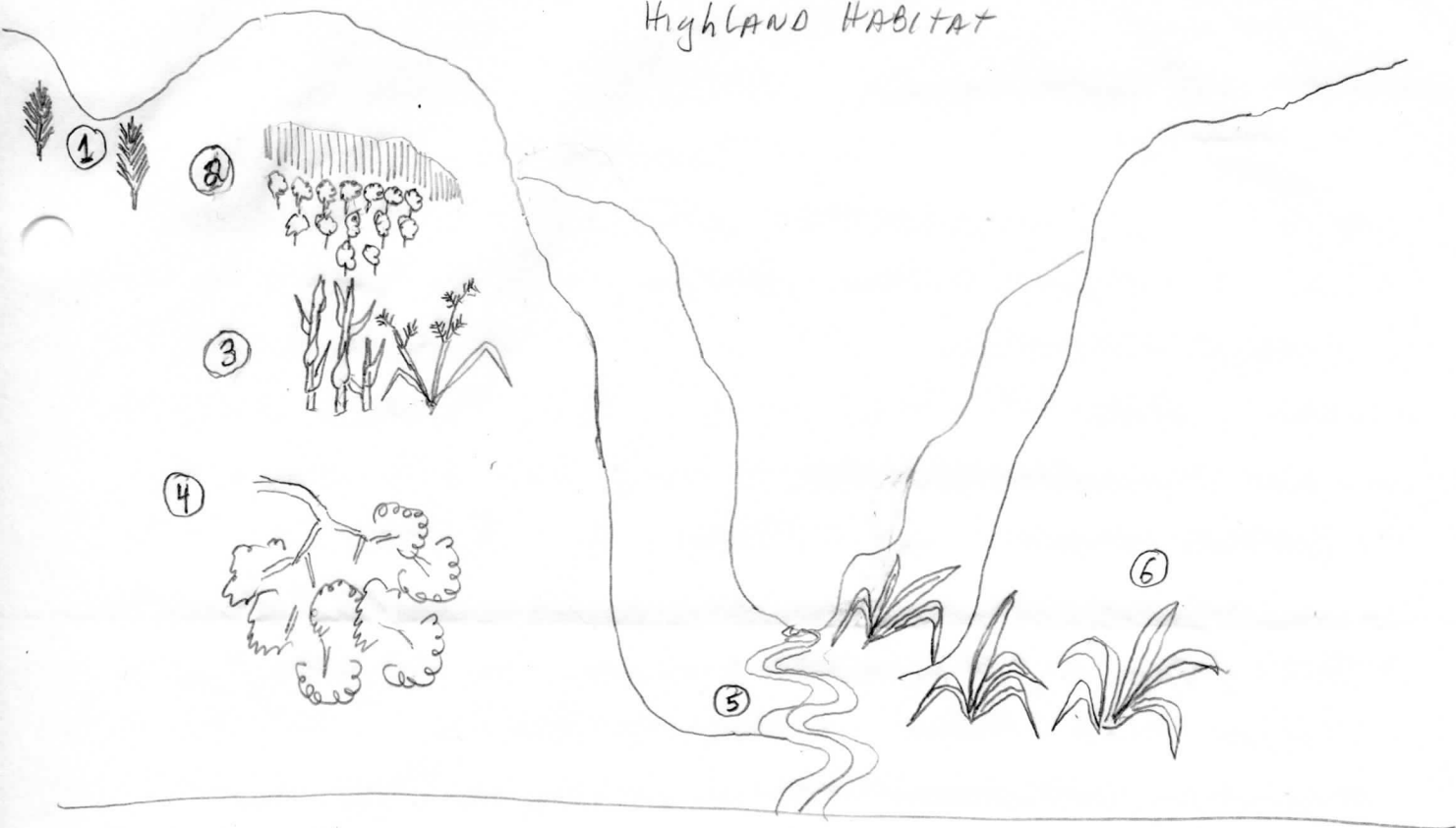


Fig. 4

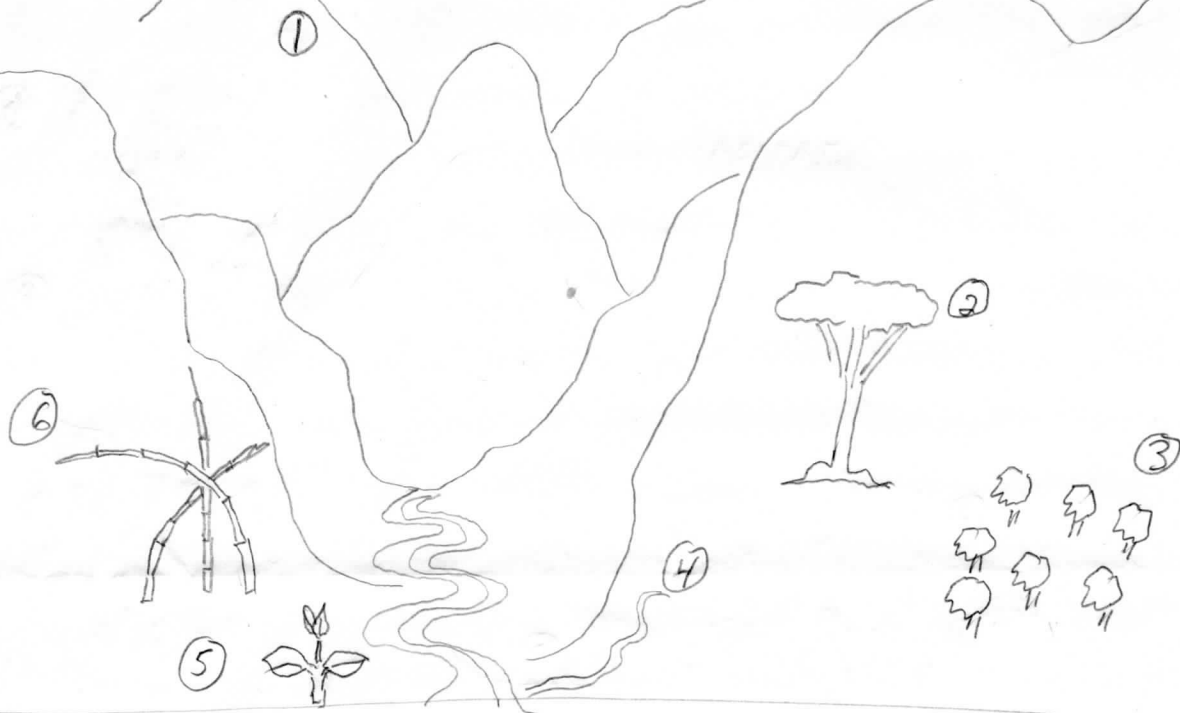
Highland Habitat



- ① Steep ravines x passes in Loricaria-Lycopodium Dominated habitat. Tapir trails go straight up through this component used for travelling to other valleys.
- ② Below cliffs in Neurolepis-Polylepis forest. Feeding occurs on both species and some day bedding in May to August in upper valleys between 3800-4000 m.
- ③ Feeding trails on steep slopes in Neurolepis-Carex habitat, sometimes mixed with polylepis, Gynoxys, Bernadesia and Bacharis spp. Tapir share this habitat with Deer.
- ④ Downfall areas on steep lower slopes - good day bedding areas with security for young.
- ⑤ Stream sides - used primarily at night or late evening to early morning. Component shared with Deer, Puma, Bear, Skunks, Fox, etc.
- ⑥ Swatencloa habitat near streams on lower slopes and bench areas. Good feeding area. Normally found at 3500 m at the foot of a valley where forest begins. Good young rearing area for Tapir and Bear (latter feeds on Archmea spp.)

Fig 4. CONTINUED

LOWLAND HABITAT



- ① RIDGELINE TRAILS THROUGH DENSE BAMBOO TO PARAMO
- ② FIG FORESTS, NORMALLY FOUND ON MID SLOPES BETWEEN 1500 - 2200 m ON RELATIVELY FLAT TERRAIN.
- ③ ABANDONED OR CURRENTLY USED "NARANJILLO" CROPLANDS.
- ④ MINERAL SPRINGS
- ⑤ STREAM SIDE SUCCULENT PLANT AREAS. TAPIR FEEDS ON PILCA, MIKONIA, HOFFMANIA, AND VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES ACANTHACEAE, AND RUBIACEAE.
- ⑥ Clusia DOMINATED THICKETS NORMALLY FOUND ABOVE FORESTS OR FRUIT TREES AND NEXT TO STREAMS IN ASSOCIATION WITH Alnus jorubensis (ALDER).