

## Biogeography of the Llanos de Moxos: natural and anthropogenic determinants

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### 1 Introduction

Prior to the arrival of Europeans in the Americas, the human inhabitants of the Llanos de Moxos constructed diverse earthworks such as mounds and causeways, raised agricultural fields in the savannas and managed the landscape using fire and other tools (DENEVAN 1966; LANGSTROTH 1996; LOMBARDO & PRÜMERS 2010; LOMBARDO et al. 2011). ERICKSON (2008) considers the Llanos de Moxos to be an example of an Amazonian «domesticated landscape» and, based on evidence from Moxos, claims that «nature in Amazonia more closely resembles a garden than a pristine, natural wilderness.» These arguments presume that Moxos is representative of Amazonia and also discount the roles of longer-term physical and biological processes in play since the Miocene when extensive non-forest ecosystems originated east of the Andean Cordillera (cf. HOORN et al. 2010; LATRUBESSE et al. 2010). This paper presents a review of the biogeography of the Llanos de Moxos and examines the explanatory power of the «domesticated landscape» hypothesis relative to the long-term natural processes in the region and its relevance to understanding Amazonia.

### 2 Phytogeography of the Llanos de Moxos

The Llanos de Moxos (also known as the Beni Savannas) are an enclave of open formations – herbaceous wetlands, grasslands, savannas, and woodlands – surrounded by the forests of the Upper Madeira basin (Fig. 1). NAVARRO (2002) considered the Beni Savannas a unique biogeographic province within the Brazilian-Paranense Region, distinct from the Pantanal and Cerrado provinces, and not part of the Amazonian Region in a biogeographic sense. However, floristic endemism appears to be low; HANAGARTH & BECK (1996) identified a total of 14 endemic vascular plant species in the Beni Savannas.

Typical Moxos landscapes include three vegetation-topography units: *alturas*, *semialturas*, and *bajíos* (BECK 1983, Fig. 2). These are analogous to the «banco-bajío-estero» sequence of the lower Orinoco Llanos. *Alturas* are uplands (natural levees) with forests of evergreen and deciduous species of genera such as *Acacia*, *Albizia*, *Ampelocera*, *Anadenanthera*, *Attalea*,

*Bactris*, *Ceiba*, *Coccoloba*, *Ficus*, *Genipa*, *Guarea*, *Hura*, *Inga*, *Maclura*, *Margaritaria*, *Salacia*, *Spondias*, *Sterculia*, *Swartzia*, *Syagrus*, *Tabebuia*, *Trichilia*, *Triplaris*, and *Vitex* (BECK 1983; LANGSTROTH 1996).

*Semialturas* are levee backslopes and splays with brief, shallow inundations and vegetation contingent upon the fire regimes. *Semialturas* may support largely deciduous forest or woodland (genera such as *Acrocomia*, *Astronium*, *Coccoloba*, *Copernicia*, *Cordia*, *Cupania*, *Enterolobium*, *Geoffroea*, *Guazuma*, *Piptadenia*, *Pithecellobium*, *Randia*, *Samanea*, *Sterculia*, *Tabebuia*, and *Zanthoxylum*), *Cerrado* («campo cerrado» or «campo sujo», genera listed below), or pampa with scattered fire tolerant trees (*Pseudobombax*, *Tabebuia*) and *Copernicia* palms (BECK 1983; LANGSTROTH 1996). Termite mounds are frequent and present small woody islands with *Celtis*, *Cereus*, *Coccoloba*, *Copernicia*, *Cordia*, *Machaerium*, *Rhamnidium*, and *Sorocea* (BECK 1983; LANGSTROTH 1996).

*Bajíos* are extensive seasonally inundated interfluvial basins dominated by grasses (e.g., *Axonopus*, *Hymenachne*, *Leersia*, *Luziola*, *Paspalum*, and *Paratheria*), and other herbaceous wetland genera such as *Cyperus*, *Eichhornia*, *Eleocharis*, *Nymphaea*, *Pontederia*, *Rhynchospora*, *Scleria*, and *Thalia* (BECK 1983; LANGSTROTH 1996).

Forest islands («islas») are prominent features of the Moxos landscapes and largely represent palaeo-levée remnants surrounded by seasonally inundated *bajíos* (Fig. 3 a and b). The *islas* are dominated by zoochorous taxa such as *Attalea*, *Coccoloba*, *Ficus*, *Guarea*, *Guazuma*, *Nectandra*, *Rheedia*, *Salacia*, *Sterculia*, *Trichilia*, and *Vitex* (ARTEAGA et al. 2006; LANGSTROTH 1996; NUTZ 1995). These islands are analogous to the «matas» of the Orinoco and the «capões» of the Pantanal. Some forest islands were constructed by pre-Columbian peoples as occupational sites or developed from the colonization of trees upon abandoned raised fields, but these artificial islands are of minor significance compared to the vast number of natural levee fragment islands (LANGSTROTH 1996).

The dystrophic Neogene substrates of the dissected Forebulge and Precambrian Shield surfaces of the northern Beni support large areas of *Cerrado* vegetation with typical elements such as *Bowdichia*, *Byrsonima*, *Callisthene*, *Caryocar*, *Curatella*, *Qualea*, *Salvertia*, *Vatairea*, and *Vochysia* (HANAGARTH 1993;

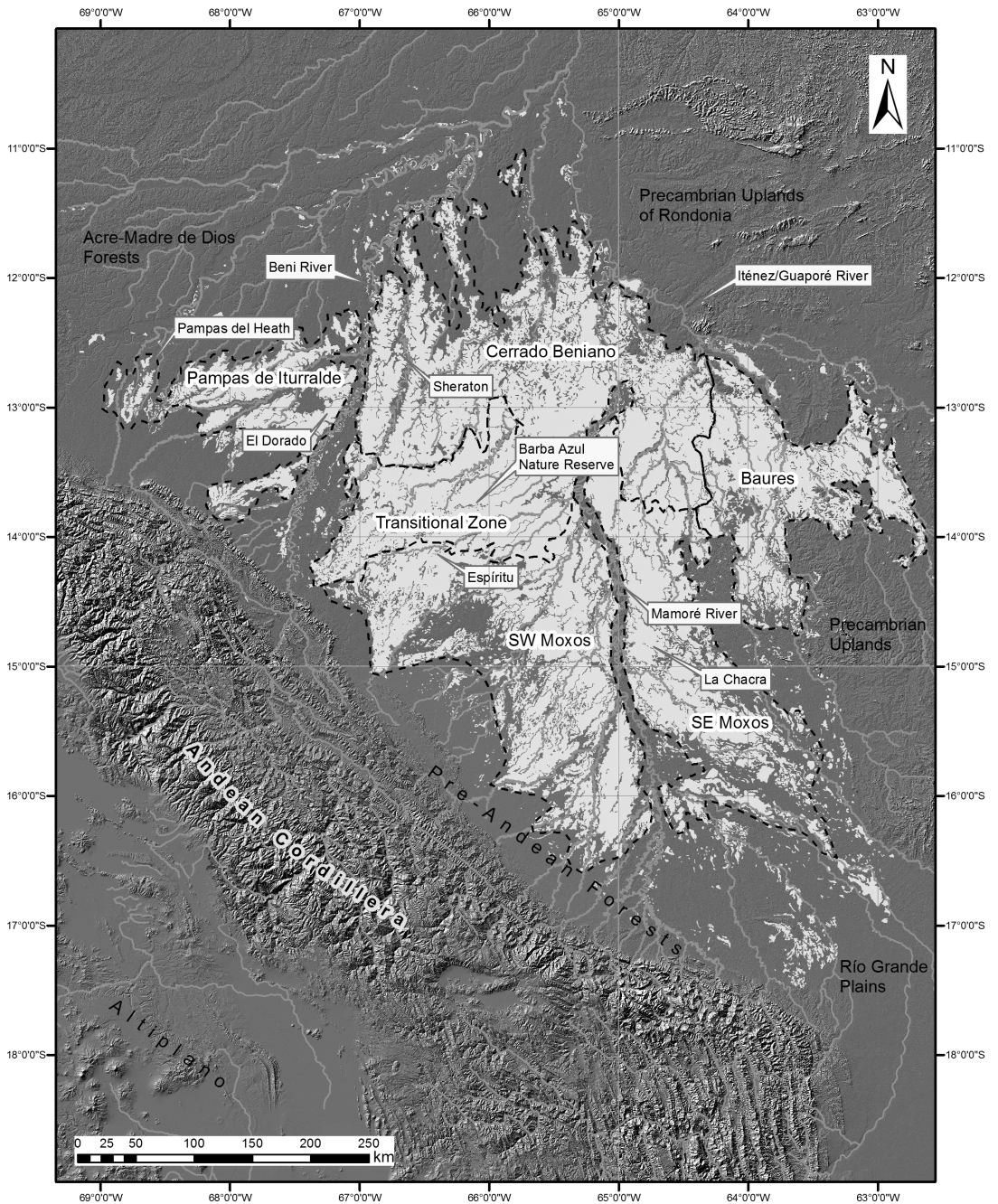


Fig. 1: Llanos de Moxos Region, indicating subregions and primary places mentioned in text

*Llanos de Moxos mit Subregionen und im Text erwähnten Lokalitäten*

*La région des Llanos de Moxos montrant les sous-régions et les lieux principaux mentionnés dans le texte*

Source: map composed by R. LANGSTROTH; vegetation boundaries: NAVARRO & FERREIRA 2007



Fig. 2: Llanos de Moxos landscape with forested *alturas*, sparsely wooded *semialtura*, and open herbaceous *bajío* units corresponding to natural levees, backslopes and splays, and flood basins, respectively *Llanos de Moxos mit bewaldeten Erhebungen, spärlich bewaldeten mittleren Höhenlagen und offenen krautreichen «bajíos»*. Das lokale Relief wird verursacht durch Dammufer, Schwemmfächer und Überflutungsbereiche. Paysage des Llanos de Moxos montrant les hauteurs boisées (*alturas*), les pentes d'altitudes moyennes faiblement boisées (*semialtura*) et les espaces herbeux ouverts (*bajío*) des bassins fluviaux  
Photo: R. LANGSTROTH, October 2009

NAVARRO 2002). Forests in these dissected «upland» landscapes are limited to narrow stream valleys below the level of the savannas, rather than occurring upon positive relief features as in the southern Moxos landscapes (HANAGARTH 1993). A transitional belt occurs between the Cerrados of the Forebulge and the active whitewater floodbasins where the palaeochannels of the Beni river cut across the plains of southern Moxos, such as at the Barba Azul Nature Reserve (BANR) on the Omi river (Fig. 1 and 4).

The forests surrounding the Llanos de Moxos vary greatly in floristic composition and geocological relationships, including humid Pre-Andean forests along the southwestern margins near the foothills of the Andes, seasonal Chiquitano dry forest and Guarayos transitional forests to the southeast, humid Iténez forests to the east, the Rondonian forests to the east, the Acrean forests to the north, and the Madre de Dios forests to the west. These variations in contact zones result in a great diversity of forest elements in the meander belt forests, gallery forests, and forest island archipelagos that traverse the Llanos de Moxos.

### 3 Zoogeography of the Llanos de Moxos

The Llanos de Moxos fauna includes both forest and open formation elements of diverse origins, including



Fig. 3 a: Island in *bajío* with *Cyperus giganteus* and *Thalia geniculata* in foreground, La Chacra, Provincia Cercado  
*Waldinsel in einem «bajío» mit Cyperus giganteus und Thalia geniculata im Vordergrund, La Chacra, Provinz Cercado*  
*Îlot forestier dans le bajío avec Cyperus giganteus et Thalia geniculata au deuxième plan (La Chacra, Province de Cercado)*  
Photo: R. LANGSTROTH, December 2003



Fig. 3 b: Islands in worm-mound «sartenejal» grasslands, Campo sujo Cerrado grasslands in foreground, Barba Azul Nature Reserve  
*Waldinseln in «sartenejal» Grasland mit Wurmhügeln und Campo sujo Cerrado Grasland im Vordergrund, Barba Azul Naturreservat*  
*Îlots forestiers avec monticules herbeux (sartenejal), prairies de Campo sujo Cerrado au deuxième plan, Réserve naturelle de Barba Azul*  
Photo: R. LANGSTROTH, October 2009



Fig. 4: Cerrado vegetation on *semialtura* of the Omi river, Barba Azul Nature Reserve, Yacuma Province, El Beni, Bolivia

*Cerrado-Vegetation mittlerer Höhenlagen am Omi-Fluss, Barba Azul Naturreservat, Yacuma Provinz, El Beni, Bolivien*

*Végétation du Cerrado sur les hauteurs de la rivière Omi, Réserve naturelle de Barba Azul, Province de Yacuma, El Beni, Bolivie*

Photo: R. LANGSTROTH, October 2009



Fig. 5: Southern South American open formation fauna, *Rhea americana* and *Ozotoceros bezoarticus*, Barba Azul Nature Reserve, Yacuma Province, El Beni

*Fauna offener Vegetationsformationen des südlichen Südamerikas, Rhea americana und Ozotoceros bezoarticus, Barba Azul Naturreservat, Yacuma Provinz, El Beni*

*Faune des formations végétales ouvertes méridionales de l'Amérique du Sud, Rhea americana et Ozotoceros bezoarticus, Réserve naturelle de Barba Azul, Province de Yacuma, El Beni*

Photo: R. LANGSTROTH, October 2009

notable endemic vertebrates, which distinguish them from the Orinoco or Pantanal faunas. Moxos grasslands and savannas are inhabited by species from southern South American open-formations such as rheas (*Rhea americana*) and pampas deer (*Ozotoceros bezoarticus*), contrasting with ERICKSON's (2008) characterization of the region as being representative of as «Amazonia» (Fig. 5).

Despite supporting some of the highest amphibian diversity known for a Neotropical savanna (REICHEL 1997), there are no known amphibians endemic to the Llanos de Moxos or Beni Savannas. Dominant amphibians include widespread open formation species such as *Leptodactylus fuscus*, *Rhinella schneideri*, *Rhinella major*, and *Pseudis boliviana*.

The squamate fauna is also dominated by widespread open formation species from the Cerrado (*Anolis meridionalis*, *Bothropoides matogrossensis*, *Kentropyx vanzoi*), Chaco (*Ophiodes intermedius*, *Tropidurus etheridgei*, *T. spinulosus*), and widespread distributions (e.g., *Ameiva ameiva*, *Tupinambis merianae*, *T. teguixin*, *Drymarchon corais*, *Hydrodynastes gigas*, *Mastigodryas bifossatus*). An example of the Cerrado linkages in the central Llanos de Moxos is the presence of *K. vanzoi* at the BANR (Fig. 6). Prior to its discovery at the BANR in 2009 (personal observation),

this lizard was known only from the Cerrados of the Precambrian Shield of Rondônia and Mato Grosso (Brazil) and the Serranía de Huanchaca in Santa Cruz (Bolivia) (NOGUEIRA 2006). WERNECK et al. (2009) date the divergence of this species in the Miocene, which supports the long-term presence of open-formations in central South America. The anaconda *Eunectes beniensis* is endemic to the flooded savannas and forests of the Beni.

The Llanos de Moxos support a diverse assemblage of birds, including important populations of threatened open-formation species such as *Alectrurus tricolor*, *Culicivora caudacuta*, and *Coryphasiza melanotis*. Other noteworthy birds are *Eleothreptus candicans* and *Laterallus xenopterus*, known globally from a few disjunct localities in the Cerrados, as well as *Alipiopsitta xanthops*, *Cyanocorax cristatellus*, and *Saltator atricollis* (HERRERA & MAILLARD Z. 2007; HERRERA & VIDOZ 2009). However, the most significant avifaunal element of the Llanos de Moxos is the blue-throated macaw (*Ara glaucogularis*), a critically endangered species that nests only in forest islands and is endemic to the Llanos de Moxos (HERRERA et al. 2007). Molecular evidence suggests that *A. glaucogularis* and its widespread sister species *A. ararauna* diverged over 4 million years ago (OLIVEIRA-MARQUES 2006).



Fig. 6: *Kentropyx vanzoi* in grassland at Barba Azul Nature Reserve, Yacuma Province, El Beni, Bolivia  
*Kentropyx vanzoi im Grasland des Barba Azul Naturreservates, Yacuma Provinz, El Beni, Bolivien*  
*Kentropyx vanzoi dans les prairies de la Réserve naturelle de Barba Azul, Province de Yacuma, El Beni, Bolivie*  
 Photo: R. LANGSTROTH, October 2009

Widespread Cerrado (*Chrysocoyon brachyurus*, *Kunsia tomentosus*), grassland (*Blastocerus dichotomus*, *Euphractus sexcinctus*, *Ozotoceros bezoarticus*), and habitat generalists (*Hydrochoeris hydrochaeris*, *Panthera onca*, *Puma concolor*, *Tapirus terrestris*, *Tayassu pecari*) are present. *Cryptonanus unduaviensis* is a micro-marsupial known only from wooded termite mound islands of the flooded savannas of the Llanos de Moxos and the Huanchaca region (Voss et al. 2005). The rat *Hylaeamys acritus* is known only from the savannas of the Beni and Santa Cruz departments of Bolivia (EMMONS & PATTON 2005). The rats *Juscelynomyx guaporensis* and *J. huanchacae* were described from the Huanchaca savannas (EMMONS 1999) but are also in the Iténez savannas. In contrast to the Cerrado ties of the above, an unnamed clade of *Calomys* endemic to the Beni is most closely related to *C. fecundus* from the Subandean Chaco, not *C. callosus* of the Cerrados and Chiquitania (ALMEIDA et al. 2007).

Extra-Amazonian dry forest primates are common such as *Alouatta caraya*, *Aotus azarae*, and *Callicebus donacophilus* in the woodlands, forest islands, and gallery forests of the Moxos region, as well as two endemic primates, the Beni titi monkey (*Callicebus modestus*) and the Olalla brothers' titi monkey (*C. olallae*). Vos (2006) identified divergence events for these latter species at approximately 6 million years and 3 million years, similar to the divergence time of the blue-throated macaws noted above. These characteristic elements of the Llanos de Moxos are clearly

products of evolutionary histories linked to the rise of the Moxos savannas during the Miocene and the subsequent isolation of their forest habitats from surrounding source areas, and not consequences of landscape domestication.

The presence of Cerrado lizards and small rodents, species with relatively low dispersal abilities across forest barriers, in isolated savannas of the Southwestern Amazon Basin suggests an ancient connectivity with the Precambrian Shield region to the east. Late Miocene environments of the southwestern Amazon basin were dominated by grasslands, swamps, and gallery forests, with seasonal climates and hyper-avulsive rivers, similar to the modern Llanos de Moxos (LATRUBESSE et al. 2010; PLOTZKI et al. 2011). These early non-forest ecosystems were likely in contact with the open-formations of the Precambrian Shield region in the past. The development of forest corridors along the major rivers such as the Iténez (Guaporé) and the Beni occurred only after these rivers established their present meander belts.

#### 4 Subregional differentiation of the Llanos de Moxos

HANAGARTH & BECK (1996), HANAGARTH & SZWAGRZAK (1998), and NAVARRO (2002) have identified a major biogeographic division of the Beni savannas into northern and southern zones, which correspond to the Beni Cerrados and the Llanos de Moxos sensu stricto, respectively. Additional subregions are evident, each with unique characters that reflect natural variations in the geology, water and sediment chemistry, erosional and depositional regimes, climate, and other physical factors that affect vegetation, fauna, and land uses by the peoples who settled these landscapes (Fig. 1).

The southwestern region (SW Moxos) between the Beni and Mamoré rivers is influenced by rivers which carry base- and salt-rich Andean sediments, as evidenced by the abundance of *Copernicia* palms and an absence of *Mauritia* palms. Vegetation at Espíritu (Fig. 1) is floristically more similar to the Pantanal than to the nearby Iturrealde pampas or Cerrados on the Bolivian Precambrian Shield (HANAGARTH & BECK 1996). SW Moxos includes many archaeological raised fields and causeways and is presently densely populated by indigenous peoples, Andean colonists, and cattle ranches, presumably linked to the availability of young alluvial soils derived from whitewater rivers (LOMBARDO et al. 2011). Flooding in this subregion is also greater in magnitude and frequency, which is also likely related to the abundance of earthworks constructed as flood-avoidance strategies as suggested by LOMBARDO et al. (2010).



Fig. 7: Abandoned raised fields colonized by shrubs and trees in Cerrado savannas near Iruyáñez River, Yacuma Province, El Beni. White spots are termite mounds.

*In der Nähe des Iruyáñez-Flusses, Yacuma Provinz, El Beni, sind aufgelassene Hügelbeete durch Büsche und Bäume der Cerrado-Savanne besiedelt. Weisse Flecken sind Termitenhügel.*

*Champs surélevés abandonnés et colonisés par les broussailles et les arbres dans les savanes du Cerrado près de la rivière Iruyáñez, Province de Yacuma, El Beni. Les points blancs sont des termitières.*

Photo: U. BÜCHLER, 2005

To the north of SW Moxos lies a Transitional Zone traversed by SW-NE to E-W trending palaeochannels related to the migration of the Beni river (HANAGARTH 1993). Small, underfit rivers such as the Omi occupy portions of these palaeochannels. The interfluvial zones between these palaeochannels are not subjected to recent sedimentation and the soils are strongly leached, especially on the alturas and semialturas where the vegetation takes on a strong Cerrado character (Fig. 4).

Further north, the land is higher due to the deformation of the underlying Precambrian Shield, creating a feature known as the Beni Forebulge. These higher surfaces are dissected by streams and while not subject to sedimentation are occasionally inundated by rain-water ponding on the flat interfluves. This subregion comprises the heart of the Beni Cerrados that occupy an area of nearly 27,200 km<sup>2</sup> (IBISCH et al. 2008). East of the Mamoré, Cerrados occupy interfluvial uplands of the San Ramón-San Joaquín district where the soils are rich in ferralitic concretions («cascajo»). The woody species at Sheraton (Fig. 1) include all of the 27 most common Cerrado species of Brazil and 90%

of the 65 species from a Cerrado near Cuiabá, Brazil (HANAGARTH & BECK 1996). Despite the dystrophic soils of the Cerrado, the largest raised fields are actually in this subregion, not in the Llanos de Moxos sensu stricto, and the abandoned platforms presently support woody species intolerant of waterlogged soils (Fig. 7).

The northeastern boundary of the Llanos de Moxos is formed by the Iténez (Guaporé) river that drains the Precambrian uplands of Rondônia and Santa Cruz (PLOTZKI et al. 2011). The Baures subregion occupies the plains of the southern Iténez basin and is characterized by a combination of whitewater, blackwater, and clearwater rivers. While there are few raised fields (e.g., 12.8 km NW of Bella Vista, 13.200417°S, 63.793976°W), there are many elaborate earthworks such as ringed mounds and zigzag causeways. The forest islands in the Baures region are generally lateritic uplands within a flooded herbaceous savanna mosaic. In contrast to the true Moxos subregion, *Mauritia* palms are prevalent in the permanently waterlogged acidic soils of the Baures region. While data on the biota of the Baures open formations are nearly inexistent, significant aspects of the Baures subregion include large populations of giant otters and marsh deer, a result of the historically low human population density in these remote and wet savannas. Precambrian rock outcrops of the Baures subregion such as Cerro Orícore and the Serranía de San Simón are likely to harbor undescribed endemic elements, particularly *Tropidurus* lizards (personal observation).

The southeastern zone of the Llanos de Moxos (SE Moxos) between the Mamoré and San Pablo rivers has a complex Quaternary fluvial history (related to the migration of the Río Grande), resulting in a mosaic of savannas, palaeolevee forests, and partially-infilled oriented lakes. SE Moxos presents the greatest concentration of large earthmound complexes (e.g., Ibiato, Ibibate, Casarabe, Perro Muerto, etc.), largely upon naturally elevated, forested palaeolevees, not in savannas (LANGSTROTH 1996; LOMBARDO & PRÜMERS 2010). The soils are formed from Andean sediments of the Río Grande basin and are consequently relatively rich in bases and have high salt contents as evidenced by the abundance of *Copernicia* palm savannas. The extensive semialtura woodlands and natural levee forests of SE Moxos are dominated by dry forest elements such as *Anadenanthera colubrina*, *Astronium fraxinifolium*, *Cordia glabrata*, *Piptadenia robusta*, and *Sterculia apetala*, indicating their connectivity with the Chiquitano dry forests (LANGSTROTH 1996). The abundance of natural levee surfaces with fertile, well drained soils suitable for upland agriculture may well explain the near-absence of archaeological raised field

sites in this region as suggested by LOMBARDO et al. (2010), as well as the recent boom in agricultural colonization and deforestation along the Trinidad-Santa Cruz highway.

The savannas west of the Beni River in the departments of La Paz (Bolivia) and Madre de Dios (Peru) are a distinct subregion that includes the Pampas del Heath and the Pampas de Iturrealde. The savannas at El Dorado share nearly as many plant species with the Cerrados (21% Sørensen index) as with nearby Espíritu (22% Sørensen index) (HANAGARTH & BECK 1996). MAMANI et al. (2010) note that the Pampas del Heath are floristically distinct from the «Cerrado de Ixiamas», the former having only two Cerrado species but the latter with high Cerrado affinity. While these savannas support *Blastocerus*, *Chrysocyon*, *Kunsia*, and *Ozotoceros*, other widespread savanna faunal elements such as *Rhea* and *Tropidurus* appear to be absent. The Pampas de Heath and the Pampas de Iturrealde bear no evidence of archaeological earthworks and have been occupied historically by forest-dwelling peoples (DENEVAN 1966, 1980).

##### 5 Llanos de Moxos as «domesticated landscape» and its relevance to understanding of «Amazonia»

ERICKSON (2008) supports his «domesticated landscape» argument largely on his research in savanna landscapes of the Llanos de Moxos. As demonstrated above, the Llanos de Moxos are not typical of «Amazonia» in any ecological or biological sense and cannot be considered «Amazonian» except in a watershed sense. Any generalization about «Amazonia» based on the Llanos de Moxos is thus inherently flawed and inaccurate. However, the major pre-Columbian population centers of the Amazon basin were located in the seasonal peripheries or flooded savannas, not in the center of the humid forests (BUSH & SILMAN 2008; MEGGERS 2003). Rather than supporting arguments for agricultural intensification and high population in Amazonian forests, the evidence from the Llanos de Moxos and other savanna and wetland landscapes such as Marajó Island, the Coastal Savannas of the Guianas, and the Alto Xingu region were areas that provided greater opportunities for the development of intensive landscape management in the tropical lowlands of South America.

ERICKSON (2008) does not imply that species were domesticated in Moxos but rather that the landscape itself was reorganized and improved for the needs of the people who inhabited it. In reality, there is little to suggest that the Llanos de Moxos ecosystems are managed systems or even feral systems, or by any other means garden-like in nature, despite the

existence of numerous archaeological earthworks of great cultural significance. These earthworks are situated in landscapes which are the result of Neogene geology of the Andean Foreland Basin, the impermeability of the sedimentary cover, and the highly seasonal rainfall regime. Despite the large number of earthworks and the extensive use of fire, the overall configuration of wetland and upland ecosystems in Moxos is not determined by human agency. On finer scales, the vegetation may locally be influenced by earthworks, but more often reflects natural relief, including features created by earthworms, ants, termites, cattle, and plants themselves (MAYLE et al. 2007).

The most significant long-term human impacts on the ecology and biodiversity of the Llanos de Moxos are the introduction of cattle in 1682 and the advance of the fossil fuel powered agricultural frontier in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. However, even the sunflower, rice, and soybean fields will eventually be abandoned just as the pre-Columbian raised fields and Jesuit-era cotton fields were abandoned before them. The natural processes which define the landscapes and ecology – inundation, drought, and fire – will likely return the transformed landscapes back to wetlands, savannas, and forests inhabited by largely native species of flora and fauna, along with the cattle.

Despite the construction of elaborate earthworks, the use of fire, hunting, the introduction of cattle, and agricultural land conversion humans have not significantly altered the essential structure, function, or spatial organization of the physical and biological systems of the Llanos de Moxos landscapes. The species assemblages continue to be dominated by native species, many with origins in the Miocene and Pliocene that pre-date the dispersal of hominids out of Africa, let alone the arrival of humans in the Americas. The biodiversity and biogeography of the Llanos de Moxos cannot be explained as an artifact of landscape domestication or the biological colonization of abandoned earthworks. In contrast, the past and present patterns of human settlement and utilization of the Moxos landscapes are more significantly associated with the natural patterns of inundation, drainage, soils composition, and biological resources.

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### Abstract: Biogeography of the Llanos de Moxos: natural and anthropogenic determinants

The Llanos de Moxos are an enclave of non-forest biota in the Amazonian lowlands of Bolivia where elements from the Gran Chaco, the Cerrados, and other source areas inhabit landscapes where indigenous peoples created numerous earthworks. While local relief features and geomorphology are often, at least in part, a result of pre-Hispanic human agency, the general patterns of biological diversity in the Llanos de Moxos are determined by longer histories of climatic, geologic, fluvial, and biological processes that well predate the human presence. The flora and fauna of the Moxos wetlands, grasslands, and savannas include many elements from the Cerrados and other extra-Amazonian open formations. While the flora

shows low levels of endemism, the fauna includes several endemic vertebrates associated with forest islands. The Moxos biota largely dates back to the Miocene. In terms of human impact, the introduction of cattle and cattle ranching is likely the most significant event in terms of the present-day landscape and ecology.

Keywords: Llanos de Moxos, biodiversity, biogeography, savannas, forest islands

### Zusammenfassung: Biogeographie der Llanos de Moxos: natürliche und anthropogene Ursachen

Die Llanos de Moxos sind eine waldfreie Enklave im Amazonas-Tiefland Boliviens, in der biotische Elemente aus dem Gran Chaco, den Cerrados und anderen Ursprungsregionen in Gebieten auftreten, in denen frühere Kulturen zahlreiche Erdbauten hinterlassen haben. Während das lokale Relief und die Oberflächenstrukturen oft zumindest teilweise präkolumbischen anthropogenen Ursprungs sind, wird das generelle Muster der Biodiversität in den Llanos de Moxos vor allem durch die längere Entwicklung von Klima, Geologie sowie fluvialen und biologischen Prozessen bestimmt, die deutlich älter sind als das Auftreten der Menschen in diesem Raum. Flora und Fauna der Sumpfgebiete, der Grasländer und Savannen beinhalten viele Elemente der Cerrados und anderer ausser-amazonischer Formationen. Während die Flora einen niedrigen Grad an Endemismus zeigt, ist die Fauna durch das Auftreten von verschiedenen endemischen Vertebraten auf den Waldinseln gekennzeichnet. Die Lebewelt in den Llanos de Moxos hat Ursprünge bis zurück ins Miozän. Hinsichtlich des menschlichen Einflusses ist das Einführen von Vieh und die Errichtung von Viehfarmen wahrscheinlich der bedeutendste Eingriff in die Landschaft.

Schlüsselwörter: Llanos de Moxos, Biodiversität, Savanne, Waldinseln

### Résumé: Biogéographie des Llanos de Moxos: causalité naturelle et anthropogène

Les Llanos de Moxos sont une enclave non forestière dans les basses terres amazoniennes peuplées de certains éléments biologiques du Gran Chaco, des Cerrados et d'autres régions et où les peuples indigènes construisirent de nombreux terrassements. Alors que le relief et la géomorphologie locale sont souvent le résultat, au moins en partie, d'une action anthropogène précolombienne, la diversité biologique des Llanos de Moxos est déterminée par des processus climatiques, fluviaux et biologiques de long terme qui précèdent de loin l'installation humaine dans la région. La flore et la faune des zones humides, des prairies et des savanes comprennent plusieurs éléments venant des Cerrados et d'autres formations ouvertes extra-amazoniennes. Alors que la flore présente de faibles niveaux d'endé-

misme, la faune comprend plusieurs espèces de vertébrés endémiques associés aux îlots forestiers. L'origine de la biodiversité des Moxos est largement à trouver dans l'époque miocène. L'introduction du bétail et de l'élevage en ranch est certainement l'événement ayant eu l'impact le plus significatif sur le paysage et l'écologie.

Mots-clés: Llanos de Moxos, biodiversité, biogéographie, savanes, îlots forestiers

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