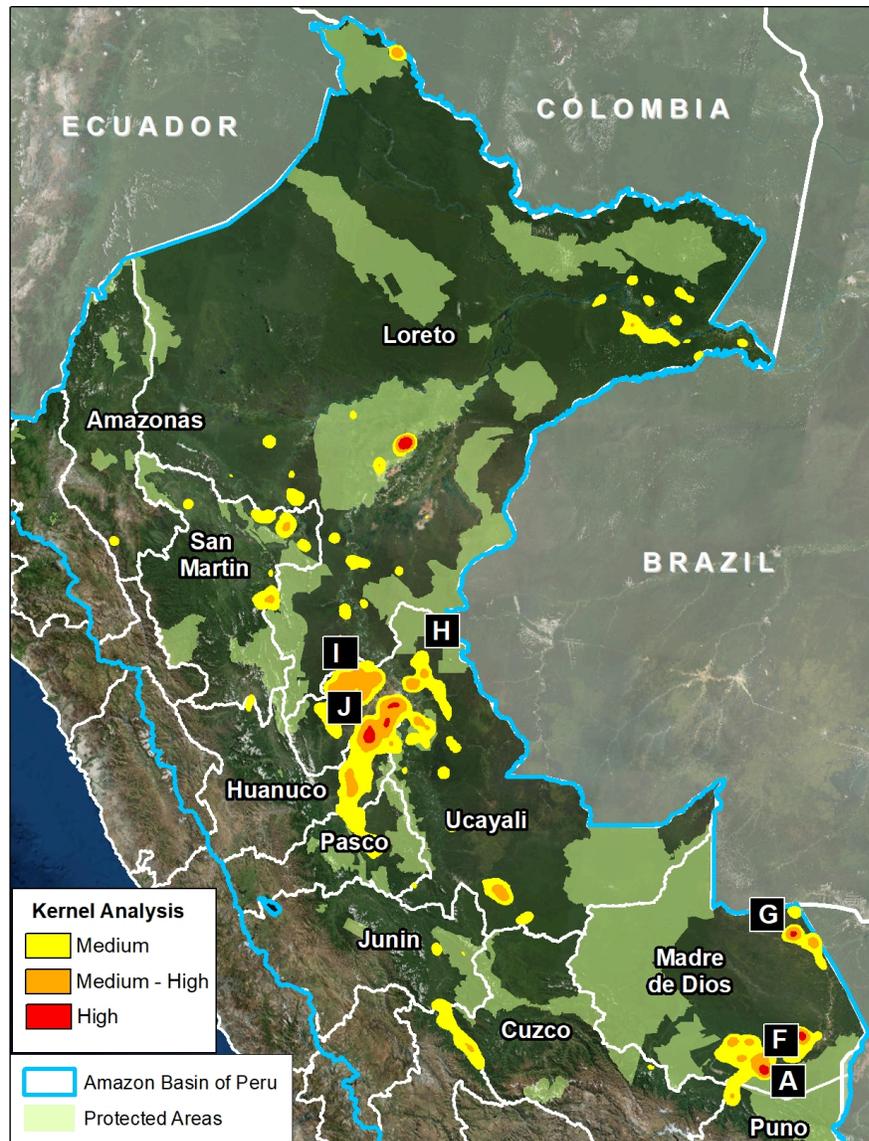


# MAAP #68: 2017 DEFORESTATION HOTSPOTS IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON (Part 2)

September 19, 2017

Donate



([https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/MAAP\\_Kernel\\_2017b\\_O\\_v2\\_en.jpg](https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/MAAP_Kernel_2017b_O_v2_en.jpg))

Image 68. Base map. Data: PNCB/MINAM, UMD/GLAD, SERNANP.

In a previous report, MAAP #65 (<https://www.maaprogram.org/2017/hotspots2017/>), we presented information about **deforestation hotspots** in 2017 in the Peruvian Amazon, based on early warning alert data from January until mid-July.

Between July and August, the amount of alerts greatly increased, likely due to arrival of the dry season. Thus, this report includes new **updated** data until mid-August.\*

We find new deforestation hotspots in the regions of Madre de Dios and Ucayali (see **base map**).\*\* At the national level, we now estimate the forest loss of 111,200 acres (45,000 hectares) thus far in 2017 (thru August 17).\*\*\*

Below, we present satellite imagery of the following hotspots:

- **La Pampa**, Madre de Dios (Inset A)
- **Guacamayo**, Madre de Dios (Inset F)
- **Iberia**, Madre de Dios (Inset G)
- South of **Sierra del Divisor**, Ucayali (Inset H)
- **Nueva Requena**, Ucayali (Inset I)

\*\*The data were generated by the National Program of Forest Conservation for Climate Change Mitigation, Peruvian Ministry of Environment (PNCB/MINAM).

\*\*See Hotspots A-E in MAAP #65 (<https://www.maaprogram.org/2017/hotspots-2017/>)

\*\*\*We emphasize that our calculations are just estimates. Official forest loss data are produced annually by the Peruvian Ministry of Environment.

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## La Pampa, Madre de Dios (Inset A)

Illegal **gold mining** deforestation continues to expand in the buffer zone of Tambopata National Reserve in the southern Peruvian Amazon. The Peruvian Government has conducted several interventions this year, most notably in July. However, between July and August we documented the additional loss of 67 acres (27 hectares), increasing the 2017 total deforestation in this zone to 1,280 acres (517 hectares). Image 68a is a GIF illustrating the gold mining deforestation from January to September 2017.

# GOLD MINING IN LA PAMPA

January – September 2017

([https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/68\\_gif\\_eng.gif](https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/68_gif_eng.gif))

*Image 68a. Data: Planet*

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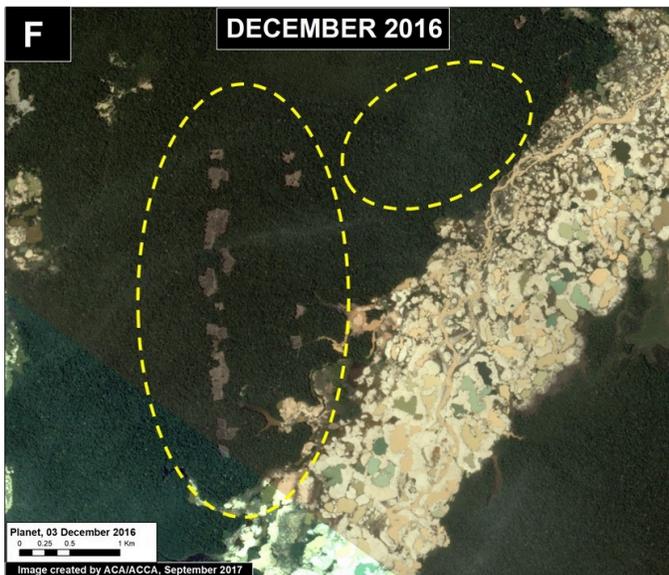
## Guacamayo, Madre de Dios (Inset F)

North of La Pampa, in another gold mining zone, known as Guacamayo, we have documented the rapid deforestation of 182 acres (74 hectares). This newly deforested area is located next to the mining zone (within a forestry concession), and appears to be caused by agricultural activity.

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## Iberia, Madre de Dios (Inset G)

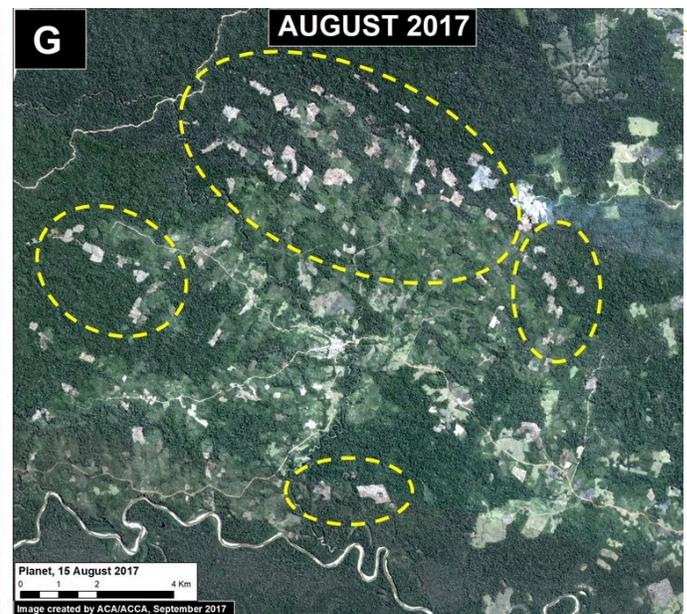
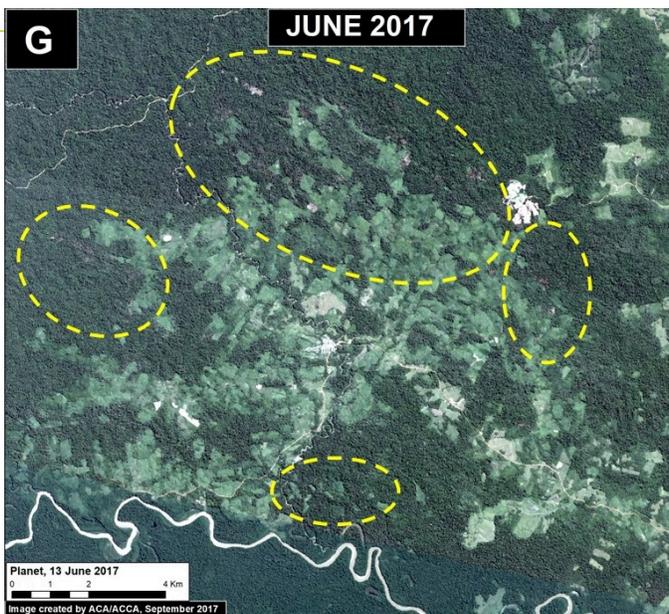
Around the town of Iberia, located along the Interoceanica highway near the border with Brazil, has recently become a major deforestation hotspot (see MAAP #28 ([https://www.maaprogram.org/2016/hotspot\\_mdd/](https://www.maaprogram.org/2016/hotspot_mdd/)) and MAAP #47 (<https://www.maaprogram.org/2016/fuegos-mdd/>)). Between June and August 2017, we detected the deforestation of 1,075 acres (435 hectares). Much of this deforestation is within



([https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/MAAP\\_Kernelb\\_Guacamayo\\_F\\_m\\_v1\\_en-edit.jpg](https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/MAAP_Kernelb_Guacamayo_F_m_v1_en-edit.jpg))

Image 68f. Data: Planet

forestry concessions, indicating that the concessions have been invaded. The deforestation appears to be caused by agriculture (according to local sources, the clearing is for corn plantations).



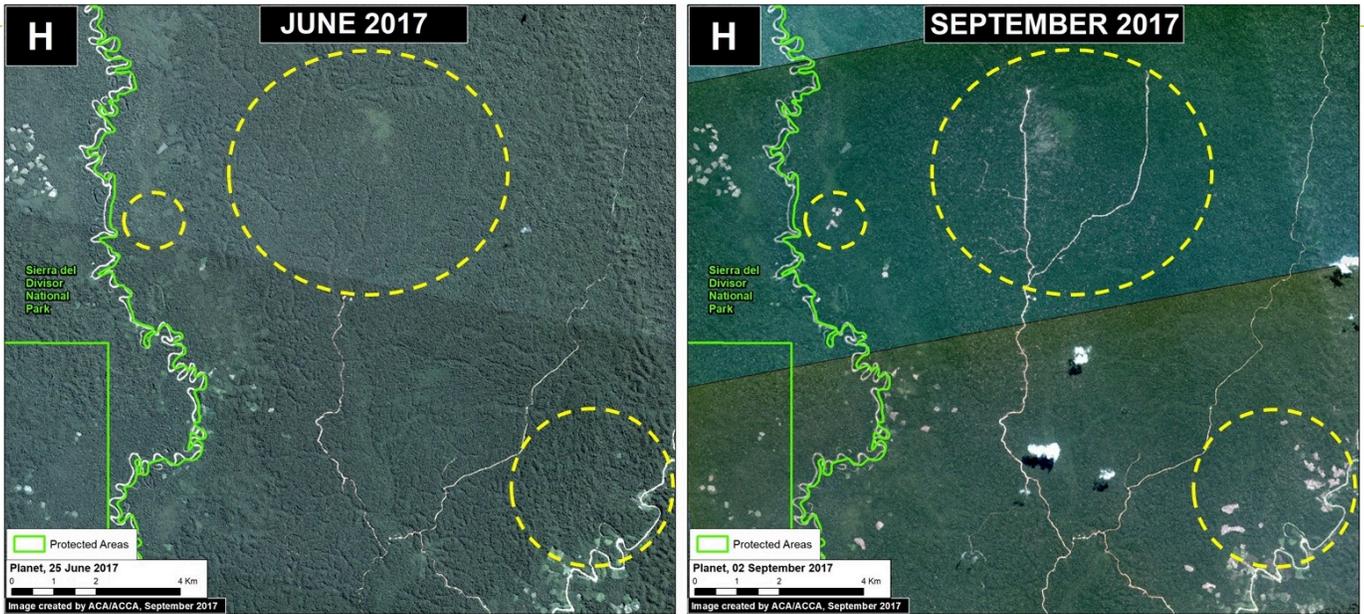
([https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/MAAP\\_Kernelb\\_Iberia\\_G\\_m\\_v1\\_en-1.jpg](https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/MAAP_Kernelb_Iberia_G_m_v1_en-1.jpg))

Image 68g. Data: Planet.

## South of Sierra del Divisor, Ucayali (Inset H)

In the central Peruvian Amazon, just south of Sierra del Divisor National Park, we detected the new construction of 25 km of logging roads in the forestry concessions surrounding the park. We also detected the deforestation of 138 acres (56 hectares), close to the National Park's

limit for what appears to be agricultural activity.



([https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/MAAP\\_Kernelb\\_SDD\\_s\\_H\\_m\\_v1\\_en-1.jpg](https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/MAAP_Kernelb_SDD_s_H_m_v1_en-1.jpg))

*Image 68h. Data: Planet, SERNANP*

## Nueva Requena, Ucayali (Inset I)

Also in the central Peruvian Amazon, in the Nueva Requena district near two controversial oil palm plantations (MAAP #41 (<https://www.maaprogram.org/2016/plantations-pucallpa/>)), we detected the deforestation of 1,130 acres (457 hectares) in state forestry lands (known as Permanent Production Forest). This includes 26 km of new logging and agricultural roads. It is important to note that this area was recently in the news regarding the killing of six farmers over land rights dispute (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/sep/06/six-farmers-shot-dead-over-land-rights-battle-in-peru>).

([https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/MAAP\\_Kernelb\\_NR\\_N\\_I\\_m\\_v1\\_en-1.jpg](https://www.maaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/MAAP_Kernelb_NR_N_I_m_v1_en-1.jpg))

*Image 68i. Data: Planet*

## References

Planet Team (2017). Planet Application Program Interface: In Space for Life on Earth. San Francisco, CA. <https://api.planet.com> (<https://api.planet.com/>).

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## Citation

Finer M, Novoa S, Olexy T (2017) 2017 Deforestation Hotspots in the Peruvian Amazon (Part 2). MAAP: 68.

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