

# GARZÓN

SCULPTURE PARK

This calendar includes a sample of Garzón's native wildlife with biological descriptions about a variety of animals and plants, most of which are present year-round.

The information is organized into seasonal references (migratory movements, flowering periods, bird breeding seasons, etc.) showcasing which animals and plants are present at which time of the year.

Unfortunately some species have already disappeared from this region. This highlights the need to protect natural habitats in order to assure the benefits derived from biological diversity forever.

Some 15,500 native trees and shrubs have been planted in Garzón Sculpture Park. This will provide new foraging and refuge opportunities for wildlife.

#### Planted species

- / Taraumán / Acacia de bañado
- / Tala / Curupí
- / Plumerillo / Pezuña de Vaca
- / Arrayán / Molle
- / Palo de Fierro / Tabaco de Monte
- / Butiá / Ibirá Pilá
- / Palma Pindó / Timbó
- / Envira / Anacahuíta
- / Tembetari / Dodónea
- / Canelón / Arazá
- / Rama Negra / Ceibo
- / Molle Ceniciento / Sauce Criollo
- / Mataajo / Paspalum

34°39'54.2"S 54°33'52.7"W

Maldonado Department, Uruguay.



www.garzonparqueesculturales.com  
www.garzonsculpturepark.com

Ilustraciones Jaki Charrúa  
Diseño Estudio Cornicelli

Month **01**  
January

#### 01A GREATER RHEA (\*)

During the summer groups of "charabones" (the local name for young Greater Rhea) are frequently seen along with an adult male which guides them through feeding areas and provides protection against predators. If threatened, the "charabones" will flatten against the ground and, in this way, they turn almost invisible due to their cryptic plumage.



(\*) *Rhea americana*

#### 01B BUTIÁ (\*)

This species is found in the eastern part of the country and in some regions, such as the surroundings of the "Bañados de Rocha", it grows in very extensive palm forests. It flowers in spring and summer.



(\*) *Syagrus romanzoffiana*

#### 01C CRESTED BLACK-TYRANT (\*)

This bird feeds on insects that are captured with short flights delivered from low perches. Although it usually lives in pairs, family groups composed by adults and juveniles can be observed in summer.



(\*) *Knipolegus lophotes*

Month **02**  
February

#### 02A SOUTH AMERICAN HOGNOSE SNAKE (\*)

Despite its coloration and intimidating appearance this snake is not likely to cause injury to humans. It uses its "nose" to dig burrows.



(\*) *Xenodon dorbignyi*

#### 02B GRAY MONJITA (\*)

Early in the morning the Gray Monjita delivers its song that is composed of a series of soft whistles. In flight the bold wing pattern with white and black stripes is exposed.



(\*) *Xolmis cinereus*

#### 02C BLUECROWN PASSIONFLOWER (\*)

This vine flowers in spring and summer. The plant produces oval berries that turn orange when ripe and these fruits are very attractive to a wide array of animals including many birds.



(\*) *Passiflora caerulea*

Month **03**  
March

#### 03A TAWNY-THROATED DOTTEREL (\*)

This is a migratory bird that nests in Patagonia and reaches Uruguay in early fall. It is frequent in native grasslands and stubble fields where it is usually seen in flocks of up to hundreds of birds.



(\*) *Oreopholus ruficollis*

#### 03B MONTEVIDEO TREE FROG (\*)

This frog breeds in late summer and early fall. When males sing their prominent vocal sac expands. It is very common and can be found in a variety of humid environments.



(\*) *Hypsiboas pulchellus*

#### 03C ANCHOR PLANT (\*)

This is one of the most characteristic species of the coastal and sierra vegetation of Maldonado. It flowers in late summer and early fall. Its spiny structure makes it almost impenetrable and thus, it is used by a diversity of animals for refuge and nesting.



(\*) *Colletia paradoxa*

Month **04**  
April

#### 04A QUEEN PALM (\*)

This is a typical species of gallery forests that fructifies from late spring to fall. Individuals grow alone or in small groups but never form extensive palm forests.



(\*) *Syagrus romanzoffiana*

#### 04B BLACK SPINY-NECKED SWAMP TURTLE (\*)

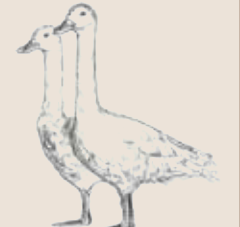
The Spanish common name of this species ("Channel Turtle") comes from the depression along the carapace which differentiates it from other turtles. It is a characteristic animal of eastern Uruguay where it inhabits shallow ponds.



(\*) *Acanthochelys spixii*

#### 04C COSCOROBA SWAN (\*)

This species is usually seen in pairs or small groups. In winter, its loud voice (represented in its common name) is one of the typical sounds of Maldonado's wetlands.



(\*) *Coscoroba coscoroba*

Month **05**  
May

#### 05A STRIPED OWL (\*)

Many nocturnal birds breed in fall and winter when nights are longer and thus, more time is available for foraging in order to feed the chicks. This owl lays its eggs in a shallow depression on the ground usually concealed within patches of tall grass.



(\*) *Pseudoscops clamator*

#### 05B RED-LEGGED SERIEMA (\*)

Despite being a relatively big bird it usually goes unnoticed. In the sierras its presence is revealed by its loud, far-reaching voice, frequently uttered from a fence post. It foraged on the ground but nests on trees.



(\*) *Cariama cristata*

#### 05C NEOTROPICAL OTTER (\*)

This is a typical species of rivers, arroyos and other types of wetlands and it is active both during daytime and at night. Fish is the main component of its diet which is complemented with other aquatic species.



(\*) *Lontra longicaudis*

Month **06**  
June

#### 06A ORNATE HORNED FROG (\*)

This amphibian inhabits coastal wetlands but has not been recorded in Uruguay for decades and it is thought to be in serious risk of extinction. It buries in the soil for relatively long periods in order to avoid desiccation and comes out again after heavy rains.



(\*) *Ceratophrys ornata*

#### 06B MOLINA'S HOG-NOSED SKUNK (\*)

This animal is mainly active at night when it looks for arthropods and other small prey by excavating small holes with its strong claws. If threatened it will spray a liquid with a strong offensive smell. This odor may last for a long time.



(\*) *Conepatus chinga*

#### 06C AUSTRAL NEGRITO (\*)

This is a small migratory passerine that reaches Uruguay during fall and winter. It takes invertebrates on the ground taken. It is seen both alone or in small loose flocks, mainly in grassland habitats.



(\*) *Lessonia rufa*

Month **07**  
July

#### 07A DUSKY-LEGGED GUAN (\*)

This bird takes a wide variety of fruits. It is an important seed disperser and thus, contributes to the natural regeneration of native forests. It is notably vocal at sunrise and sunset when it utters its loud calls.



(\*) *Penelope obscura*

#### 07B SOUTH AMERICAN SNIPE (\*)

This birds makes a singular courtship display flight during which a characteristic drumming sound is produced by the vibration of its outer tail feathers. This sound is frequently heard in fall and winter in the surroundings of wetlands.



(\*) *Gallinago paraguayae*

#### 07C BLACK VULTURE (\*)

Alike other scavengers this bird plays an important ecosystem role by consuming dead wild and domestic animals.



(\*) *Coragyps atratus*

Month **08**  
August

#### 08A HOODED SISKIN (\*)

This small passerine forages in pairs or flocks taking different types of small seeds. Unlike the male, the female lacks the black hood that gives the name to this species.



(\*) *Sporagra magellanica*

#### 08B VERMILION FLYCATCHER (\*)

Late winter finds the arrival of the first male Vermilion Flycatchers. A few weeks later females follow. After breeding they remain in the area until late summer.



(\*) *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

#### 08C SOUTHERN LAPWING (\*)

The lapwing's breeding season is relatively lengthy and the first chicks in the season appear at the end of winter. They forage on their own but depend upon adults for protection against predators.



(\*) *Vanellus chilensis*

Month **09**  
September

#### 09A SPOTTED NOTHURA (\*)

This bird breeds in spring and summer. Because the eggs are so colorful and shiny, the male (which is in charge of incubation in this species) will cover the clutch with feathers and grasses when it momentarily leaves the nest for feeding. This strategy reduces the chances of the eggs being located by predators.



(\*) *Nothura maculosa*

#### 09B MYRRHINIUM (\*)

This plant flowers in September; its fleshy petals are extremely attractive to a variety of native birds. The fruits are also taken by birds that help to disperse the plant as the seeds are passed out along with their droppings.



(\*) *Myrrhinium atropurpureum*

#### 09C WHITE-FACED IBIS (\*)

V-shaped flocks of this bird are a usual sight during the spring. These movements are probably related to breeding activities.



(\*) *Plegadis chihii*

Month **10**  
October

#### 10A AIR PLANT (\*)

This epiphyte grows at different heights on top of other plants (or even rocks). It takes water and nutrients through their leaves and its does not cause any damage to the host plant (it is not parasitic). It flowers in spring.



(\*) *Tillandsia aeranthos*

#### 10B PAMPAS DEER (\*)

This deer was once found throughout Uruguay but it has now disappeared from most of the country, including Maldonado department. In spring the new antlers are covered by a velvety-textured tissue that is lost some time later.



(\*) *Ozotoceros bezoarticus*

#### 10C FORK-TAILED TYRANT (\*)

Just as other summer migrants this bird arrives from the North in spring. It builds an elaborated open cup nest which both male and female actively protect.



(\*) *Tyrannus savana*

Month **11**  
November

#### 11A BLACK-AND-WHITE TEGU (\*)

This is a large reptil with a varied diet; it usually takes refuge in burrows and crevices. It is an ectotherm or "cold-blooded" animal and thus, it is mainly active during spring and summer.



(\*) *Salvator merianae*

#### 11B PAMPAS FOX (\*)

This is one of the most common carnivores of the Uruguayan countryside and in areas where it is not persecuted they tend to be quite tame. In spring it usually has a litter of three or four pups.



(\*) *Lycalopex gymnocercus*

#### 11C NACUNDA NIGHTHAWK (\*)

This migratory bird can be seen in spring and summer. In October and November the female lays a clutch of two eggs on the ground. Their coloration makes them blend perfectly into the surroundings.



(\*) *Podager nacunda*

Month **12**  
December

#### 12A WHITE-BROWED WARBLER (\*)

This small bird lives deep in the forest and uses its song, composed by a series of musical, sibilant notes, to communicate. It forages for insects at low heights.



(\*) *Basileuterus leucoblepharus*

#### 12B MONTEVIDEO RED-BELLY TOAD (\*)

This species is linked to coastal habitats and it is considered threatened with extinction. It is black overall with striking yellow and red spots that are more extensive on the belly. After heavy rains these little toads appear in large numbers in flooded grasslands.



(\*) *Melanophryniscus montevidensis*

#### 12C TOM THUMB CACTUS (\*)

Almost 1/3 of all cacti species are endangered and one of the main threats they face is the illegal trade linked to the horticulture industry. This species flowers in spring and it favors rocky outcrops.



(\*) *Parodia mamulosa*