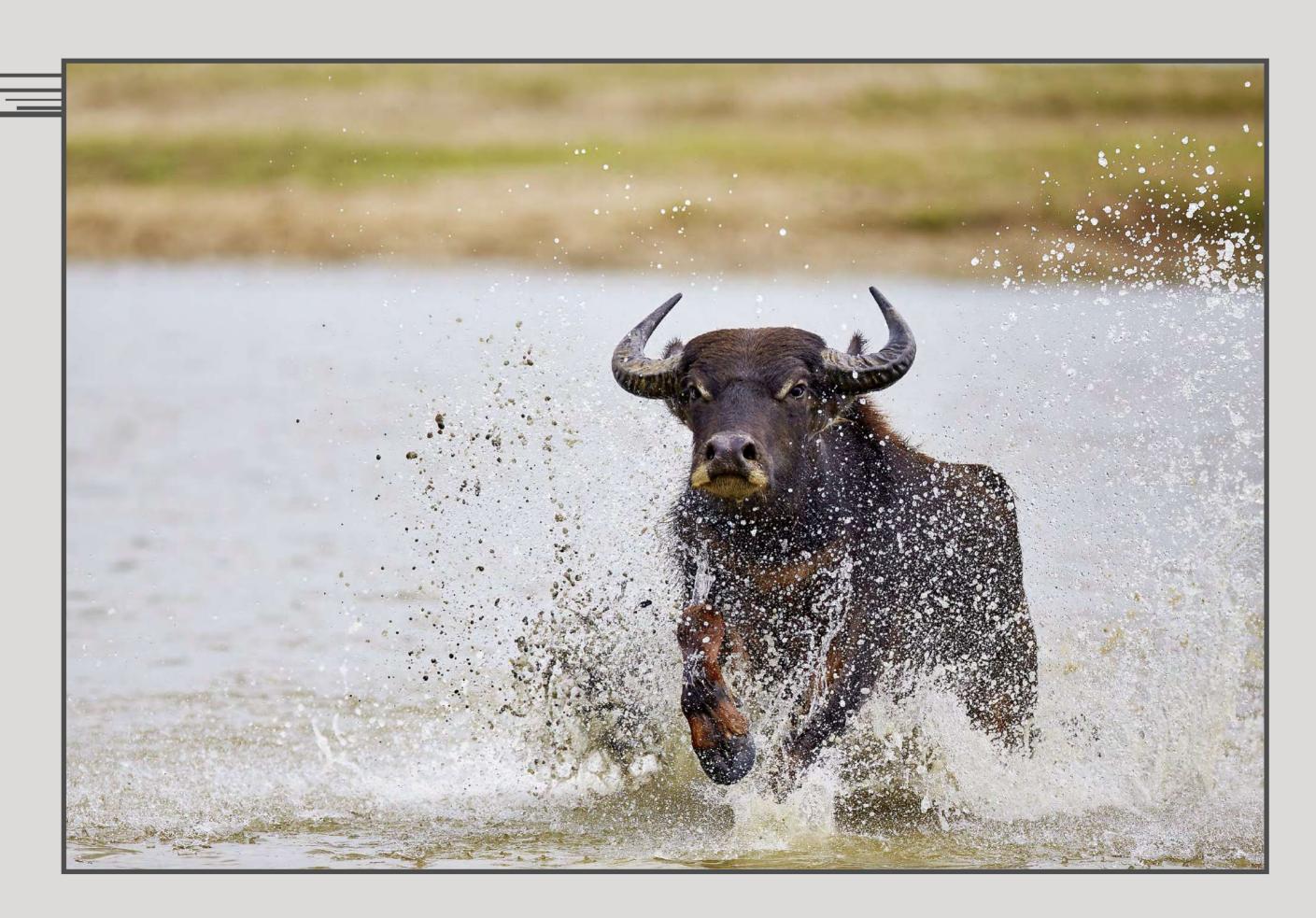


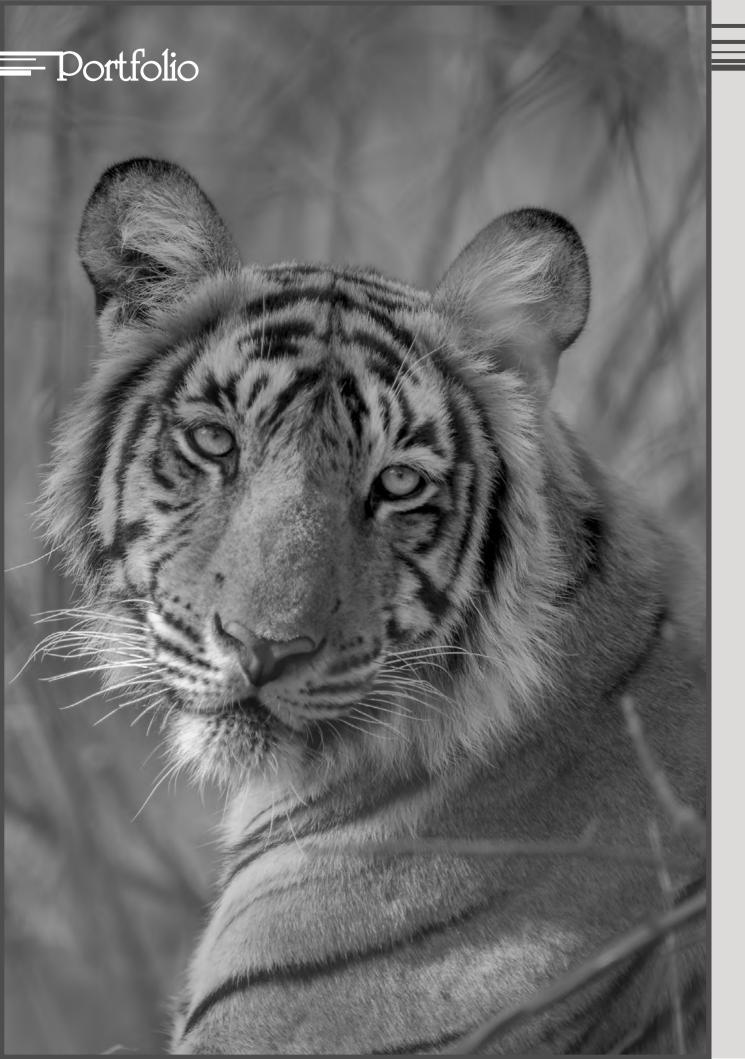
Muscle Power

This playful fight amongst two young sub adult Tigers was indeed a brilliant lifetime opportunity that lasted exactly 4-5 seconds. The cubs were sitting in the grass as dusk approached when suddenly one of them sneaked up behind the other and what happened next is captured in this image. This playful fight amongst the siblings is what prepares them for their survival in the wild. Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh, India ISO 1250 F/4.51/500s Canon 1DC Canon 200-400mm with built in extender @ 200 mm

Charging Bull

As I spent an afternoon near the river photographing birds with my 800mm, I suddenly heard loud splashing sounds. Without removing my eye from the viewfinder, I saw this angry bull coming right at me. The bull came charging as if directly towards me. Only when I removed my eye from the viewfinder did I realize that the bull was still quite far and not about to kill me. Yala National Park, Sri Lanka ISO 500 F/5.6 1/2500s Canon 1DX Canon 800mm





Ethereal beauty

This sub adult and extremely shy tigress was sitting at a place with bright light falling on her face, giving this beauty an out of this world feel. For a moment it did not appear like it was a predator's face.
Ranthambhore National Park,
Rajasthan, India.
ISO 2000
F/6.3
1/320s
Canon 1D Mark IV

Dance of death

At the end of my day's safari these two Monitor
Lizards came tumbling on to the road right in front
of our jeep. I thought they were a mating pair, but
was told that it was a territorial fight to the death
between two males.

Yala National Park, Sri Lanka
ISO 640
F/4
1/5000s
Canon 1DC
Canon 200-400mm





Full Throttle

This image was captured in the scorching African sun one afternoon. The lionesses were resting with six cubs. Suddenly they tensed and within seconds the cubs disappeared. Upon turning I saw a male lion of another pride approaching them. Within seconds, these peaceful moms had turned into these vicious beasts and the poor lion did not stand a chance and made a hasty retreat.

Selous Game
Reserve, Southern
Tanzania, Africa
ISO 200
F/6.3
1/400s
Canon 1D Mark IV
Canon 200-400mm
with built in
extender
@ 200 mm



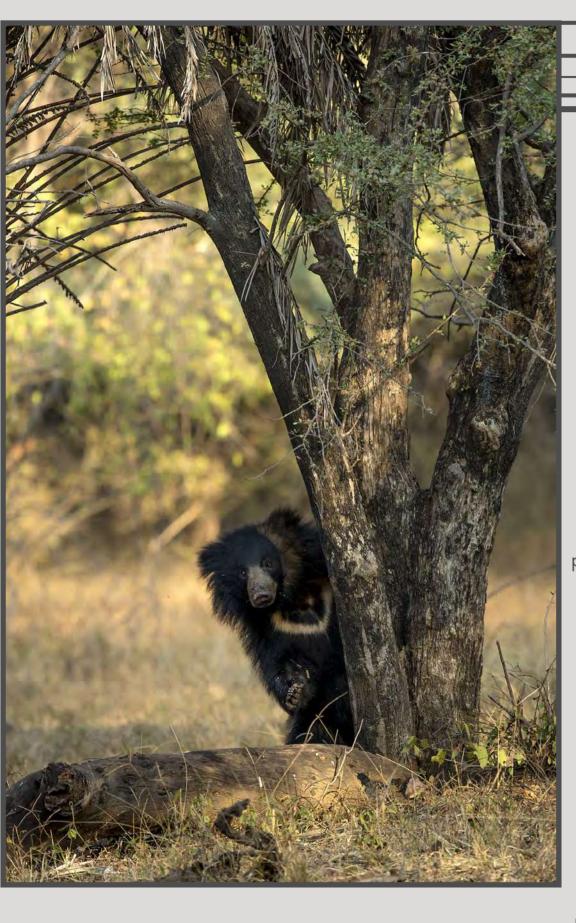


The kill

This tigress shot out of the jungle straight in front of our jeep and sat in the middle of the track observing a herd of wild boars. She sat and carefully watched them, stalking them and eventually making a kill. Wild boars are tough opponents and it took her half an hour to keep the deadly grip before he passed.

Kanha National
Park, Madhya
Pradesh, India
ISO 320
F/5.6
1/600s
Canon 1DC
Canon 200400mm with built
in extender
@ 560 mm

- Portfolio



Hide and seek

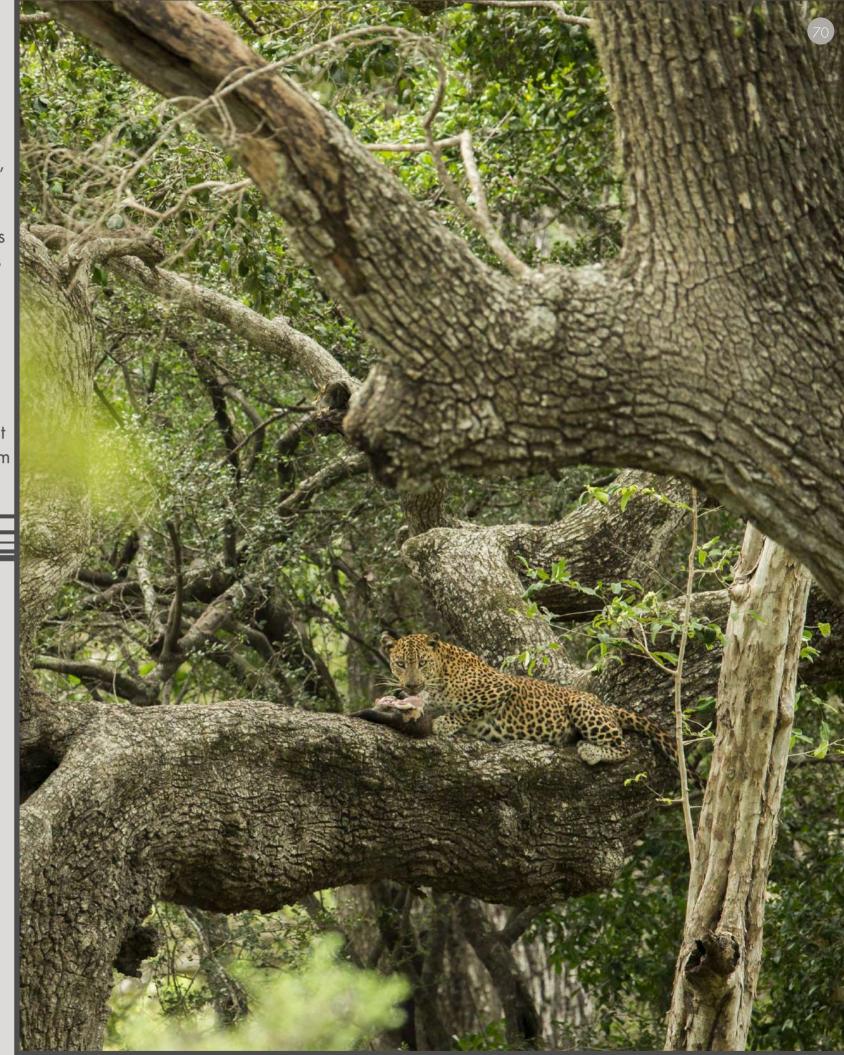
The quest for the tiger, quite often than not, leads to some unique photo opportunities as was the case with this Sloth Bear.

ISO 400 F/5.6 1/250s Canon 1DC | Canon 200-400mm with built in extender @ 400 mm

Watching you =

The Leopard in picture was very far away and sitting on its favorite tree, enjoying a warthog kill.

Yala National
Park, Sri Lanka
ISO 1250
F/5.6
1/320s
Canon 1DC
Canon 200400mm with
built in extender
@ 560 mm





Oh deer!

I made this image when everyone on safari that morning was busy photographing a tigress. Having taken several pictures of the tiger, I turned around to observe a herd of Spotted Deer and it was really fascinating to watch their reaction as they smelled or sensed the tiger approaching from very far.

Ranthambhore
National Park,
Rajasthan, India
ISO 200
F/5.6
1/600s
Canon 1DX
Canon 200400mm with built
in extender
@ 280 mm



Incredible haul

This image was captured after spending close to almost thirteen hours with this mother leopard. She managed to make this kill of a Thompson's gazelle after three failed attempts. What was absolutely incredible to witness was the way she hauled this kill up an almost vertical tree.

Serengeti
National Park,
Tanzania, Africa
ISO 1250
F/8
1/500s
Canon 1D
Mark IV
Canon 200400mm with built
in extender
@ 461 mm

Armored Knights

A mother Indian rhino and her calf take a stroll through the beautiful forest as the filtered morning light on them makes them appear like figures out of a historic movie.

Kaziranga National Park, Assam, India ISO 400 / F/4 /1/250s Canon 1DX Mark II / Canon 200-400mmwith built in extender @ 400 mm





And time stood still

On a bright sunny afternoon, tigress T-19, popularly known as Krishna, sits for a while to rest, in a burnt out dead foliage, due to the extreme harsh summer conditions. I saw the burnt out background and the bright yellow orange coat of the tiger and thought to myself - if the Tiger decides to strike a pose in this backdrop, it will really pop out.

Ranthambhore National Park, Rajasthan, India. ISO 400 / F/10 / 1/200s Canon 1DC / Canon 800mm



King of my jungle

This image is special to me. During the tsunami of 2012, this tree washed ashore and has hence laid in the vast field ever since. Over time it transformed into this beautiful piece of driftwood. A few years later as I was following a leopard, I spotted this piece of driftwood, so intricate in nature that I was instantly drawn towards it. And the leopard actually went and sat on the tree - just as I had wished.

Yala National Park, Sri Lanka ISO 1250 F/5.6 1/500s Canon 1DX Canon 800mm

The embrace

After a long wait, the tigress came out of the thick grass. Anticipating her and with no clear space to see the tiger let alone photograph it, I quickly moved my jeep to beat everyone and grab a good spot. There was only one open space in the entire area and since that was the only space where one could get a clear picture from, I stopped and laid myself on the floor of my jeep. She came to the exact spot as I had anticipated. She was soon joined by her sub adult cub, who literally went and gave mommy a hug and this was indeed a touching moment for me.

Ranthambhore National Park, Rajasthan, India ISO 800 / F/5.6 / 1/250s Canon 1DX / Canon 200-400mm with built in extender @ 560 mm





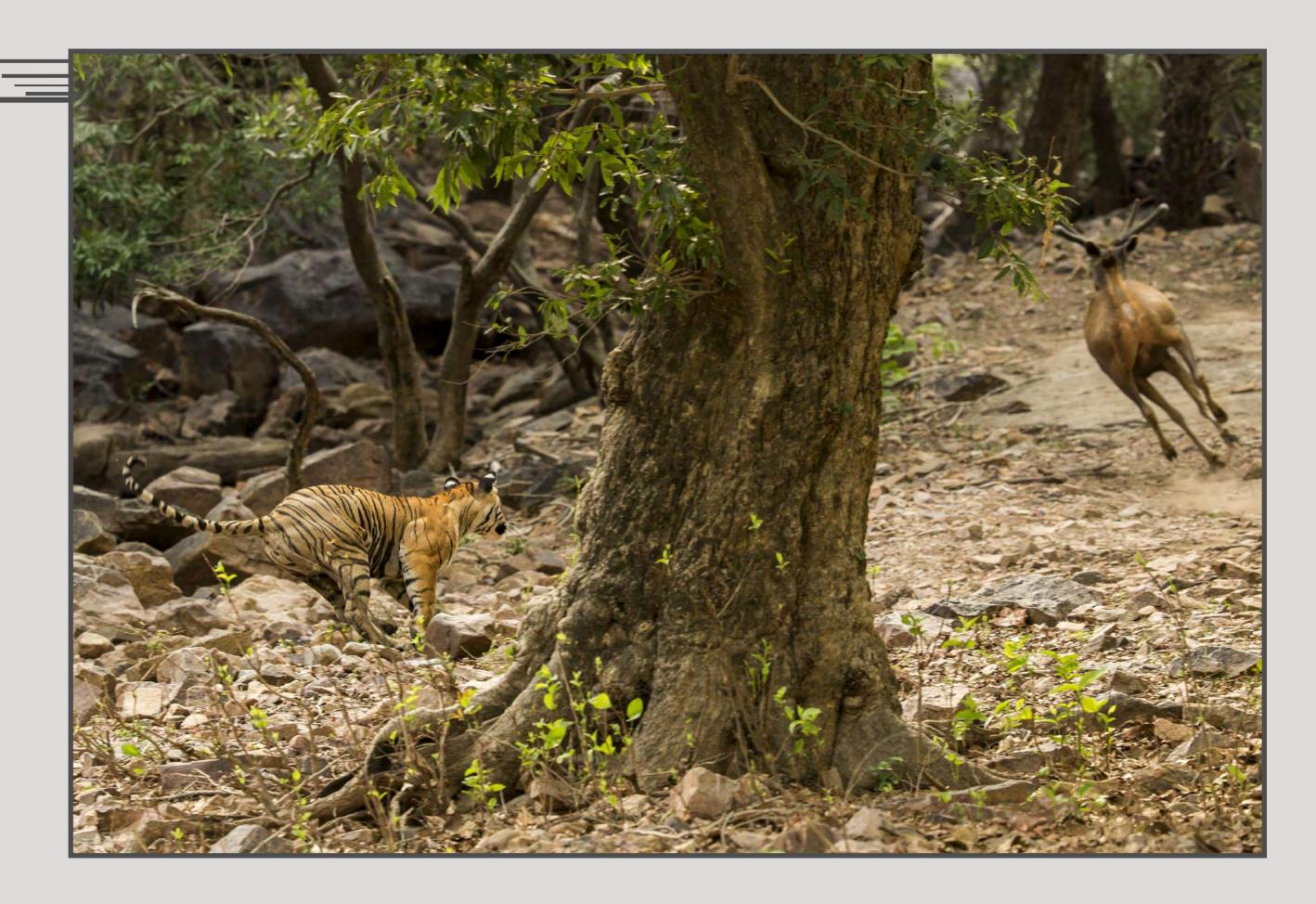
Where's Mommy?

These two tiny cubs of a popular tigress called Noor (T-39) come out of their cave when they hear their mom call out from a distance. Their tiny eyes have that look of anticipation so beautifully expressed.

Ranthambhore National Park, Rajasthan, India ISO 2000 / F/5 / 1/400s Canon 1DC / Canon 200-400mm with built in extender @ 400 mm

Catch me
if you can

I found this tigress, popularly known as T-39, aka Noor, waiting near a waterhole one morning. This Sambar deer, approached the waterhole without sensing the tiger's presence. I waited, for what could be one hell of a photo opportunity. The deer did not sense the tigress approaching him until she was very close. The deer ran for his life and both disapperaed behind a small hill. Ranthambhore National Park, Rajasthan, India ISO 2000 F/5.6 1/400s Canon 1DC Canon 200-400mm with built in extender @ 236 mm



Portfolic

Mischief Mongers

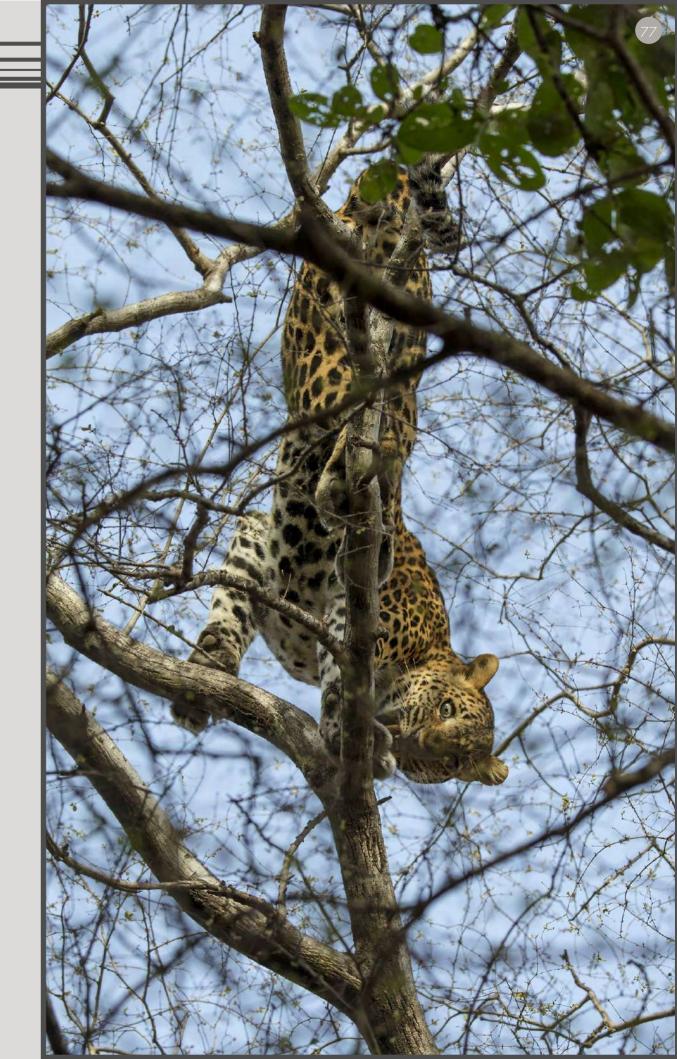
These two cubs of a Tigress called Krishna (T-19) are seen here in a difficult terrain, following their mom on a long trek to a kill she had made. Even though the mom was walking on the path along with her third cub, these two naughty ones decided to climb on this rocky hill side, giving an excellent backdrop. The trek was difficult but they seemed to enjoy it. A typical cub behaviour displayed in this image - how they are always up to something mischievous, and find their own games.

Ranthambhore National Park, Rajasthan, India ISO 1250 / F/5.6 / 1/160s Canon 1DX / Canon 70-200mmwith built in extender @ 115 mm

The Angry Leopard

A tigress was staring upwards. I glanced and hanging right on top of us, on this frail looking tree, was a scared female leopard. Ranthambhore National Park, Rajasthan, India ISO 500 F/9 / 1/500s Canon 1DX Canon 200-400mm with built in extender @ 280 mm









"My experience was EXCEPTIONAL! The trip exceeded my expectations in all areas. I hoped to get in a position to see owls and couldn't possibly have been happier. It was abundantly clear that David invested significant time and effort prior to the arrival of the group in scouting the area around Quebec and Ontario. He knew exactly where to go to find every species of owl. His knowledge and efforts were very much appreciated by the entire group. My primary objective was just getting in a position to photograph owls and was not expecting much in the way of photographic instruction. I was very pleasantly surprised and was very happy with the instruction. Prior to the trip I had a love/hate relationship with auto focus as it applies to photographing birds in flight. I've struggled with this for years. While I have a lot more to

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David Hemmings - President, Nature's Photo Adventures

learn, and need to work at honing my skills, the trip with NPA helped me tremendously in being able to photograph birds in flight. Photographing birds in flight was my main objective. Prior to the trip I was nearly clueless in comparison to my skills after the trip. You can also see from my bird list that I found the trip productive from a birding perspective as well". Kevin McCarthy, USA

"I recommend NPA workshops! The level of services by workshop leaders was excellent. Quality of photographic instruction was exceptional and they

were always on hand to solve issues that arose, and I had more than my share of equipment issues. Quality of wildlife provided was good and I was amazed at how easily the subjects accepted new setups provided. Locations visited were right on for the spices targeted. My most memorable moment was using the flash setups the first time and capturing an image of the Swordbill Hummingbird. I feel that my level of photography has improved with the custom functions that were set up on my camera for me and the resulting images that I obtained. Overall experience and

expectations were achieved and we were fortunate to have a very compatible group on our tour, which made it very enjoyable. This was my first workshop and I would recommend them to friends".

Rosemary Harris, Canada

"Great trip, great experience and great workshop leader. Great opportunity for capturing images of magnificent and uncommon (in southern USA) birds. Organizers contribute to great group dynamics and superb attitude. Cool techniques". *Eric Grossman, USA*

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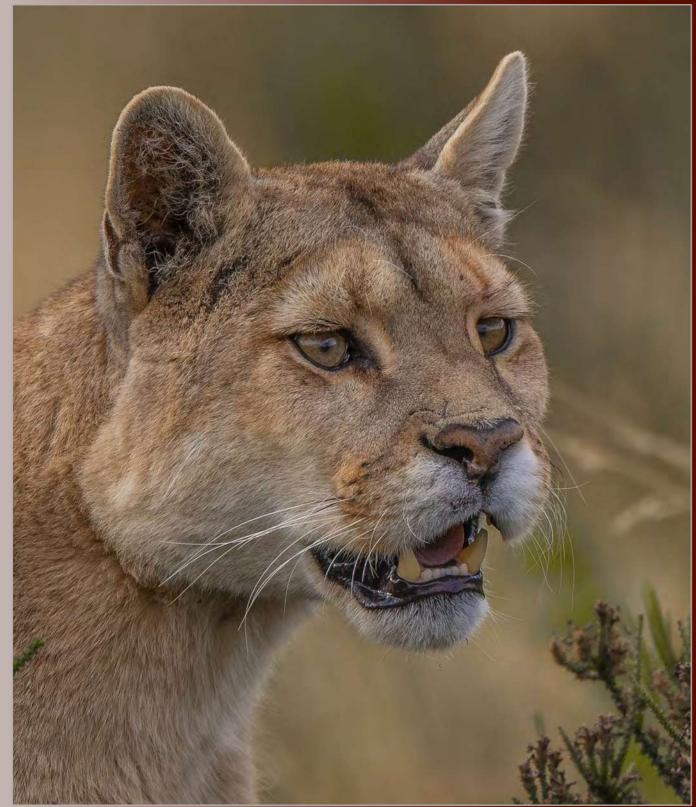
Wildlife photographer and conservationist Bjorn Olesen travels to Southern Chile in search of one of the world's most beautiful and elusive cats





Torres del Paine National Park

Torres del Paine National Park, in Chile's Patagonia region, is known for its diversity of habitats - mountains, glaciers, deciduous Magellanic forests and grassy plains that shelter rare wildlife. The park, A UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, has been praised by visitors as one of the most scenic and majestic wild places on the planet.



Puma Puma concolor

The Puma has many names such as mountain lion and cougar. This species has the largest geographic range of any terrestrial mammal in the Western hemisphere, from Canada through the USA, Central and South America down to Chile.

TEXT AND PHOTOS BY BJORN OLESEN

he Puma *Puma concolor* has many names, such as mountain lion and cougar. This magnificent feline species has the largest geographic range of any terrestrial mammal in the Western hemisphere, from Canada through the USA, Central and South America down to Chile. Yet, the puma is barely ever seen throughout its entire range – with one exception: Torres del Paine National Park, not far from the southern tip of the continent. Torres del Paine National Park, in Chile's Patagonia region, is known for its great diversity of habitats from distinctive mountains. glaciers, deciduous Magellanic forests and grassy plains that shelter rare wildlife. The park, A UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, has often been praised by visitors as one of the most scenic and majestic wild places on the planet. So why is it possible to watch the notoriously elusive pumas here, and not anywhere else in North or South America? The short answer is conservation. The sparsely populated 1,800 sqkm National Park, and the adjacent private Laguna Amarga Ranch, give them a unique safe haven. A population of around 3,000

Guanacos in the area provides a high prey density, which has supported some of the highest concentration of pumas found anywhere in the wild. Many ranchers around Torres del Paine have a negative perception of pumas killing their livestock. Despite being protected by law, pumas are still hated and hunted by ranchers. However, attitudes have started to change now, when locals realise that pumas have a tourist value. The owners of the extensive Laguna Amarga Ranch have converted their business from livestock husbandry to puma watching covering a remote area of 70 sqkm on the eastern edge of the Park. To these ranchers, a live puma is more valuable than a dead one. Several tour companies are now arranging puma tracking expeditions for photographers and nature lovers in the summer months from January to April. Over time, it is expected that more ranchers with properties adjacent to Torres del Paine will realise that ecotourism can be more profitable than sheep farming. Important that the current sustainable practices are followed, in other words only authorized guides are used,

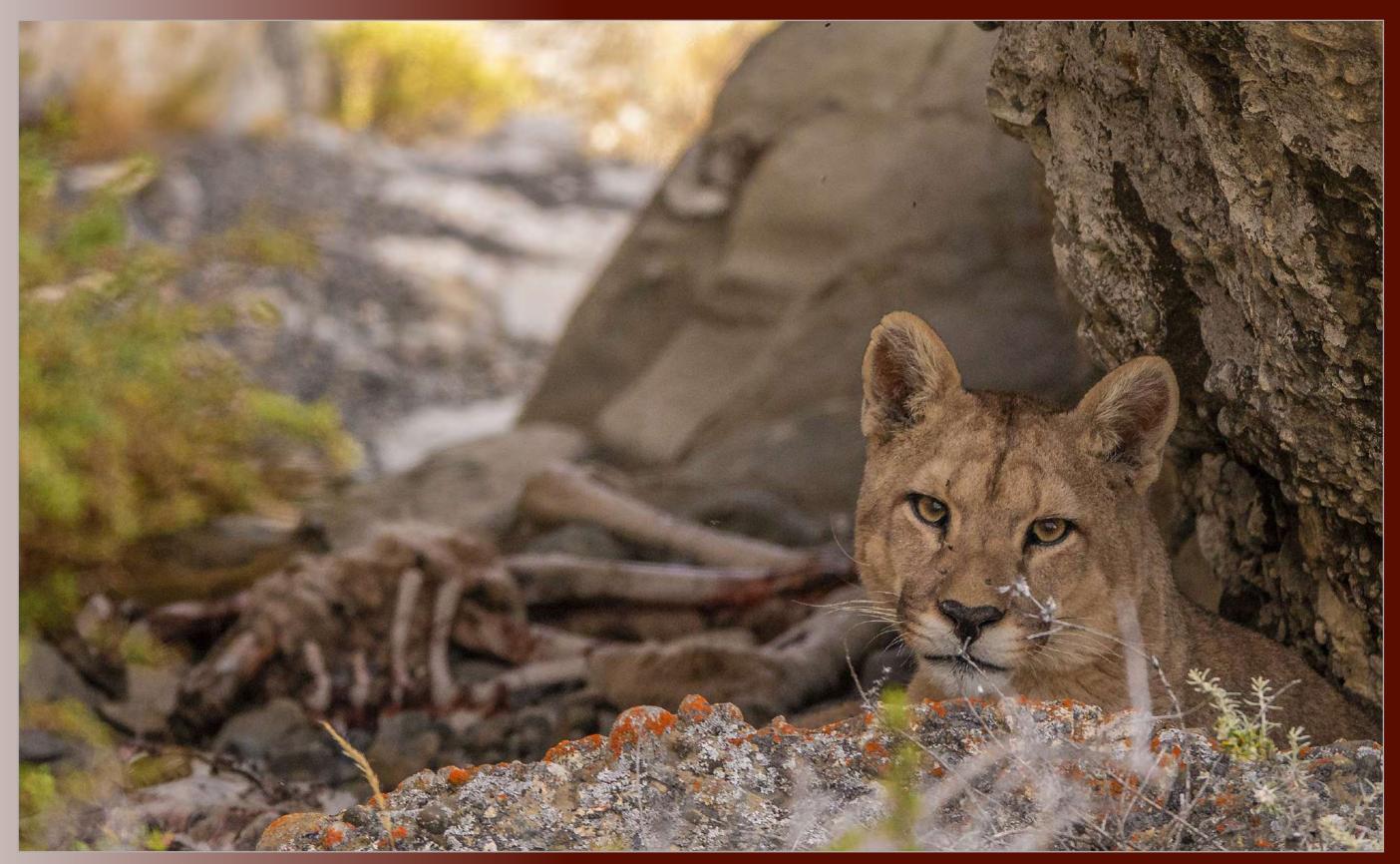




Puma Puma concolor

Despite its wide distribution, the puma is barely ever seen throughout its entire range – with one exception: Torres del Paine National Park, not far from the southern tip of the continent. Why is it possible to watch the notoriously elusive pumas here, and not anywhere else in North or South America? The short answer is conservation.





Puma Puma concolor

A young puma with an old guanaco kill in the background. Many ranchers around Torres del Paine have a negative perception of pumas killing their livestock. Despite being protected by law, pumas are still hated and hunted by ranchers. However, attitudes have started to change now, when locals realise that pumas have a tourist value.



Puma Puma concolor

The sparsely populated 1,800 km2 Torres del Paine National Park, and the adjacent private Laguna Amarga Ranch, give pumas a unique safe haven. A population of around 3,000 Guanacos in the area provides a high prey density.

puma tracking off road is only permitted outside the Park, and no baiting, chasing or interfering with the pumas is allowed. Pumas are independent and cautious by nature, and finding one in the wild without the help of a professional guide is almost impossible. It is a good sign that the number of pumas in the Park is increasing. The guides know how to read the pumas and to stay at a secure distance for the safety of their clients; fortunately puma attacks on humans are very rare. In and around Torres del Paine pumas appear to ignore the infrequent human visitors, probably because humans are neither prey nor a threat, and therefore irrelevant. We had nine days of puma tracking with a full-time guide and two trackers. As pumas are nocturnal, the best times to observe them are at dawn before they settle down to rest, and also late afternoon when they wake up, and start to walk out for their hunting trips. During our nine days of tracking, we only saw other visitors once. In the summer month of January, sunrise is just after 06:00, and sunset at around 21:20 hours, so our day started at 05:00 in the morning until around 09:00, and in the afternoon around from 16:00 hours. In other words we spent eight to nine hours a day searching for and tracking pumas. Our two trackers would drive out in advance and report back on radio in case of any sightings. Their job is not easy, pumas do

not roar like some of the other big cats, so our trackers rely on nature's own telltale signs like the guanacos' alarm call, which they sound repeatedly at the sight of a puma. Often, we waited for extended periods at a prudent distance while the pumas were resting, realizing that cats sleep a lot! To be able to capture the Patagonian wildlife at a respectful distance, we decided to carry our heavy 600 mm outfit and often used a 1.4 teléconverter, as well as a 2nd camera body with a 300 mm lens. On the first day we drew a blank - no pumas, but our guide and two-member tracking team reassured us that this would change. The next morning we were up a 04:00 and off in the dark, passing through the largely treeless landscape. It was not cold, but for us, the wind was storm strength, which is normal in these parts of Patagonia. Early in the morning, the lack of light and air pollution and unique clear skies deliver some of the most breathtaking starscapes you could ever hope to witness. We sat by a rock and waited for the darkness to lighten. Finally at around 06:00 hours our guide spotted three pumas high up on the hillside. We guickly decided to climb the hill from the opposite side to get within "shooting" range – not an easy task carrying some 15 kilos of photo equipment, but suddenly this did not matter, this was about getting images of the





Guanaco Lama guanicoe

Charles Darwin described the Guanaco as "an elegant animal, with a long, slender neck and fine legs". It is believed to be the ancestor of the domestic llama. While still common in many areas, its distribution has been impacted by hunting, habitat degradation and competition with livestock. Inside Torres del Paine, the population of more than 3,000 is stable.



Long-tailed Meadowlark Sturnella loyca

The striking Long-tailed Meadowlark forages mostly on the ground, often in small groups. It perches on shrubs as seen here, and it turns over pieces of dung and debris to find hidden invertebrates.

mystic puma. While our guide and trackers kept in touch on the radio, we finally saw the pumas coming our way, one hour later, and passing us before they went their separate ways to find a place for resting. Only the 2nd day, and we had already seen three pumas, and excellent images to prove it. It appeared to be siblings, one big male and two females. An amazing week followed; we saw pumas every day, apart from one. According to our guide, we observed 13-15 different pumas over a period of nine days. On day five, we had the privilege to see 4 puma siblings in the evening and just managed to take a few images before sunset.

There are lots of other wildlife in Torres del Paine apart from guanacos and pumas. Charles Darwin described the Guanaco Lama guanicoe as "an elegant animal, with a long, slender neck and fine legs". It is believed to be the ancestor of the domestic llama. While still common in many areas, its distribution has been severely impacted by constant hunting, habitat degradation and competition with livestock. The longnecked Guanaco migrates in large groups throughout the Torres del Paine National Park, with the exception of single males which have been ousted from the group by a dominant male during the breeding season. It is a compact animal at just over one meter high at the shoulder, but here it is easily spotted with soaring snow covered peaks as background. Guanacos form small sedentary harem groups that live within a small territory. Females give birth to a single young, which remain with their mother for one year, at which point the dominant male drives it from his territory. Young females may quickly join another herd, whereas immature males live in bachelor groups until they are around 5 years old. Inside Torres del Paine, the current population of more than 3,000 Guanacos is stable. Several times we came across the small Grey foxes foraging for food. The Park is also home to more than 100 bird species.

General Information

After arrival in Santiago, transfer to the domestic airport for a 3.5-hour flight to Punta Arenas for an overnight stay. The following day drive to Torres del Paine, around five hours via Puerto Natales. There are several companies arranging puma tracking trips. Whenever possible use local companies and local guides to support the economy of the area. The five-star Tierra Patagonia Hotel just outside Torres del Paine National Park has a view that is hard to beat. It is an ideal, but expensive, base for puma tracking, however, there are a more economical alternatives in the area.

Torres del Paine is infamous for its strong winds especially during the summer, which is also the wet season. This is also the reason why the weather here can be entirely different from one hour to the next. Weather fronts are driven across the sky at





Puma Puma concolor

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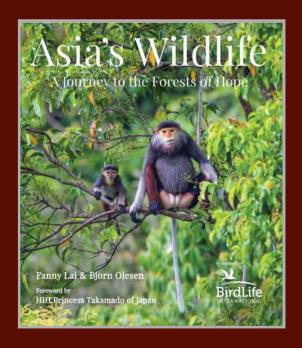


Puma Puma concolor

Two female pumas seen on the second day of the trip. During nine days of tracking, the author and his companion only saw other visitors once and 13-15 different pumas were encountered, including four puma siblings sighted in the evening before sunset.

a frantic speed, so by the time you've got your rain jacket out of your bag and put it on, it is often time to take it off again. Do not forget your waterproof jacket/pants, gloves and a warm hat, and to dress in layers being prepared for everything from sunshine to snowfall. The average temperature in the summer is around 13 degrees C with lows at around 1 degree C.

Bjorn Olesen is a retired corporate executive, award-winning wildlife photographer and a passionate conservationist. With his wife Fanny he has published three books: A Visual Celebration of Giant Pandas in 2013, and A Visual Celebration of Borneo's Wildlife in 2016. Their latest publication Asia's Wildlife: A Journey to the Forests of Hope has just been released with proceeds in support of BirdLife International and a foreword by HIH Princess Takamado of Japan.

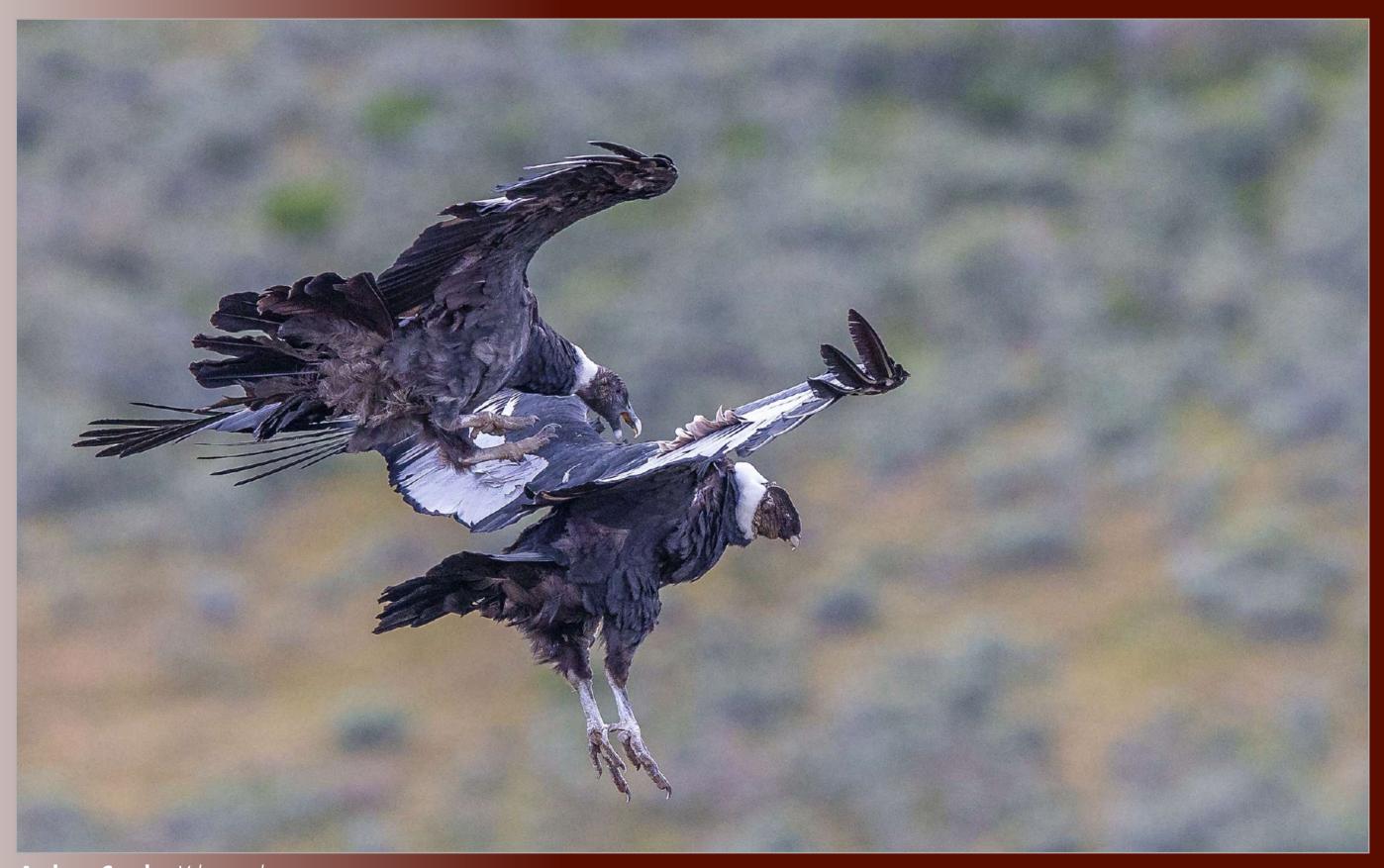






South American Grey Fox Lycalopex griseus
The common South American Grey Fox has a body length of around 60 cm and weighs up to four kg. Its preferred diet consists of hares and other rodents, but it will happily eat any leftovers from a puma kill, such as Guanacos.





Andean Condor Vultur gryphus
The Andean Condor is one of the park's 15 breeding species of birds of prey. Here is a female in a friendly attack on a male condor while soaring alongside the peaks of Patagonia.
As their name suggests, the Andean Condors are found in mountainous regions, but also live near coasts awash with ocean breezes and strong thermal air currents.



A rare sight of four puma siblings, seen on day five of the author's expedition to Torres del Paine National Park.



The Black-necked Swan Cygnus melancoryphus is part of the Park's avifauna.



The European Hare Lepus europaeus was intorduced to Argentina in 1880.





Darwin's Rhea Rhea pennata
The common Darwin's Rhea is a South American relative of the African ostrich. Interestingly, the males are "single" parents, building the nests and incubating the eggs, whereas the females enjoy a life of leisure.





The Magellan Goose Chloephaga picta is common in the area. The female is on top.



The nocturnal Patagonian Hog-nosed Skunk Conepatus humboldtii is about 35cm long.



The Southern Caracara Caracara plancus is a highly opportunistic raptor.



The long-necked Guanaco is a compact animal at just over one meter high at the shoulder.





Andean Condor Vultur gryphus
The black and white Andean Condor is among the largest flying species in the world, weighing up to a massive 15 kg. The surging thermals of Patagonia's cliffs are the ideal setting for this majestic bird. A wingspan of more than three meter, the largest of any land bird, enables this remarkable scavenger to stay in the air with minimal efforts.



Spectacular landscapes Torres del Paine National Park offers some of the finest natural spectacles in Patagonia.



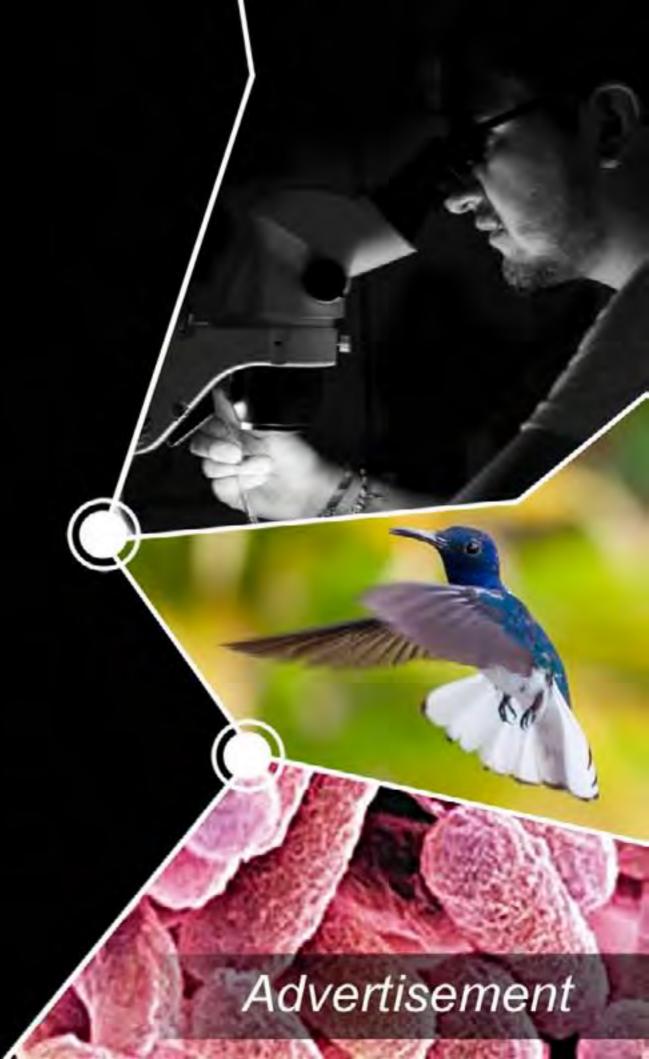
High luxury The five-star Tierra Patagonia Hotel just outside Torres del Paine National Park has a view that is hard to beat.

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Italian photographer Antonio Macioce had the rencounter of a lifetime and shares his experience with us: "The European Wildcat Felis silvestris is certainly one of the most difficult animals to observe and photograph in Italy. In many years I have had the opportunity to spot it a very few times in our territories: usually sightings by car at night, or from a distance with binoculars. In the National Park of Abruzzo Lazio and Molise I had already photographed one, but at a great distance, just

record shots. But last winter, luck had me photograph a beautiful subject just a few meters away. I could tell you of days spent stalking in unbearable temperatures before being able to photograph it, but in reality it was not so - one morning, coming back from a photo shoot, we saw an animal crossing the road. When we were a few meters away we realized that it was a Wildcat. The habit of always keeping cameras ready and within reach paid back - after having crossed the road, we

expected it to vanish into the vegetation, but instead it stopped and then sat looking at us for a few seconds, just the time to take two shots, then it got up and hid in the thick bushes of blackthorn. I found similar attitudes in the Wildcat population in Slovenia which I had the opportunity to photograph several times. Shooting data: Nikon D500, Nikkor 600 mm f4, f4-1 / 320sec. ISO 800. Other shots can be viewed on my website: www.antoniomacioce.it".

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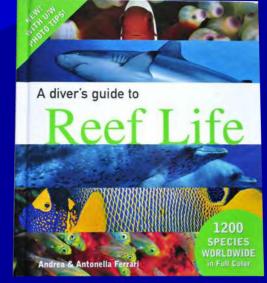


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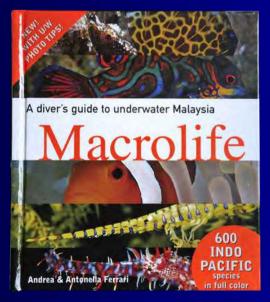
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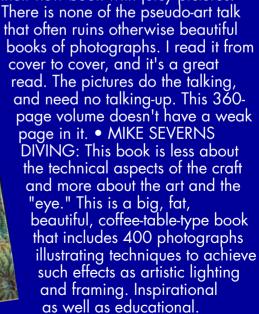
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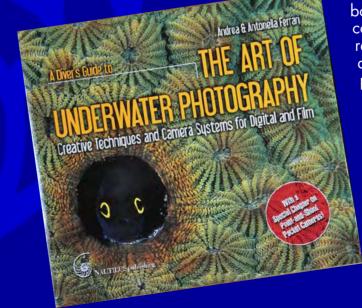
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