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**Translation and Analysis of Some Documents from Spanish into English and from English
into Spanish for APAMI Wildlife Rescue Center**

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Dedication

To God, for always guiding me in the right direction in my life plans. I also dedicate this work to my mother, who has been an example to follow, always supporting me and caring for me, even in the most difficult moments. To my brother, my father, and my grandparents, for their unconditional support and constant presence in my educational process. Lastly, to my boyfriend, for always listening to me and motivating me to achieve my dreams.

Abstract

The approach proposed by this research aimed to analyze the effects of the translation methods and procedures applied to the protocols of the APAMI Animal Rescue Center from Spanish to English, as well as in the translation of the book *Wildlife Encounters* from English to Spanish. The main objective of this thesis is to address the following research question: "How to improve understanding between the APAMI Rescue Center and its foreign volunteers by translating various documents from English to Spanish and vice versa?" This research was conducted is led by the student Jimena Morales Zúñiga. The translation procedures used were modulation, transposition, omission, literal translation, explicitation, and amplification. The translation methods identified in the documents were semantic and communicative translation. In addition, the qualitative research method was used to collect information. Likewise, various data analysis tools were used to collect the necessary information for the interpretation of the texts, such as a color-coding to identify the different translation procedures, tables to represent the analysis of both texts, and a glossary with relevant terminology. As a result, the documents required a detailed and appropriate interpretation to achieve a faithful translation of the original text and thus provide an accurate representation in the translation of the protocols and an adequate linguistic structure. On the other hand, with the prior knowledge and use of the translation methods, the book *Wildlife Encounters* was adapted into the Spanish language with a translation more inclined to the naturalness of the message.

Resumen

El enfoque que esta investigación propone es analizar los efectos de los métodos y procedimientos de traducción a aplicar en los protocolos del Centro de Rescate Animal APAMI del español al inglés, al igual que en la traducción del libro *Wildlife Encounters* del idioma inglés al español. Esta tesis tiene como objetivo enfocarse y dar respuesta a la siguiente pregunta de investigación: “¿Cómo mejorar el entendimiento entre el Centro de Rescate APAMI y sus voluntarios extranjeros mediante la traducción de diversos documentos del inglés al español y viceversa?” La presente investigación está a cargo de la estudiante Jimena Morales Zúñiga. Los procedimientos de traducción utilizados fueron: modulación, transposición, omisión, traducción literal, explicitación, amplificación, y los métodos de traducción presentes en los documentos son la traducción semántica y comunicativa. Además, para la recopilación de información se utilizó el método de investigación cualitativo. Asimismo, se utilizaron herramientas de análisis de datos para recopilar la información necesaria para la interpretación de los textos, encontrando los distintos procedimientos de traducción por medio del color coding, tablas para representar el análisis de ambos textos y un glosario con terminología relevante. Como resultado, los documentos requirieron de una detallada y apropiada interpretación para poder cumplir con una traducción fiel al texto original y así, dar una representación precisa en la traducción de los protocolos y una estructuración lingüística adecuada y, por otro lado, con el previo conocimiento y uso de los métodos de traducción, se le dio una representación al libro *Wildlife Encounters* hacia el idioma español con una traducción más inclinada a la naturalidad del mensaje.

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Chapter I

Introductory Framework

This research project is based on developing, editing, and completing the creation of translations necessary to improve the communication of the APAMI institution, both from Spanish to English language, translating multiple protocols of cleaning recommendations, center administration protocols and regulations, and the protocol of administration and supervisor, for the zoo and rescue center area. In addition, the book *Wildlife Encounters* by zoologist Mika Nurmikko will be translated from English to Spanish, contemplating his experiences at the rescue center over the past 20 years. As the main focus, the project aims to address the lack of translations for the institution protocols to facilitate the participation and work of each volunteer, as well as to enrich the community with experiences, culture, and education about Costa Rican fauna that day by day are received, fed and cared for until their moment of release to their natural habitat with the relevant precautions.

Throughout the translation of the documents, the aim is to reflect the author's point of view in total transparency, being faithful to the source language and its techniques, and making sure to transmit information straightforwardly to promote the message of awareness towards Costa Rican biodiversity. After the completion of the translation for each document, both the voluntaries and the staff in charge of the rescue center would be able to apply the protocols without any language barrier properly; they could base their experiences on zoologist Mika Nurmikko's interactions with both permanent resident animals and new members, allowing them to apply better quality care to the species.

1.1 Problem Statement

The APAMI Animal Rescue Center, which is in Guanacaste, Costa Rica, is an institution that ensures the conservation of wildlife and the care, rehabilitation, and future release of animals to their natural habitat. The problem started when the animal rescue center began to operate independently since it previously formed an alliance with the Monkey Park institution in San Carlos. These changes in the institution created the need to establish protocols for animal care, maintain the enclosures, administer the institution, and provide specific indications and training for the volunteers. However, these documents, recently created, have not been translated.

The APAMI Animal Rescue Center is operated by a wide range of people, mostly foreigners, whose native language is English; for this same reason, the translation of the documents is of significant importance since, without them, it makes communication with support members difficult. With adequate translation, the aim is to improve the understanding and practice of the daily processes in the responsibilities of APAMI volunteers and staff and to maintain compliance with basic standards and regulations adapted to the new protocols. APAMI lacks an adequate English interpretation of its protocols because they are only available in Spanish, creating a conflict in the exchange of knowledge between volunteers and regular staff, thus increasing time investment and generating a gap in the language as well as in the exchange and acquisition of knowledge that can lead workers to constant misunderstandings with the shared information.

Within the institution's history, the contribution of Mr. Mika Nurmikko, an Irish zoologist who provided his services to the center for more than twenty years, has been of excellent value. Mr Nurmikko, in his beginnings, when he visited Costa Rica for the first time, had the main objective of simply getting to know the country, its flora and fauna, and its culture in the

preservation of wildlife. Even so, from day one in Guanacaste, life led him to come across an institution similar to his zoo in the United States, which had great potential to improve in many aspects. Mr. Mika saw it as an opportunity to benefit his zoo, share knowledge, and learn from the experiences obtained throughout each visit to the APAMI animal rescue center that opened its doors to him on day one. This book is of significant importance as it summarizes the history, behaviors, and habitats of each species that, over the years, was under his care. The material created by the author, which has yet to be translated and therefore comprises the second part of this project, which is translating the book from English to Spanish, forms the basis of his work. It is a significant resource for many volunteers and the institution, providing critical information about Costa Rica's experiences and wildlife. Additionally, it offers specific data on successful experimental controls and care methods for certain species, all shared from the author's perspective. This project focuses on discovering “How to improve understanding between the APAMI Rescue Center and its foreign volunteers through translating several documents from English into Spanish and vice versa?”

1.2 Objectives of the Investigation

1.2.1 General Objective

To analyze the use of translation procedures to translate documents from Spanish to English and from English to Spanish required by the APAMI animal rescue center in the third quarter of 2024.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

- This is to translate the book *Wildlife Encounters* by zoologist Mika Nurmikko from English to Spanish, which describes the species under the care of the APAMI animal rescue center, the administration protocols established by the APAMI animal rescue center, and the cleaning recommendations for the enclosures for each animal in APAMI facilities from Spanish into English.
- To apply various translation techniques to the documents to achieve natural and cohesive target texts.
- To evaluate the effect of the translation techniques applied on the documents.
- To create a glossary with the most relevant terminology found in both texts.

1.3 Justification of the Study

After speaking with some staff members at the APAMI animal rescue center, it became clear that there are significant communication difficulties with many 2024 volunteers. APAMI, as an institution that attracts and receives numerous applicants daily who wish to contribute to Costa Rican biodiversity, utilizes social networks to reach individuals worldwide. Many of these volunteers are native English speakers. While the institution has staff with some English knowledge, they need more specific terminology and expertise to create accurate translations from the source to the target language, ensuring that the content is appropriately shared and understood. Likewise, despite the great collaboration that Mr. Mika Nurmikko provided to the institution over the last twenty years, his experience was captured in a book that cannot be

interpreted by many of the center's volunteers nor by a significant part of the Costa Rican audience who may be interested in reading about his journey.

It is important to recognize that, after the translation of the documents, it is intended to break the gap of this conflict by translating the new protocols, thus facilitating the work of each member of the institution, in addition to ensuring adequate care of each animal in its enclosure to ensure the wellbeing of both the animal and the staff. At the same time, the translation of the book "Wildlife Encounters" is intended to be able to transmit the experience of the zoologist to anyone interested in acquiring knowledge about the experiences in an animal rescue center, the maintenance of a species from its rescue, its care until the moment of its release, as well as allowing other workers to be educated with lived experiences and decisions taken only for the benefit of the species that may change the life of new visitors to the institution.

This project focuses on concise translation through the application of vocabulary and advanced research skills. To begin the process of translating the documents, it is necessary to know the vocabulary on the subject, whether the names of the species and their diet to be able to label and identify the animals located in each enclosure, and therefore, to be able to properly manage the protocol associated with each venue and manage any changes effectively.

The practical application of this project is relevant to the protection of the fauna of the Animal Rescue Center since, by translating the necessary documents, accurate and specific enough information will be provided for the volunteers to understand the protocols fully, thus reducing any misinterpretation of the information provided, any risk in the handling of an animal in its enclosure, avoiding mismanagement of medications or feeding by enclosure and ensuring the correct use of tasks in the institution. On the other hand, the translation of the book "Wildlife Encounters" also allows, with its practical application, the approach to information based on the

experiences that facilitate access to the knowledge about the care and the needs of the species, not only to the staff present in the APAMI Animal Rescue Center, but also for the education of the Costa Rican population, and the raising awareness of wildlife protection.

1.4 Antecedents

As research aligned with the theme of the project to be translated, which is based on the environmental aspect, its protection, and promotion of good practices in the natural environment, the research “Conservations strategies in the Contemporary Amazon: Community Based Tourism, Networks, and Actions Among Conservation Organizations” of Alvarez (2022), made for the University of Florida is taken into account in the project since she analyzes conservation strategies for collaboration among other institutions that share the goal of a common and sustainable good for communities, detailing the participation needs of society to maintain effective large-scale actions towards conservation networks. This research was relevant to the project since it shares relevant data regarding the conservation of forests, considers social actions for the benefit of the area in question, and maintains a fixed objective in search of animal protection, which is based on the translation of the protocols of the APAMI animal rescue center and the book "Wildlife Encounters" it is of utmost importance to delve into acquiring knowledge related to it.

Because part of the project includes the translation of a book written in English, the contribution “Procedimiento para analizar la calidad de las traducciones literarias a idiomas distintos: comparación de textos en español y en inglés de Le Petit Prince de Antoine de Saint-Exupéry” of Mendoza (2010) created for the Universidad Nacional, was taken into account with her thesis because it shows an approach in which it is intended to gauge the quality of translations not only by evaluating fidelity to the text, but also by recognizing the appropriate use

of the linguistic resources necessary to reflect the true intentionality to despite intercultural differences both for a literary work and in a legal document, and compares foreign translations in multiple languages through an exercise to strengthen her theory of evaluating the quality of translations through comparative analysis.

The contribution “Translation of Biology Articles in both English and Spanish” Mata (2020) made at the Universidad Internacional de las Américas is crucial in the development of this project due to the focus she takes on the detailed identification of each characteristic present in a source text. The above is reinforced with sources of information that confirm and clarify that based on the correct application of translation techniques, in addition to correctly using color codes and with their proper use in understanding the process in text analysis, the result it gives is a clear and precise translation into the target language, guaranteeing effectiveness in the communication of the information contained in the documents.

Furthermore, the research “Investigación, estrategia y pautas para la traducción de literatura marcada: El caso de Concherías” of Murillo (2012) made for the Universidad Nacional is taken as a national contribution in this research project in which she determines the crucial role of a translator when managing differences between contexts, and who, despite being an intermediate recipient, must have extensive knowledge of the subject to be performed in order to ensure appropriate perception and clear interpretation of the message so that it is not lost during its translation towards the audience. That said, this research was selected as support for the project to be carried out since it shows, based on its experience and previous research, multiple techniques used to be able to appropriately handle cultural references when translating the text and transmitting the same message appropriate to the culture of goals such as sayings, colloquial

ways of calling certain species or other aspects that represent a community but not necessarily the others as well.

Taking into account that this project is based on the translation of documents from English to Spanish and from Spanish to English in collaboration with the APAMI Animal Rescue Center, the research work “Translation and Analysis of some Documents from English into Spanish and from Spanish into English” of Piedra (2021) for the Universidad Internacional de las Américas was included in the investigation since her project analyzed the different procedures to be used in order to carry out an adequate translation of the documents of the Rescate Wildlife Rescue Center and UNICEF. Piedra’s contribution was taken into consideration for the project due to its similarity in the specialized field of translation with the APAMI Animal Rescue Center since it also gives an environmental and animal conservation focus to the project, which requires specific techniques to be able to transmit the message with the sensitivity of the topic and importance that the author wanted to convey in their original documents.

1.5 Scope

This project aims to significantly facilitate the delivery of input to the institution that can be used as a support and source of information and for an adequate training program for the staff of the APAMI animal rescue center, both for national staff and for foreign volunteers who regularly collaborate with the institution who can have access to the already translated version of the protocol called "Document of Recommendations and steps for the maintenance of the facilities in Monkey Park" in order to ensure that everyone receives the same detailed information but with the necessary adaptations to facilitate the understanding of the content for

the staff in general and thus ensure the adequate exercise of the responsibilities to be fulfilled by each department of the institution.

At the same time, as part of the documents to be translated from the Spanish language to English, the center is in search of an order for better control of the organization of the APAMI animal rescue center institution and improve communication both internally and externally with other institutions that may be interested in collaborating with the institution. The translation of the document "Administration and Supervisory Protocol" aims to facilitate accessible, realistic, and clear guidelines that allow the sharing of the information to be understandable with the other collaborators of the institution as well as with international volunteers and thus also allows promoting a constancy and transparency in the performance of the personnel in the administrative sector and confirm that the rules of APAMI animal rescue center and the law governs all action. This is intended to guide the institution towards improving the efficiency of administrative operations and will streamline communication with the partners of the animal rescue center and the zoo headquarters.

It is also important to emphasize that this investigation focuses on translation and pretends to provide an educational resource to the Costa Rican population and Spanish speakers around the world who are interested in the subject matter, passionate about being instructed with information about wildlife conservation in the country thanks to the appropriate translation of the book "Wildlife Encounters." The translation of the book by the author Mika Nurmikko delves into the search to strengthen the knowledge of the reader with content and data on the protection of species in the target language, lived experiences that any foreigner might be interested in before visiting the Costa Rican territory, and apart from being a source of entertainment for the

reader, also educates them with scientific names and their respective translation attached to the image of each species shared in the book.

Due to the lack of linguistic resources that allow adequate communication with foreign volunteers, this research focuses on providing documents translated from the source language to the target language in a detailed and clear manner for better orientation and integration of volunteers. This project aims to deliver data that is understandable to the reader. However, at the same time, it is faithful to the original text to reduce the linguistic blockage that the need for adapted protocols has caused in the organization. The aim is to carry out an adequate translation of operational manuals to promote a unifying work environment where staff can contribute to the center without any impediment or ambiguity that language or cultural gaps may cause.

Chapter II

Theoretical Framework

This section of the project presents a more in-depth analysis of the necessary elements of the texts for a correct representation and translation of it, taking into account as a first part the text styles such as the scale of formality, generality, and the emotional tone, in addition to recognizing the functions of the text around the informative, expressive and vocative elements. Furthermore, to conclude with the second chapter, the translation processes, punctuation changes, and the development of a translation glossary are differentiated.

2.1 Text Analysis

Before starting a translation, it is essential to analyze the text in depth to ensure an accurate translation into the target language. During this phase, the translator focuses on fully understanding the text or document to be translated. Based on the investigation of Seresová and Breveníková (2019), they explain in their article that in the first phase of the translation process, the translator must read and understand the source text, identifying the meaning of the words and their relationship within sentences, then in paragraphs and individual parts of the text, until reaching the evaluation of the entire text. It is also mentioned that, in this phase, the translator must relate his or her understanding of the text based on the real context to which it refers. This research is aligned with the study of words, not only to provide a translation that can be easily understood by the reader in the target language, but to demonstrate that either for a literary translation, as well as for a medical one or some other specialty, as in this case, a formal translation of protocols from an animal rescue organization, an in-depth analysis must be carried

out to be able to cover the linguistic context from the author's point of view, and thus assess the level of fidelity required and its due adaptations.

As Losenje (2022) mentioned, text analysis allows the translator to make informed decisions about the strategies, approaches, and theories to translate the content effectively into the target language. Gaps are also determined throughout this stage, and the most appropriate translation techniques are concluded. Additionally, the linguistic structures, cultural context, and nuances of the original text are carefully evaluated to ensure that the translation preserves the intent and tone of the original message. The previous investigations support the importance of textual analysis around a better understanding of the documents, making it clear that based on what is understood, a correct perception of the purpose of the text to express the author's original ideas is ensured.

2.1.1 Text Styles

According to Huang (2015, p.19), the style of a text is characterized by the choices of words, phrases, and linguistic features that a writer or speaker uses, thus differentiating the language of the text from a common expression. This stylistic consistency is maintained in all texts the author or speaker produces. Furthermore, in translation, Huang identifies three essential elements to determine style: the regularity of specific linguistic patterns, the frequency of certain linguistic elements, and a reference established as a standard for comparison. Based on the previous contribution, it can be determined that the types of texts in a translation help to give a more specific focus to the document based on the communicative demand, in addition to highlighting the importance of distinguishing the regularity of the linguistic pattern in the translation in the search to preserve the author's original style.

2.1.2 Stylistic Scales

This section of the project shows the stylistic scales and their characteristics that define them as an essential tool for the translator when identifying and translating according to the style of the text, depending on the scale of formality, generality, or difficulty, and the emotional tone of the text.

2.1.2.1 Scale of Formality

In his book, Newmark (1988) explains that formality-based styles can be subcategorized into eight levels: officialese, official, formal, neutral, informal, colloquial, slang, and taboo. The above focuses especially on the search to center or direct the text correctly to the target audience, ensuring its proper understanding, from covering a formal text to providing more correct and precise information to the source style, such as the translations used in legal documents, to cover a writing style such as the colloquial or the slang one that focuses more on informal communication with colloquial vocabulary or terms to address a specific community.

Recognizing the style in a text and its previously mentioned subcategories can allow control at the level of formality required for the document, whether it is intended to translate private information, legal matters, or any source of information that requires total seriousness in the subject, as in the case of this thesis that for the project in the protocols section requires a formal style when it comes to being translated. Newmark's categorization allows the translator to differentiate the complexities in linguistic texts. With its identification, the translator can precisely adapt the text to the target audience when translating.

2.1.2.2 Scale of Generality or Difficulty

Millan and Bartrina (2013) share from their theory the division of the degrees of generality or specificity in the linguistic field where they establish a broad focus between the simple and the technical texts, thus determining its difficulty, the terminology, and the adaptability of a translator. These elements are divided into three sections: technical and specific terms in an area of knowledge; general vocabulary, which is usually identified as being extensive and less specialized; and finally, the popular lexicon, which represents a more commonly used vocabulary. Based on what was determined above, this contribution is considered to adapt the structure of the text based on the specialization present in the source text and develop a translation strategy with greater terminological precision to benefit the target audience with an adaptation for your better understanding.

2.1.2.3 Scale of Emotional Tone

Larson (1984) shares in her book a theory that the emotional tone of a text is essential since it allows effective communication to emerge from a written text. A voice, a time, and a mood allow the reader to know what interpretation to give to the action described by the author. This same emotional tone must be successfully translated into the target words for translation. To do this, the translator must have prior knowledge and mastery of the topic and the context of the language in both the source and target languages. Although it is difficult to maintain control and a complete vocabulary supply in both languages, data collection tools are an essential part of greater control in terminology.

The information shared above was taken as a base since it demonstrates that a properly translated text can allow the audience to perceive the intention of the original message created by the author and how fundamental it is to maintain the expression and levels of intensity in a text. On the other hand, this theory shows a guide on the direction to go with the book "wildlife Encounters" to generate the desired impact on the audience as it appeals to the recipient's emotions with the experiences that the author Mika shared.

2.1.3 Text Function.

Sager (as cited by Puchala, 2011) shares that the types of text have evolved, fulfilling a specific communicative function within the translation process, verifying in their perspective that a text not only reflects the author's intention but is also structured and formulated in a way that it can optimally perform its communicative function within a given sociocultural context. It also determines that the translator must consider the function of the original text to be able to reproduce it adequately in the target language, adapting to the expectations of the receiving culture without losing sight of the communicative purpose of the source text. The manipulation of information can be easily altered and misinterpreted when translating, mostly due to the differences that can be found from one language to another. This contribution makes visible the aspects to take into consideration when recognizing and analyzing a text prior to its translation to define, as in this project, the author's intention, how he or she intends to show their work, and the tools that will be required to adapt the translation to the target text.

Based on the investigation, Christiane Nord (1995, p.2.) defines that a text itself does not contain an inherent function but that the author themselves uses certain functions in their favor to represent the message they want to give; even so, the receiver decides what information is useful

to them and what meaning to take from the text; and this must be taken into consideration in order to transmit the message correctly. With the above information, it is highlighted that even though a text is formulated to fulfill a specific function, the context and the audience can alter the perception of the text in a separate way than expected. The cultural background of the author and the recipient must be kept in mind, as visualized in this project for the Costa Rican population and the foreign volunteers.

2.1.3.1 Informative

As the name represents, informational texts inform and instruct the reader about the content of the text, which is usually based on events in society. Nord (1997, p.37) provides a real perspective of communication to inform the reader about reality, facts, or experiences intended to reveal nothing but knowledge to the audience. In this, she establishes in her research that one must be precise when translating an informative text to preserve its total content, guided by the correct use of the norms in the target language. In the study made by Chen (2020), he conveys that in order to maintain an informative text, the translator plays a very important role since they must seek to transmit the information with its terminological bases clearly and concisely, focusing more on the correct translation of the text itself rather than on the literary writing style of the own author. This contribution reflects that for aspects such as the translation of the "Administration and Supervisory" protocol as well as for the document "Recommendations for Animal Cage Cleaning," a careful selection of the vocabulary must be sought to avoid ambiguities in the text and to define the concepts and indications located in the texts exactly.

Valdeon (2009) also affirms that informative texts have a greater coexistence with the audience since they seek to influence the reader's thinking with the message provided by providing facts such as instructions to learn to solve a mathematical problem, information on

steps to follow to register for a course, including guides to provide the address of a specific location. The previous contributions were selected since it is clear the purpose that the author has of maintaining both languages in the same function of the text; this means that if the source text is presented in an informative text, the target text must also present the informative function, which is required for the translation of the APAMI Wildlife Rescue Center protocols in their adaptation of the documents for the assured understanding of the volunteers and other foreign workers of the institution regarding the information to be provided, all of this with the main purpose of inform the reader precisely what is required.

2.1.3.2 Expressive

According to the theory of Munday (2012, p.114), when translating an expressive text, the translator must prioritize the aesthetic and artistic form of the text in order to convey the message with the same precision used in the source text; for this, Munday suggests the translator use the method of "identification" which works by giving an approach to the work assuming the author's point of view. With the above, it is expected that the translator will be able to obtain a profound identification in the tone of the message and the intentions in each document of the source language in order to be able to represent them faithfully and including those qualities that represent the author's unique style and the effect that they intended to reflect to on the audience since the beginning.

When performing literary analysis, it can be easy to identify the type of text or the function that the author chose to convey the message to their readers, although it can become a challenge for a translator to align that original function with the translation of the text into the target language; that is why Munday's contribution was taken into account in the project, showing a detailed guide on how to evaluate the text based on assuming the author's point of

view, so that when using it in the translation of the book “Wildlife Encounters” it can be obtained the same unique style of the author when translating it into Spanish.

2.1.3.3 Vocative

According to Newmark's (1981, p.87) theory, in the written world, specifically in genres such as advertising, propaganda, and popular literature, they are elements that share the characteristic of having the intention of directing the reader to a certain thought, persuading the audience to think or act based on what the author is looking for, as in advertisements or instructions to complete a specific objective. With the above, Newmark establishes that, unlike other textual functions, the vocative does not lean towards an exact translation but has a greater range of flexibility to adapt to the desired reaction of the reader. This is equivalent between the source text and the target reader.

The translator should always look for accuracy when translating their documents. However, it is important to recognize the cultural differences that the translator may present both in the original text and the translation in the target language. That is why, by taking into account the previous contribution, it is determined that this function has its intention focused on the effect of the person who receives the message and that by taking this into account and making the appropriate cross-cultural adaptation, it favors a fluid and effective reading, an object desired to be achieved when translating the specialized texts on animal rescue and transmitting the author's knowledge.

2.1.4 Translation Methods

Castillo (1992) shares in his research that it is essential to analyze the text to be translated in detail to identify the best method to use. It is expected that at each moment, the choice will be made to use a communicative and semantic version, depending on factors that may alter the

message and the text's nature. Furthermore, the proximity of both languages and their cultural ties is considered a strategy. With the above, it is intended to emphasize that both methods' advantages and disadvantages are considered to justify the reason the translation method was used and provide its correct adaptation. Translation methods define the factors that may arise when translating a text and the perspective that should be assigned to it according to the contributions it provides. Next, the contribution of the translation methods will be defined in their classification by semantic and communicative translation, where the relationship intended to be visible with the document translation project can be reflected.

2.1.4.1 Semantic translation

The contribution that Hatim and Mason (1995) give is based on not limiting themselves only to a literal or formal translation but on focusing on the context of the message, on understanding and having the ability to transmit it to its equivalence in the target language. In their theory, priority is given to accomplishing communicative functionality and preserving contextual meaning. The research shows that the translator must acquire a deep understanding of the language and culture to reflect an exact meaning based on the semantic and syntactic structures of the target language.

As described by Rietveld and Hormelen (2019), when considering a text as a semantic translation, the closest and most faithful representation of the original text is sought, but with the use of the semantic structures of the target language. Due to the information above, semantic translation is considered the most flexible in translation since it is intended to adapt and shape the vocabulary and semantic structures of the target language to the original structure of the source language, approximating the meaning as closely as possible expected in the target language. Semantic translation's primary characteristics are clarity of details and accuracy when

transmitting information; Hatim and Mason elucidate this. They argue that linguistic signs can be made simple when translating documents such as protocols used for orderly arrangements in APAMI Animal Rescue Centre. The focus of this contribution is meant to make the protocols adaptable with accuracy and effectiveness while ensuring that the audience perceives the text naturally and easily.

2.1.4.2 Communicative translation

According to Lonsdale (1996), the approach of Newmark (1981) is that the purpose of communicative translation is to achieve the same impact on the audience with the target text as the original document. With the above, it can be defined that communicative translation focuses more on the perspective of the reader and the impact that the text may have on them. This is to ensure that the message is being transmitted and that the communication between the source text and the target text is effective. This type of translation allows the translator to consider altering the text with simplifications or reformulations of words or phrases to adhere to the desired message for the target audience. Therefore, communicative translation leans towards replicating communicative purpose and impact despite its need for much adaptation to the target language's context.

For Mohamed (2022), the translator has more freedom in omitting textual repetitions and making general editions for a better understanding of the audience since it focuses more on the social aspect of the message, thus having as its main objective the appropriate intention of the text but in its communicative environment. Mohamed shares that communicative translation aims to consider the text and the author, those who will receive the message, the translator, and the recipients of the already translated message. This function is responsible for appealing to the

audience's social context, more than just the grammatical structures themselves and the fidelity of the translation. The previous contributions were selected and included as part of the theoretical framework since it is intended to generate that impact on the audience of the target language of each document to translate for this project, where the true value of the text is reflected without removing its relevance, based mainly on the appropriate adaptation of the context in the language of the target text.

2.2 Translation Procedures.

Translations are used to transmit the original message in another target language. However, for this, it must be taken into consideration that the texts must be adapted to be able to transfer the message correctly due to cultural differences between the source and the target language, as well as its style and form, which is why this section of the theoretical framework shows the different processes that a translation includes, such as transposition, modulation, omission, amplification, explanation, literal translation, and punctuation changes.

2.2.1 Transposition

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) define transposition as part of the translation process, which involves replacing words without altering the message. This can occur in the translation from one language to another or be identified in the same language, such as when alternatives are sought to transmit the message in different ways. On this occasion, the translator can alter the selection of words to continue with the same style of formality or function of the text used if the source text is unaffected. This translation procedure is useful for the project since texts or documents such as the book "Wildlife Encounters," based on experiences told from a type of

writing and culturally different, require an adaptation in words. The above is justified since certain expressions require a replacement in their translation to be better understood by the target audience, but all this without altering the message.

In Widyadari's research (2021), this technique combines the translation results between the source and target languages since each has its own grammatical structure. Paraphrasing can make the edited text more accessible to the reader.

Based on the previous information, it can be identified that as a benefit for this project, transposition can determine an important role in which, although its use is not necessary and does not create a change in terminology, it has the function of adapt or replace words to improve the simplicity and naturalness of the text depending on the translator's needs.

2.2.2 Modulation

According to Almann's (2016) interpretation of the contribution of Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), the modulation technique in translation involves altering the focus of the message to be expressed from a unique perspective, thus avoiding stylistic repetitions. With the above, the modulation function transforms the original structure from passive to active, creating a more natural effect in translating the target text. With this approach, when used in the translation of project documents, the aim is to reach a point of naturalness in the target text for the target audience.

In the search for a natural translation that can be modified to adapt more faithfully to the target language, Vázquez and Darbelnet (2001) carry out research, cited by Saridaki (2021), in which they report that changing the meaning of a message through interpretation is what is known as modulation. The modulation method can be used in cases where the edited text is

grammatically correct but cannot be accepted in the target language. The change occurs when the sentence must necessarily follow the rules of the target language for its understanding. In some cases, an arbitrary modulation may fit the original meaning so well that it becomes mandatory. This technique ensures the translation is accurate, fluent, and natural for the target language reader. Their contribution directs the author to make the necessary adaptations to correctly transmit the desired message without losing the essence that the author intended to represent.

2.2.3 Omission

It is essential to recognize when the information analyzed presents a contribution or complements some objective to the rest of the text or document or is simply information that does not generate any change or a different approach in the general context of the document. This is why the book by Baker (1992) is taken into consideration since it clarifies that if an expression or element of the text is not significant in the context of the message or its structure and provides more information that is not relevant, it is in the hands of the translator. They can decide to omit the said element from the document. She also mentions that expressions that make paraphrasing difficult in translating the target text can also be omitted.

Sharma (2015), as a complement to the previous approach, states that omission implies eliminating words, especially when they do not have a cultural equivalent in the language. The translator eliminates words that do not fit the target text or may create uncertainty or difficulty for the recipient. However, in conventional translations, translators often ignore such omissions because they fear that they may have negative consequences for communication, somehow altering the reception of the information by the target audience or hindering the effectiveness of the message in the target language.

The previous contributions show with determination the approaches in the search for the representation of clarity in the translated text. These investigations warn about the overload of unnecessary content and the possibility of expressions being omitted, and this as well can also collaborate with the identification of expressions within the documents to be translated in the project that may hinder the audience's understanding of the translation into the target text.

2.2.4 Amplification

Ayora (1977) refers to amplification as adding words in the target text that the original text did not contain, providing a more analytical approach to the message. However, like an omission, this is not intended to compromise the original message with its changes but is used to express the same idea in a balanced way and preserve the content while adding context for greater fluidity and understanding of the message, maintaining coherence in the translation of the target text. Ayora also mentions which works as a tool to increase the number of monemes moderately. On the other hand, Alrumayh (2021) details in his research that the amplification method is divided into several elements that characterize it: planned explanations, necessary additions, clarifying ambiguities, answering vocabulary questions, and adding categories that include conjunctions. This type of complementation ensures that the translated text is as clear and understandable as the original, by the cultural and linguistic needs of the recipient. Both Ayora's and Alrumayh's research aims to provide an enriching contribution to the project of translating the protocols of the animal rescue center and were taken into account since their techniques demonstrate clear guidelines on the editions in the translated texts and, in the same way, manages to preserve the clarity of the message, without ambiguities and guiding the

translator towards an effective translation of texts that is easily understandable for the target audience.

2.2.5 Explicitation

Regarding explanation, Pym (2009, p.80) shares in his theory that this function can manifest itself in greater redundancy in the translated texts due to the linguistic differences between the source language and the target language. In addition, when translating the information of the required text, it is usually reflected more extensively and carefully. The above arises with the project's purpose of not assuming or taking for granted the target audience's knowledge about the information to be translated, overcoming the cultural differences they may face when receiving implicit information.

On the other hand, in her research, Murtisari (2016) explains that translating implicit elements into explicit information in the translated version of the target text defines this process as explicitation. This phenomenon is so common in translations that much research has been done on it. For this very reason, researchers have different opinions about the reasons for this versatile writing trend, which reflects the scope and diversity of the translation process in different languages. Evaluating this approach as an element available for text translation can expand the range of understanding of the target audience by including more context as a translation strategy.

2.2.6 Literal Translation

In their theory of literal translation, Biguenet and Schulte (1989) maintain that literal translation fails to convey the deep intentions of the author in the original text since these are

implicit. This function is important as it allows the translator to focus on each word in the text individually, without the need to delve into the context that accompanies it, nor explore the cultural past, since it is limited to what is visible, to the message in its most basic form. Likewise, the direct and faithful translation of word by word ensures an appropriate translation in technical or scientific documents, as in the case of the protocols of this project, being necessary for its literal translation of the care, procedures, and scientific descriptions of the resident species of the rescue center.

On the other hand, Boase-Beier (2011) shares in the book a perspective on linguistic translation, which demonstrates that the knowledge of many readers and even translators or their beliefs go hand in hand with the idea that every translation must show transparency of the original language towards the target language. This theory is not entirely correct as it only represents the literal translation since it does not lean towards the emotion or impact of the reader, more than just accurately reporting the message without the need for deep elements that can guide the reader to another perspective. This theory was considered since it refutes an ideology of translation and demonstrates the capabilities of literal translation to use its function appropriately for documents that require them and do not need ambiguities in the text that could be clarified for the reader. This theory enriches the project as an example when following instructions for a literal translation of the APAMI Animal Rescue Center protocols, which seeks a direct translation for the target reader.

In the search for a good translation result, Riecher (2019) mentions that literal translation is a common technique among translation students who tend to translate phrases or sentences word by word. This method can effectively transfer the message from the original text to the target text directly and efficiently. However, it can also lead to interpretations that do not capture the full

meaning of the source text and are limited to a deeper interpretation. This shows that the original content must be understood because ordinary translation does not always consider the experience and culture necessary for a deep translation, faithful to the spirit of the text from which it comes.

2.2.7 Punctuation changes

In line with the contribution of Nida (1974, p.29), it is explained how the translator must be cautious regarding changes in punctuation, while punctuation changes must maintain a justification of use and should not necessarily be used to correct the structure of a message completely. For this reason, changes in punctuation should reinforce an existing message, avoiding translation errors and not redefining the meaning of a message. With this theory, it can be justified that caution in using punctuation marks is essential to avoid creating false interpretations in the target language and that the reader should not put extra effort into understanding the message.

Punctuation changes are essential to writing as they provide easy reading by guiding the reader to the correct or expected meaning. Likewise, Kirkman's (2006) research, cited by Mogahed (2012), mentions that punctuation marks fulfill a double function, which is grammatical and rhetorical. In grammatical studies, they show the boundaries between various parts of speech and how these parts relate to each other. Rhetorical works express the emphasis or tone the author wants to give to a word or group of words. In translation, the translator does not need to copy the original written characters exactly but must respect the rules and structure of the target text since different characters differ from one language to another.

The above approaches give a clear example of techniques, as language rules and structures can differ regarding punctuation. Punctuation is a key factor in translating technical

texts such as the APAMI center protocols, which are intended to guide the reader through the necessary procedures to ensure that punctuation changes are consistent without affecting the original meaning.

2.3 Glossaries

Like a regular glossary, a translation glossary groups words or terms with their respective definitions, but the latter includes definitions between the source and target languages, allowing the translator to translate a text efficiently. This section analyzes the glossary's relevance for the translator and the translation process. Finally, it details how to create a glossary.

Based on Leyva's contribution (2019), the research emphasizes that using glossaries can meaningfully change translation performance, quality, and effectiveness in the target language without creating any such alteration. The range that reconstructs the original message. This brings translators closer so they can ensure better accuracy in their translations.

The previous contributions demonstrate the importance and necessary participation of glossaries in a translation that seeks the accuracy of terminology throughout the translation of texts to the target language and provides an organization and simplification tool for vocabulary search.

2.3.1 Relevance for the translator

As mentioned in the book by Lingo Systems (2002), a glossary contains detailed grammatical definitions of words in the source language, which describe specific or technical terms related to a particular product and benefits the translator since they use this dictionary to make sure they translator choose the correct meaning for each word as glossaries help you

understand the industry or product-specific terms used in writing. Different translators may interpret the same words and sentences separately depending on their culture or understanding of the language. This inconsistency may conflict with the desire to be consistent and clear about certain terms, such as a technical definition or a particular aspect of your brand. You can experience delays, missed deadlines, confusion, and even poorly organized work without a way to ensure the consistency of all your data. This book guides other translators towards the proper manipulation and benefits that the glossary can provide to a translator to ensure a correct selection of appropriate vocabulary for the documents to be translated.

2.3.2 Relevance for the translation process

In her contribution, Cabré (1992, p.11) demonstrates that the creation of glossaries for the translation process facilitates communication since, thanks to this and regardless of the type of translation, it allows it to be carried out appropriately from one language to another, speeding up the analysis process. and translating the text effectively into the target language and providing effective linguistic communication.

Based on Lionbridge (2021), terminology is important in the translation process because it conveys a clear and coherent meaning, avoids misinterpretations of technical or specialized terms, and improves the quality and coherence of translations. The above confirms that a structured and well-managed glossary is essential for the translator to find the necessary definitions quickly, provide fast and accurate translations, reduce the risk of errors and misunderstandings, and thus speed up the translation process.

2.3.3 How to create a glossary

According to a study by Gapper (2008), creating a glossary involves defining its purpose and structure and making decisions about its overall structure. This may include dividing the glossary into sections such as Spanish-English/English-Spanish or specific topics. The first step is to determine the nature of the words: who they are intended for and what they will primarily be used for. The content is then identified, including words, expressions, suffixes, proper nouns, abbreviations, acronyms and acronyms, and words belonging to a particular topic or field. Finally, detailed information about each word is added, such as its grammatical category, meaning, and equivalent in the source and target languages. The previous contribution was taken into consideration and is used as support so that the translator of this project can create necessary tools with the terminology according to the document to guarantee real linguistic communication that can be used in translations and that its quality is maintained throughout the document, as well as seeking to facilitate finding the terminology efficiently.

Chapter III

Methodological Framework

This project section defines the methods used to collect qualifying data for appropriate analysis. The elements to be assessed are the research approach, the research design, the sources of information used in the project, the categories of analysis, the instruments that facilitated the data collection from the documents, and finally, a detailed explanation of the data analysis process of the documents and their collection.

3.1 Research Approach

The research method works as a reinforcing instrument, allowing greater understanding and transformation of the elements. This tool's use and appropriate recognition become essential since it will enable the author to give a critical perspective of the information to be used. With an appropriate investigation, whoever carries it out supplies information and knowledge that may be useful for reinforcing and justifying the consequences obtained in other investigations.

According to Creswell (2009), qualitative research is defined as a resource that promotes the exploration of social or human phenomena in society. This approach requires asking questions, creating procedures, and using tools to collect and analyze data from an area in its most specific form until it covers general cases and references; this is to be able to attribute an appropriate interpretation of the results. This exploration gives value to the search for individual perspectives, how they are interpreted, and how their relevance may vary in the environment.

Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2013) complement the definition of a qualitative investigation, adding that it allows revealing a follow-up in the order in which the events were carried out and allowing a broad visualization of why that line of events was followed,

facilitating proximity to conclusions based on that data. Qualitative research focuses on the process and reasons for events. This type of research and its structure can even reach results that were not previously contemplated but can still be difficult to refute due to its deep and prior investigation.

Hoy (2016) describes quantitative research based on the contribution of Proctor and Capaldi (2006) as a data investigation that compiles experiments that are responsible for delving into the quantified measures of the results using statistics. Quantitative research is neutral and seeks a more controlled data analysis with the use of numerical studies as a tool to collect data and obtain findings objectively. On the other hand, Scharrer and Ramasubramanian (2021) defined in their research that the use of tools for data acquisition, together with the prior knowledge acquired based on the research, is what defines quantitative research. In addition, it mentions that there are elements that are part of this type of research, which are deductive reasoning, which seeks to anticipate or predict the results to be studied, to include the principle from a more general perspective, until reaching assess more detailed data to test that principle. Another element is numerical data and categorization, which are used to test hypotheses or emphasize the relationship between variables. The generalization of findings, as another element of quantitative research, beyond providing evidence about some event, involves observation and works as a reliable element that allows comparison and making deductions from a small group that can match the characteristics of the rest of the target population.

The characteristics that stand out between both research methods can easily be differentiated. In contrast, qualitative research focuses on the thinking of the target audience and depends on their perspective to be evaluated. This differs from the quantitative method, which uses numerical tools that quantify the subject, such as interviews or questionnaires for data

collection. This is why, due to their independent contribution, it is essential in this project, and the approach selected to be applied was the qualitative method to provide a more detailed and complete analysis of the documents.

3.2 Research Design

The type of research design is crucial for its proper investigation, and according to Hendrick (1993, p.38), it guarantees a correct relationship in the collection of data and its respective analysis for a successful result. Selecting the research design provides an order to meet the objectives. In addition, it has a major influence on the credibility and usefulness of the research project's findings. This design selection serves as a guide or a plan to ensure that the procedure and the results are managed rationally and justify their usefulness level. Hendrick (1993) also adds that descriptive research does not seek to modify or alter its elements but aims to describe what is visible, maintaining clarity in the phenomenon to be observed without modifying or denaturing it.

Descriptive research is a straightforward way of describing without transforming. It focuses on the qualitative element and the concept rather than delving into a reason for being. As Mitchell and Jolley (2009) developed in their book, this function is necessary to detail the point of view of the target audience with precise measurements. To interpret the relationship between variables, you must have a sufficient sample with which the study can be represented, use measurement tools, and collect data that show the association between them. The descriptive method was selected as a tool for the research since the project's purpose is to translate texts from the institution APAMI Wildlife Animal Rescue Center. This function adapts to the analysis of the original and target text to evaluate the effect of translation methods.

3.3 Information Sources

When doing an investigation, apart from having a topic and background content, it must be identified which sources to use to support the work. And what is an information source? It covers documents that provide information that increases the value or supports the content for which it was considered. According to Singh (2013), there are three sources of research: primary, secondary, and tertiary. In the primary source, there are documents such as original texts of an author, thesis, memoirs, essays, and all types of documents that are published merely as original information, which has not been adapted or taken from another source or even interpreted; they usually include personal points of view. Singh mentions that the primary source is particularly useful since you can find innovative theories or advances related to the target research area. Likewise, primary sources function as sources of supporting information for other research.

On the other hand, secondary sources exist and function thanks to the existence of primary sources, which are the ones that interpret and share information from a source in their documents (primary source). They can be in documents of information such as articles, books, or bibliographies since they contain information that guides the reader to another source of information, which is in a primary source. However, unlike primary sources, it can analyze, demonstrate other sources, or use them as support to add value or credibility to the primary source of information.

Finally, Singh details the existence of a tertiary source, Which brings together both primary and secondary sources. These sources of information can be directories, bibliographies like the one in this project that includes sources, and research based on those sources that describe or summarize them. With is, and based on the information collected, this element can

provide a critical version and appropriately add value to the sources used. For this project, three sources of information were selected as support: primary, secondary, and tertiary; this is because the project is based on the translation of documents from English to Spanish and from Spanish to English, requiring dissimilar sources of information for suitable analysis, translation, and communication of documents.

3.4 Analysis Categories

This section of the present work focuses on a qualitative method, which carries out exhaustive information analyses. The main categories of analysis are then presented and analyzed for proper understanding.

3.4.1 Translation

The field of translation is extensive, and it seeks the transfer of meaning in the target language. For this, some theories and characteristics shape its structure, such as the methods and procedures that allow the text to be altered depending on the type of text and its context. Bassnett explores and shares his perception of translation as the future of a text, where it can be considered as a new "original" version where access is provided to multiple sources of information, breaking the cultural and temporal gap of the language. Bassnett also makes it clear that a translation is not only transferring the meaning of vocabulary word by word from the source language to the target language but that it carries its semantic content system where its complexity is highlighted. Likewise, the translation in this project had the purpose of adapting for the audience's understanding of the target language, seeking to maintain its meaning and promote naturalness in its reading.

3.4.2 Translation procedure

Pinchuck (1977) shares in his book that translation procedures encompass techniques that facilitate the transfer of definitions to the target language. Each element has its specific characteristic in which elements can be added in the target text for better understanding of the reader that was not necessary in the source language, or elements that were necessary for its understanding in the source language but were removed, which in the target language does not cause any alteration. Translation procedures also consider the linguistic patterns of both languages and cultures to maintain natural reading and facilitate understanding. As used in this project, the procedures can be Transposition, Modulation, Omission, Amplification, Explanation, Literal Translation, and Punctuation Changes.

3.4.3 Translation Methods

When selecting translation methods, the intention reflected by the author in the text and his writing style must be taken into consideration. Newmark (1988) mentions that the selection of the method depends on whether the documents allow for a literal or free translation. This project specifically focused on semantic and communicative translation methods since they were the translation methods used, where semantic translation does not represent a faithful translation of the original text, but rather focuses on the context of the message, seeking a functional and equivalent translation in the target language. On the other hand, communicative translation leans more towards the informative scope of the text.

3.4.4 Glossary

The glossary is a terminology search tool that the translator uses to speed up the work and promote correct and consistent use of vocabulary throughout the entire translation. Both an

individual translator and a company benefit from specializing in their glossary based on the research area of the document. The glossary comprises the last element in the analysis of the project categories, and it represents an important part of the translation process since it facilitates the translator in the appropriate use of specialized terminology that may be found confusing in the first instance.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Data collection is required for your next information analysis, depending on the type of research, different tools can be used for collection. For this project, a text analysis chart, color coding, and a glossary were used. These tools extracted data to avoid or reduce errors in the translation process and support the project.

3.5.1 Text Analysis Chart

Nord (1991) mentions that text analysis is not new for translators since many researchers of translation theory confirm the importance of analyzing the text to be translated to fully understand the context, structure, and intention of the author in the language of the fountain. This tool makes it easier to understand the translation and to visualize the source text's content. The first tool used for this section was the text analysis chart, which can be observed as a comparison of elements between languages, to identify texts and analyze the tools or processes used, in the case of this project, Spanish and English. In this chart, apart from the division of the English and Spanish language, elements such as text style, text function, the scale of formality, scale of generality or difficulty, and the scale of emotional tone are included.

Below there is an example of the text analysis chart prepared for the project on the translation of texts from English and Spanish.

Table 1

Text Analysis	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3
	From Spanish to English	From Spanish to English	From English to Spanish
Text style			
Text Function			
Scale of Formality			
Scale of Generality or Difficulty			
Scale of Emotional Tone			

Table 1 illustrates the tool for text analysis and its categorization. Source: Researcher's creation.

3.5.2 Color Coding

The second instrument used to allow organization in the analysis of the text is color coding. This tool relied on fifteen paragraphs per translation, for a total of thirty paragraphs, plus their translated equivalents; In them, the diverse types of translation processes were identified using a color assigned by procedure.

Table 2

Transposition
Modulation
Omission
Amplification
Explicitation
Literal Translation

Table 2 Color-coding of translation procedures. Source: Researcher's creation.

3.5.3 Glossaries

As a last tool, a glossary of terminology was created. A glossary's creation ensures an appropriate selection of words or expressions usually presented throughout the document to be translated, to ensure that the translator can provide an adequate understanding of the content to the reader. The glossary was made up of four division categories which present the vocabulary of the source language, which is organized alphabetically, its grammatical category, the target language, and its definition.

Table 3

Source Language	Grammatical Category	Target Language	Definition

Figure 3 illustrates the glossary used for the document from English into Spanish. Source: Researcher's creation

Table 4

Source Language	Grammatical Category	Target Language	Definition

Figure 4 illustrates the glossary used for the document from Spanish into English. Source: Researcher's creation.

3.6 Collection data process and data analysis

As mentioned above, the project comprises three data collection tools based on text analysis, color coding, and the glossary. To make use of them, the translator should start with a general reading of the documents to understand the content and context, which in this project is confirmed by the protocols of APAMI in the Spanish language and the book "Wildlife Encounters" in its original English version. Using the first text analysis tool, fifteen paragraphs in Spanish and fifteen paragraphs in English are selected in their original form and their

equivalent translated into the target language. To carry out the text analysis, categorization table 1 is used, differentiating, and categorizing elements belonging to a set depending on the text style, its function, whether it has a stylistic scale of formality, generality or difficulty, or emotional tone.

As a result, the color-coding process begins, which, based on its use, guarantees a more accurate result for the objective. The thirty paragraphs in total are used and structured based on an original paragraph and followed by its translation. In this section and based on Table 2 previously created, colors are used to associate them with the different translation processes such as transposition, modulation, omission, amplification, explicitation, literal translation, and punctuation changes. A translator must be aware that it is not possible to know all the existing areas, and that is why, in the last stage, the translator makes use of the glossary tool, where, with the use of the previous tools, he reinforces and is considered for the creation of the glossary. The translator creates two glossaries of terminology included in the documents for a better understanding of the target audience.

Chapter IV

Translated Texts

4.1.1 Translation from Spanish into English

Introduction:

This document is of utmost importance as it establishes the protocol for admission to the facilities, the protocol for the daily cleaning of the facilities, the Regulations of the Monkey Park Foundation in the area of animals, the Daily route, and the tasks to be carried out associated with the person in charge of the animals (Dietitian and Cleaning).

It is intended to clarify each function concerning resident and rehabilitated animals to explain how the official should treat the animals under the regulations and the ethics of the Law of Conservation of Wildlife on wildlife management, which respects the well-being of the individual, its wild condition and non-humanization, at the same time, this document explains the changes and the reasons why tasks and guidelines to be carried out by the staff in the Zoo and Rescue Center of the Monkey Park Foundation are modified, under consideration of the good management of the fauna in captivity.

Because many animals get into our facilities, cannot be released, and are in conditions that do not allow them to survive in their natural habitat, the Monkey Park Foundation is divided into two major management sites: a Rescue center and a Zoo.

The Zoo area is primarily dedicated to environmental education. Its main objective is to create awareness about the coexistence between humans and Wildlife, achieve respect for Wildlife, and, therefore, ensure that the animal does not reach the condition of living in captivity.

This educational role necessitates public visits, always with the utmost respect for Wildlife's animal welfare, needs, and natural behaviors in captivity.

The Rescue Center plays a crucial role in the care and rehabilitation of wild animals. Its main objective is to care for and return to their natural habitat all those injured, confiscated, or rescued wild animals, which after a process with the professionals in charge (Veterinarian, Regent Biologist, Rescue Center supervisor of the animal area), have the necessary health and behavioral conditions for release. Therefore, it remains closed to the public, since animals that are release candidates cannot be in contact with humans.

According to the Law of Conservation of Wildlife No. 7317, its decrees and regulations, direct contact or handling of animals on display are prohibited for tourists, volunteers, and the staff (with some exceptions such as veterinary treatments or emergencies, with the professional in charge), this regulation was brought because of the importance of avoiding accidents or eventualities that can affect the physical integrity of a person, on the other hand, it intends to minimize the risk of disease transmission between people and animals.

Another important reason direct interaction with these animals is prohibited is the respect for the physical and emotional integrity of the species in captivity. The main objectives of this Law are the well-being, natural behavior, and comfort with their adaptation and environment, which has created many rules and regulations.

This document complies with the Law of Conservation of Wildlife No. 7317, allowing the staff in charge, in this case, the person in charge of the animals (Dietician and cleaning), to follow the necessary guidelines for good management of the zoo area and the Rescue Center of the Monkey Park Foundation.

All the protocols, tasks, and regulations from this document can be modified depending on changing laws and if the entities in charge stipulate it, as well as the founder and director of Monkey Park Foundation, Vanessa Jarrin Mora.

Functions Administration and Supervisor of the animal area at the Rescue Center and Zoo area of the Monkey Park Foundation

Below, the work of the person in charge of the administration and supervision of the area of the Rescue Center and Zoo of the Monkey Park Foundation is detailed, as is the reason why he is authorized to restrain animals in case of emergency and enter the buildings, always according to the rules and regulations.

Work at the Monkey Park Zoo

1. Diets are prepared for each individual in the Zoo according to the taxonomy and special requirements for each species. The regent biologist Ismael Carranza and the veterinary advisor Clara Wiederkehr studied and reviewed these. In turn, the supervisor of the animal area knows life in natural habitats, behaviors, and requirements for each species.
2. The person in charge of the Animal Manager and the Maintenance Manager assigns the tasks to be carried out daily.
3. Supervise the dietician and the daily food logs, communicate with the dietician, and follow up on compliance with the correct diets, weights, quantities, and products. With this information, it is mandatory to create diets every week.
4. Responsible for each record found in the inventory of the Monkey Park Zoo.

5. Work was carried out with the Regent Biologist, who recommended improvements to everyone's enclosures and diets.
6. Work carried out with the Regent Biologist, providing all up-to-date documents on the resident individuals, both those that belong to the Zoo's inventory and any other individual who enters and whose status is resident (both those admitted by the MINAE and those accepted by private individuals).
7. Conducting behavioral studies (ethograms) to apply environmental enrichment based on the results can identify, correct, or avoid abnormal behaviors, anticipated behaviors, or Stereotypes.
8. The design of the setting and the environmental enrichment programs are based on anticipated recommendations from the regent biologist, knowledge of ethology, and guidelines from MINAE and SINAC.
9. Work was carried out with the person in charge of maintaining the enclosures so that everything related to the environment and environmental enrichment could be carried out, built, and improved, always considering that these are as similar to what the animals can find in their natural habitat.
10. Supervise the person in charge of cleaning the enclosures, ensuring that all enclosures are in optimal condition, always clean, with water, and all padlocks closed.
11. Restrain animals for transfer enclosure, emergencies, or any other situation that requires contact with the animal, always with the safety implements and protocols to avoid any accident or stress in the animal. (The supervisor can perform these procedures due to the knowledge of wildlife behavior management, body language in the different species,

restraint of animals, and guidelines to follow to ensure their safety and that of the animals).

12. Work was carried out with the veterinary advisor to perform quarterly reports, providing up-to-date information.
13. In charge of staff training, which has to do with Wildlife, environmental education, behavioral management of Wildlife, or any other related topic with the individuals present in the Zoo or any other topic of interest based on animal welfare.
14. Ensure that the rules are respected and that the protocols for entering the enclosures are complied with for people who have the authorization to do so, always under the provisions of the Law.
15. In charge of legal and governmental documents necessary for the foundation's proper functioning, including renewals of Veterinary consultancies, SENASA permits, and any other type of document considered important in the area of animals of the Monkey Park Foundation.

Work in the Rescue Center

Because of the years of pandemic, many of the infrastructures of our rehabilitation area suffered damage. Therefore, they had to be closed for their gradual improvement while waiting for the economic situation to allow us to do so.

This forces us to receive only endangered species, neonates, and species that recover faster or can rehabilitate quickly (except certain mammals that require more complicated care or are highly social species, such as monkeys).

1. Responsible for each animal's entry and resident animal files, whether admitted to the Rescue Center by the MINAE or by individuals.
2. Responsible for the consecutive records of each individual that enters the Rescue Center.
3. Register records of species' entry, release, or death in the Rescue Center provided by the MINAE official for seizures, rescue, or transfers.
4. The person in charge of the protocol for the private individuals' reception of animals.
5. Responsible for the documents filled out by the individuals when entering an animal at the Rescue Center (personal information and confidentiality agreement).
6. When the MINAE officials enter the animal at the Rescue Center, animals are received, restrained, and inspected.
7. In charge of animals in rehabilitation, previously seen by the veterinarian, application of medications, care of animals in recovery, and cleaning of the area where the animal is.
(Karol Segura can assist the animals since she possesses the basic knowledge to perform these tasks.)
8. Responsible for feeding the neonates and caring for them, the person in charge of the animals, together with the veterinarian and the volunteers who are experts in neonates, are the only officials that can maintain a manipulation with the neonates, always using the implements so the animal will not have any imprint or adaptation to the human. (Karol Segura can assist the animals since she possesses the basic knowledge to perform these tasks).
9. Work with the Regent Biologist to prepare the quarterly reports, providing all the up-to-date information and following all the recommendations that could be provided.

10. I am in charge of releasing and dying animals in the Rescue Center, together with MINAE.
11. I am in charge of the Regent Biologist and the Veterinary Advisor's logs, working in conjunction so that these are always filled out at the time of the visit and that no one else can manipulate them within the facilities.

**The animal supervisor is authorized to enter the enclosures or handle an individual only when required, always respecting the protocols and guidelines. The supervisor possesses the necessary knowledge and experience to perform each activity mentioned above in the Zoo and Rescue Center.

Protocol for entering the enclosures at the Monkey Park Zoo

The main objective of this document is to comply with the regulations stipulated by the Law of Conservation of Wildlife; in turn, it details the guidelines and rules to follow by anyone who works in the area of resident animals at the Monkey Park Foundation.

Any infraction or noncompliance with the protocol will be considered a serious offense for the Monkey Park Foundation and the authorities in charge (MINAE and SINAC) of the proper management and operation of the institutions that watch over Wildlife in Costa Rica.

1. The respective keys of the padlock of each enclosure can only be manipulated by the Director of the Foundation, Vanessa Jarrin, the supervisor of the animal area, Karol Segura, the person in charge of the animals, Joanna Yedro, and the person in charge of maintenance, Cristian Núñez. Each of them is responsible for the proper and exclusive use of these.

2. To enter the enclosures, the first step is to place each animal in the corresponding space and close the gate.
3. With the gate closed and the animal in the feeding enclosure, the person authorized to enter must ensure that the gate is completely closed, open the padlock, and place it in its respective place.
4. When entering the enclosure, one must always enter from the front, considering what is inside. Immediately after entering, the door must be closed.
5. At the enclosures' entrance and outside, it must remain silent. It is not allowed to shout, talk, or make any noise that could disturb the animal in the enclosure.
6. The people in charge of food, cleaning, and maintenance must enter at specific times; the staff cannot enter the enclosures in the presence of visitors or tourists.
7. The person who cleans the enclosures must perform the assigned tasks, pick up the dirty utensils, and leave the enclosure.
8. All the implements used by the person in charge of cleaning must be returned to their place (back, not visible part of the enclosure, where the area to be placed is located for brakes, brooms, shovels, and other objects necessary for cleaning).
9. All food scraps or organic animal waste must be deposited at the back of the enclosure, where a hole is approximately one meter deep.
10. The person in charge of the setting and enrichment must always install the implements with closed enclosures and the animals in their respective spaces with closed gates. It is forbidden to carry out these actions or work with the animal inside the enclosure.
11. The person in charge of the maintenance of the enclosures must pay attention to each of them, ensure that the infrastructure is in good condition, that there are no gaps or related

problems that could put the physical integrity of the animal at risk, or to be the reason for possible escape.

12. When leaving an enclosure, one must always do so from the front, close the door, put the padlock on, and ensure it is properly closed.

13. After the enclosures are cleaned, the person in charge of distributing the diets must begin distributing the corresponding diets and placing the water.

14. The person responsible for distributing the diets must consider what is in the enclosure. Any anomaly that is observed must be reported to the supervisor of the animal area.

15. Shoes and hands must be washed after performing the tasks in each enclosure. To avoid cross-contamination, no other tasks should be performed in the other enclosures without disinfecting.

16. Both the person in charge of the animals and the person in charge of the maintenance must always ensure that when finishing the tasks and closing the enclosure with its respective padlock, the gates are for the individual to rejoin the enclosure. It should always be verified that the gate is open because if the animal is enclosed, it cannot feed itself or move around its enclosure.

**The protocol for entering the enclosures is mandatory and the responsibility of the people who work with animals at the Monkey Park Zoo. Comply with all the stipulated guidelines. Not abiding by any of the rules is considered a serious offense.

Rules for the entry of the enclosures at the Monkey Park Zoo

The main objective of this document is to comply with the regulations stipulated by the Law of Conservation of Wildlife; in turn, it details the guidelines and rules to follow by anyone who works in the area of resident animals at the Monkey Park Foundation.

Any infraction or noncompliance with the protocol will be considered a serious offense for the Monkey Park Foundation and the authorities in charge (MINAE and SINAC) of the proper management and operation of the institutions that watch over Wildlife in Costa Rica.

1. Entry to the enclosures is only allowed to carry out the corresponding tasks; it is completely forbidden to enter outside working hours.
2. The keys to the locks of each enclosure are the responsibility of the people in charge of feeding, cleaning, maintenance, and animal supervision. The loss of these is considered a serious offense. No person who is not authorized can use them.
3. At the end of all corresponding tasks, the enclosures' keys must be left at the reception.
4. The padlocks of the enclosures must always be closed when the corresponding tasks are completed during the day. Failure to have an enclosure's corresponding padlock is considered a serious offense.
5. The gates must always be closed when entering the enclosures; it is forbidden to carry out any task if they have not been closed.
6. The gates must always be opened by the time the corresponding tasks for the day are finished. Verifying that all animals have access to the entire enclosure is very important.
7. The stipulated steps of the protocol must be complied with for the entrance to the enclosure.
8. It is forbidden to take photographs or videos of the animals being handled when entering the enclosures or during any activity related to the Monkey Park Zoo's resident animals.

9. Cell phones are forbidden when carrying out the corresponding tasks inside and outside the enclosures.

10. It is forbidden to handle the animals, feed them outside the stipulated diets, or interact directly with the individuals in the Monkey Park Zoo.

11. The only person authorized to restrain the animals is the supervisor of the animal area. All types of enclosure transfers and receptions of confiscated, rescued, or transferred animals by the MINAE or private individuals that require inspections must be carried out only by the supervisor of the animal area (animals previously checked by the veterinarian or that do not need it).

12. If the supervisor requires assistance restraining an animal, the person in charge of maintenance is authorized to carry out the restraint, as he has many years of experience.

13. The veterinarian is the only person who can decide the state of health and treatments the animals require, so they can also manipulate them. The veterinarian is the only professional who can carry out any veterinary process.

14. When restraining animals, transfers of enclosure or any direct contact with the animal must always be done with the appropriate equipment (restraint gloves, suits, nets, Kennels, etc.) Failure to do so is considered a serious offense due to the danger involved in handling animals without the proper equipment, both for the physical integrity of the person and the animals; in turn, the capture or restraint can generate a high-stress level in the individual.

15. Any transfer of animals, change of enclosure, veterinary processes, or others must be carried out at specific times. No action that aims at contact with the individual can be carried out in front of visitors or tourists.

16. The people in charge of the food, cleaning, and maintenance must enter at specific times. The staff in charge cannot enter the enclosures in the presence of visitors or tourists.

17. The staff in charge should not use perfumes, colognes, creams, or any fragrance with strong aromas. They must always wear the t-shirt that identifies them as collaborating staff of the Monkey Park Foundation.

18. The processes, treatments, documents, and other aspects related to resident animals carried out in the area of the Monkey Park Zoo must always be kept confidential; all officials must respect the confidentiality of the Monkey Park Foundation.

19. The consumption of food and beverages in the Zoo area is prohibited.

20. The consumption of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, or narcotic substances is not allowed in the Monkey Park Foundation; failure to comply with this is considered grounds for termination of the work of the person who violates it.

**The protocol for entering the enclosures is mandatory and the responsibility of the people who work with animals at the Monkey Park Zoo. Comply with all the stipulated guidelines. Not abiding by any of the rules is considered a serious offense.

Monkey Park Rehabilitation and Rescue Center Area Regulations

Because of the years of pandemic, many of the infrastructures of our rehabilitation area suffered damage. Therefore, they had to be closed for their gradual improvement while waiting for the economic situation to allow us to do so.

This forces us to only receive endangered species, neonates, and species that recover faster or can be rehabilitated quickly (with the exception of certain mammals that require more complicated care or are highly social, such as monkeys).

The main objective of this document is to comply with the regulations stipulated by the Law of Conservation Law on Wildlife. In turn, it details the guidelines and rules to follow by anyone who works with resident animals at the Monkey Park Foundation.

Any infraction or noncompliance with the protocol will be considered a serious offense for the Monkey Park Foundation and the authorities in charge (MINAE and SINAC) of the proper management and operation of the institutions that watch over Wildlife in Costa Rica.

1. Admission to the rehabilitation area is only for the people in charge; no other official or private person can access it. Unauthorized entry into the rehabilitation area is considered a serious offense.
2. Neonatal animals must be treated by the professional in charge and their caregiver. There must be minimal contact with the animal, and the necessary implements must always be used so that it does not adapt to its caregiver.
3. Any animal candidate for release will be treated only by the professional in charge and its caregiver, always using safety implements.
4. The veterinarian is the only person who can decide about the state of health and treatments the animals require; for this reason, they can also manipulate them. Any veterinary process can only be carried out by the professional in charge.
5. Cell phone use is forbidden in rehabilitation, and photographs or videos should not be taken (unless they are for animal registration or some procedure necessary for the veterinarian and can only be carried out by the professional in charge).
6. Loud noises, talking, shouting, or other interactions that may disturb the animals in rehabilitation are prohibited.

7. The rehabilitation area must be kept clean, and chemical products or strong aromas that may cause discomfort or intoxication in the animal must be avoided.
8. It is forbidden to handle, touch, or have any direct interaction with the animals in rehabilitation (only the veterinarian for treatments, check-ups, and any other treatment that is required; in the case of the neonates, the person who feeds the animal must have the minimum interaction, always wearing restraint gloves, camouflage suits, or neutral colors, without making any sound that could generate an adaptation in the animal.
9. The staff in charge should not use perfumes, colognes, creams, or any fragrance with strong aromas. They should always wear the t-shirt that identifies them as the Monkey Park Foundation's collaborating staff.
10. Confidentiality must always be maintained regarding the processes, treatments, documents, and other aspects of animal rehabilitation at the Monkey Park Rescue Rehabilitation Center. All officials are duty-bound to respect the confidentiality of the Monkey Park Foundation.
11. The consumption of food and beverages in the area of rehabilitation is prohibited.

The consumption of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, or narcotic substances is not allowed in the Monkey Park Foundation; failure to comply with this is considered grounds for termination of the work of the person who violates it.

Protocol for entering the enclosures at the Monkey Park Zoo

The main objective of this document is to comply with the regulations stipulated by the Law of Conservation of Wildlife; in turn, it details the guidelines and rules to follow by anyone who works in the area of resident animals at the Monkey Park Foundation.

Any infraction or noncompliance with the protocol will be considered a serious offense for the Monkey Park Foundation and the authorities in charge (MINAE and SINAC) of the proper management and operation of the institutions that watch over Wildlife in Costa Rica.

1. The respective keys of the padlock of each enclosure can only be manipulated by the Director of the Foundation, Vanessa Jarrin, the supervisor of the animal area, Karol Segura, the person in charge of the animals, Joanna Yedro, and the person in charge of maintenance, Cristian Núñez. Each of them is responsible for the proper and exclusive use of these.
2. To enter the enclosures, the first step is to place each animal in the corresponding space and close the gate.
3. With the gate closed and the animal in the feeding enclosure, the person authorized to enter must ensure that the gate is completely closed, open the padlock, and place it in its respective place.
4. The enclosure must always be entered from the front, taking into account what is inside. Immediately after entering, the door must be closed.
5. At the enclosures' entrance and outside, it must remain silent. It is not allowed to shout, talk, or make any noise that could disturb the animal in the enclosure.
6. The people in charge of food, cleaning, and maintenance must enter at specific times; the staff cannot enter the enclosures in the presence of visitors or tourists.
7. The person who cleans the enclosures must perform the assigned tasks, pick up the dirty utensils, and leave the enclosure.
8. All the implements used by the person in charge of cleaning must be returned to their place (back, not visible part of the enclosure, where the area to be placed for brakes, brooms, shovels, and other objects necessary for cleaning).

9. All food scraps or organic animal waste must be deposited at the back of the enclosure, where a hole is approximately one meter deep.
10. The person in charge of the setting and enrichment must always install the implements with closed enclosures and the animals in their respective spaces with closed gates. It is forbidden to carry out these actions or work with the animal inside the enclosure.
11. The person in charge of the maintenance of the enclosures must pay attention to each of them, ensure that the infrastructure is in good condition, that there are no gaps or related problems that could put the physical integrity of the animal at risk, or to be the reason for possible escape.
12. When leaving an enclosure, one must always do so from the front, close the door, put the padlock on, and ensure it is properly closed.
13. After the enclosures are cleaned, the person in charge of distributing the diets must begin distributing the corresponding diets and placing the water.
14. The person responsible for distributing the diets must pay attention to what is in the enclosure. Any anomaly that is observed must be reported to the supervisor of the animal area.
15. Shoes and hands must be washed after performing the tasks in each enclosure. To avoid cross-contamination, no other tasks should be performed in the other enclosures without previously disinfecting them.
16. Both the person in charge of the animals and the person in charge of the maintenance must always ensure that the gates are opened for the individual to rejoin the enclosure when the tasks are finished, and the enclosure is closed with its respective padlock.

It should always be verified that the gate is opened because if the animal is enclosed, it cannot feed itself or move around its enclosure.

**The protocol for entering the enclosures is mandatory and the responsibility of the people who work with animals at the Monkey Park Zoo. Comply with all the stipulated guidelines. Not abiding by any of the rules is considered a serious offense.

Rules for the entry of the enclosures at the Monkey Park Zoo

The main objective of this document is to comply with the regulations stipulated by the Law of Conservation of Wildlife; in turn, it details the guidelines and rules to follow by anyone who works in the area of resident animals at the Monkey Park Foundation.

Any infraction or noncompliance with the protocol will be considered a serious offense for the Monkey Park Foundation and the authorities in charge (MINAE and SINAC) of the proper management and operation of the institutions that watch over Wildlife in Costa Rica.

1. Entry to the enclosures is only allowed to carry out the corresponding tasks; it is completely forbidden to enter outside working hours.
2. The keys to the locks of each enclosure are the responsibility of the people in charge of feeding, cleaning, maintenance, and animal supervision. The loss of these is considered a serious offense. No person who is not authorized can use them.
3. At the end of all the corresponding tasks, the enclosures' keys must be left at reception.
4. The enclosure padlocks must always be closed when the corresponding tasks are completed during the day. An enclosure must never be left without its corresponding padlock; this is considered a serious offense.

5. The gates must always be closed when entering the enclosures; it is forbidden to carry out any task if they have not been closed.
6. The gates must always be opened by the time the corresponding tasks for the day are finished. Verifying that all animals have access to the entire enclosure is very important.
7. The stipulated steps of the protocol must be complied with for the entrance to the enclosure.
8. It is forbidden to take photographs or videos of the animals being handled when entering the enclosures or during any activity related to the resident animals of the Monkey Park Zoo.
9. Cell phones are forbidden when carrying out the corresponding tasks inside and outside the enclosures.
10. It is forbidden to handle the animals, feed them outside the stipulated diets, or interact directly with the individuals in the Monkey Park Zoo.
11. The only person authorized to restrain the animals is the supervisor of the animal area. All types of enclosure transfers and receptions of confiscated, rescued, or transferred animals by the MINAE or private individuals that require inspections must be carried out only by the supervisor of the animal area (animals previously checked by the veterinarian or that do not need it).
12. If the supervisor requires assistance restraining an animal, the person in charge of maintenance is authorized to carry out the restraint, as he has many years of experience.
13. The veterinarian is the only person who can decide about the state of health and treatments the animals require, so they can also manipulate them. Any veterinary process can only be carried out by the professional in charge.

14. For the restraint of animals, transfers of enclosure or any direct contact with the animal must always be done with the appropriate equipment (restraint gloves, suits, nets, Kennels, etc.) Failure to do so is considered a serious offense due to the danger involved in handling animals without the proper equipment, both for the physical integrity of the person and the animals; in turn, the capture or restraint can generate a high-stress level in the individual.

15. Any transfer of animals, change of enclosure, veterinary processes, or others must be carried out at specific times. No action that aims at contact with the individual can be carried out in front of visitors or tourists.

16. The people in charge of the food, cleaning, and maintenance must enter at specific times. The staff in charge cannot enter the enclosures in the presence of visitors or tourists.

17. The staff in charge should not use perfumes, colognes, creams, or any fragrance with strong aromas. They must always wear the t-shirt that identifies them as collaborating staff of the Monkey Park Foundation.

18. The processes, treatments, documents, and other aspects related to resident animals carried out in the area of the Monkey Park Zoo must always be kept confidential; all officials must respect the confidentiality of the Monkey Park Foundation.

19. The consumption of food and beverages in the Zoo area is prohibited.

20. The consumption of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, or narcotic substances is not allowed in the Monkey Park Foundation; failure to comply with this is considered grounds for termination of the work of the person who violates it.

4.1.2 Translation from Spanish into English

Document Recommendations and steps for enclosure cleanups in Monkey Park

Introduction

This protocol intends to ensure the correct functioning of the daily cleanings by following the steps and guidelines for the welfare of the animal and the correct performance of the work.

At the same time, this document contains the recommendations for correctly cleaning each enclosure in the Zoo area at APAMI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER.

Poor cleaning of the enclosures can lead to serious consequences for the individuals who live in them; diseases, viruses, bacteria, and low quality of life are some of the reasons why cleanings in both areas (Zoo and Rescue Center) are vital.

Protocol of daily enclosure cleaning

1. The cages must be cleaned daily, raked inside the cage, and all feeding residues removed.
2. All sticks, branches, and plants in the ground must be collected.
3. The cages must be watered daily, removing dirt from the floor and the meshes; all corners and the floor must be cleaned to remove as much poop as possible.
4. Once a week, the trunks of each enclosure must be cleaned with a brush and soap, removing all food and poop scraps.
5. Each cage must have its rake and shovel, and the implements must always be in the corresponding cage. These should not be moved from a place or used in other enclosures.
6. All waste must be deposited at the rear, not visible part of the enclosure, where the area to be placed, rakes, brooms, shovels, and other cleaning objects are located.
7. Waste cannot be left inside the enclosures.

8. At the end of the cleaning, everything must be left in its place (hose, rake, shovel)
9. Always make sure to open the gates and leave the locks closed.
10. Each cage has a specific cleaning, and for each species, the cleaning can be different. The person in charge of the cleanings must carry out these, as explained in the previous training.

**Guidelines and recommendations for the correct cleaning of the enclosures at
APAMI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER**

Enclosure #1 Spectacled Owl

1. Comply with the regulations for the entry of the enclosure.
2. The entire area of the cage must be raked, and dry bushes, fallen sticks, leaves on the ground, etc., must be removed.
3. Once or twice a week, the structures must be washed with a brush, water, and soap to remove all poop.
4. Once the area has been raked, all the waste must be deposited in the hole behind the cages, and the rake and shovel must be placed in their place.
5. Water the cage daily, removing all the waste residues, leaves, or poop from the infrastructures outside the cage, watering the floor, and removing any traces of poop that could not be removed with the rake. (No animal must be disturbed or wet with the watering)
6. Pay attention to any strange behavior or inconsistencies in the enclosure (gaps in the meshes, repairs, plates on the floor, or any object that does not belong to the enclosure).
Immediately inform the person in charge of maintenance and the Supervisor of the animals of any anomalies that need to be resolved.

7. The water must always be changed and put in clean cups and fresh water.
8. When finishing the tasks, the cage must be closed and put on the padlock, making sure to close it correctly and open the animal's gate.

Enclosure #2 Yellow-naped Parrot (1)

1. Comply with the regulations for the entry of the enclosure.
2. The entire area of the cage must be raked, and dry bushes, fallen sticks, leaves on the ground, etc., must be removed.
3. Once or twice a week, the structures must be washed with a brush, water, and soap to remove all poop.
4. Once the area has been raked, all the waste must be deposited in the hole behind the cages, and the rake and shovel must be placed in their place.
5. Water the cage daily, removing all the waste residues, leaves, or poop from the infrastructures outside the cage, watering the floor, and removing any traces of poop that could not be removed with the rake. (No animal must be disturbed or wet with the watering)
6. Pay attention to any strange behavior or inconsistencies in the enclosure (gaps in the meshes, repairs, plates on the floor, or any object that does not belong to the enclosure).
Immediately inform the person in charge of maintenance and the Supervisor of the animals of any anomalies that need to be resolved.
7. The water must always be changed and put in clean cups and fresh water.
8. When finishing the tasks, the cage must be closed and put on the padlock, making sure to close it correctly and open the animal's gate.

4.2 Translation from English into Spanish

Reconocimiento

El material para este libro es una recopilación de mis experiencias que abarcan casi dos décadas en el centro de vida silvestre Monkey Park, Guanacaste, Costa Rica, donde trabajé como voluntario por varios meses del año. Agradezco a la Sra. Vanessa Jarrín por tal oportunidad y su apoyo inquebrantable por mis proyectos de vida silvestre, incluyendo este libro. Las contribuciones en la vida real de los muchos cuidadores de Monkey Park y voluntarios multinacionales, a los cuales llegué a conocer a lo largo de los años, me ofrecieron una riqueza de observaciones y puntos de vista en muchos sentidos que sirvieron para enriquecer el mensaje que recorre este libro. La ayuda de la Sra. Karen Robles en la logística de la publicación fue invaluable.

Deseo agradecer a mi familia inmediata y extendida por encontrar el tiempo para examinar el manuscrito, y por sus comentarios perspicaces y constructivos que tuvieron un impacto significativo en la conformación final del manuscrito.

Simon Thompson hizo un trabajo maravilloso como diseñador interno y en la portada, implementando hábilmente (¡y pacientemente!) mis solicitudes y preferencias hasta el final.

Encuentro con la vida silvestre: Notas de un centro de animales silvestres de Costa Rica

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Portada, diseño interior e ilustraciones por Simon Thompson.

Primer encuentro con Monkey Park

El letrero de la parte delantera decía: “Utilice el estacionamiento adicional al otro lado de la calle si no hay espacio aquí”. Hice un giro en U, ubiqué la entrada hacia un estacionamiento improvisado lleno de baches, con el suelo cubierto por parches irregulares de arena. Estacioné mi todoterreno alquilado a poca distancia del hotel.

Al salir, un hombre en sus treintas se me acercó y —en un inglés casi sin acento— me dijo que había un cargo por pasar la noche. “No”, le dije, “no hay señales en ningún lado que lo digan”. Él insistió, pero tomé mis maletas, cerré la puerta del auto y encendí la alarma. “Lo comprobaré con el hotel”, le dije, apresurándome a cruzar la calle. “Vas a volver”, me gritó, “el hotel te lo dirá, los autos son robados todo el tiempo”.

En la recepción, mencioné el episodio. El recepcionista solo suspiró y encogió los hombros en un gesto de resignación. Salí, pero ya no pude ver al hombre por ningún lado.

El hotel estaba recién construido, un amplio bungalow de una planta, con acogedoras habitaciones, una vista magnífica, un gran jardín trasero con césped bajo que descendía en un ángulo pronunciado hacia el mar. Las rocas volcánicas protegían la orilla del océano. Una pequeña ensenada cerca conducía a una laguna poco profunda donde las jacanas, garcetas y garzas tigre se enzarzaban en posturas inmóviles. El jardín era dominado por pochotes sin hojas, muchos con agujeros en sus troncos espinosos con la marca tallada de los pájaros carpinteros. Un par de carpinteros nuca roja, uno de ellos con una paja en el pico, había elegido uno para la construcción de su nido, o eso parecía. En la esquina del jardín, una iguana verde de un pie de largo se dirigía lentamente hacia una hilera de arbustos que marcaban el límite de la propiedad.

Noté paneles solares en el techo del hotel. Sentí curiosidad y pregunté por ellos. La recepcionista se mostró avergonzada. “Fuimos los primeros en nuestro pueblo en tenerlos instalados hace un par de años” me dijo. “Pero se dañaron en el terremoto que tuvimos el año pasado, y llevamos semanas esperando a que lleguen los nuevos”. El letrero detrás de ella decía:
INTERNET DISPONIBLE ENTRE LAS 2 Y LAS 4 P.M.

Era 2005, y yo estaba en Costa Rica por unas vacaciones planeadas de 2 semanas. Había visitado a mi amigo en la esquina noroeste del país, quien era un entusiasta de la vida silvestre. En mi calidad como gerente de un zoológico en los Estados Unidos, había colaborado con él durante un tiempo. Esa mañana había conducido por la Panamericana y una serie de estrechos caminos de tierra hacia un pequeño hotel cerca de Tamarindo en la península de Nicoya para pasar la noche. Mi plan era viajar hacia el Parque Nacional de Palo Verde en busca de águilas pescadoras y gavilanes cangrejeros locales, antes de continuar al sur hacia el Parque Nacional Corcovado para una mayor exposición a la vida silvestre. Estas eran vacaciones que había esperado por mucho tiempo.

A la mañana siguiente, salí temprano para darme tiempo de conducir por un camino sinuoso lleno de baches a lo largo de la costa del Pacífico para llegar a la ruta 155. Me habían dicho que la modesta carretera estaba en condiciones razonables en esta época del año, lo suficientemente buena para las columnatas de furgonetas de turistas que se dirigían hacia los numerosos complejos turísticos que atienden huéspedes occidentales. El camino era un poco más amplio y mucho más recto, pero sin pavimentar y plagado de baches, grava suelta, y la falta de arcenes, las zanjas en ambos lados eran empinadas y profundas, diseñadas para transportar las masas de agua de las lluvias torrenciales y —supuse— para disuadir a cualquier conductor de intentar estacionar su auto en las pendientes.

Tan solo había pasado el pueblo Huacas cuando vi al lado izquierdo de la carretera un imponente arco de concreto que decía “Monkey Park”. Banderas de varios países ondeaban frente a él. Desde la entrada abierta, pude ver un par de edificios de tipo bungalow, un tanque de agua sobre pilotes y jaulas dispersas entre los árboles altos. Un camino de entrada corto conducía a una pequeña zona de estacionamiento donde vi un solo auto.

Algo en ese espacio despertó mi interés. Me detuve en la entrada. Desde allí podía ver animales moviéndose libremente en las jaulas, pero poco más. El lugar no parecía un zoológico; su diseño no era adecuado para las multitudes de visitantes moviéndose de una jaula a otra. Debe tener otro propósito. Un centro de rescate animal, supuse. Puede que valga la pena comprobarlo por unos momentos.

Mientras me estacionaba cerca de la tienda de *souvenirs*, dos cuidadores de animales se acercaron a conocerme y se ofrecieron a mostrarme los alrededores. El lugar era de aproximadamente una hectárea en tamaño, gran parte de ella cubierta de vegetación baja por la que se entrecruzaban los caminos hasta llegar a una decena de jaulas. Las jaulas se veían limpias, pero en algunas eran evidentes las señales de necesitar reparación. Todos los habitantes eran lo que clasificaríamos como animales salvajes: un mono araña, mono aullador, tamandúa, paca, puercoespín, pava crestada, loros amazónicos y algunos otros. Un búho posado en una rama improvisada miraba fijamente a través de la jaula, siguiendo nuestros movimientos, como para asegurarse de que no nos desviáramos del camino. “Una lechuza curiosa” dije. Mis anfitriones fueron rápidos en contestar. “Lechuza, así le llamamos aquí”, me dijeron.

Escuché la historia de cada animal rescatado —cuáles deben ser liberados y cuáles deben permanecer como residentes permanentes. La mayoría de los que permanecerían en cautiverio por un largo plazo provenían de hogares de donde los agentes del bienestar animal los habían confiscado. Ocasionalmente, Monkey Park recibía animales de otros sitios similares, los cuales habían cerrado, muchos de ellos después de no haber recibido la licencia para operar. Dejar a los animales en libertad no era una opción, ellos no podrían sobrevivir por sí mismos.

Mientras conversábamos, una imagen surgió de un equipo altamente comprometido que trabajaba en un entorno exigente y enfrentaba desafíos para los cuales no había solución

establecida. La improvisación ocupaba un gran lugar en la agenda. Mis años de experiencia como gerente de zoológico me ayudaron a apreciar cómo ellos lidiaban de manera efectiva los problemas de salud y comportamiento que son comunes en animales mantenidos en cautiverio. Lo que fue nuevo para mí fue aprender cómo los animales enfermos, heridos o huérfanos eran cuidados, rehabilitados, luego liberados a su entorno original. Estaba fascinado por la práctica bien pensada para asegurar que la autonomía del rescate animal fuera preservada y que se devolviera a su propio entorno sin demora.

A lo largo de los años, fue agradable ver el constante crecimiento del centro. Desde mi primera visita, Monkey Park ha duplicado su tamaño, ha construido una cafetería, un puesto de comida, una clínica, otros edificios y recintos, y se ha convertido en una unidad regional reconocida por aceptar animales silvestres enfermos, heridos o huérfanos.

Algo que también me llamó la atención fue la dependencia del centro del trabajo voluntario. Monkey Park trabajó en una base sin fines de lucro y sus escasos ingresos vinieron de visitantes como yo, ni los fondos municipales ni estatales estaban disponibles. La alimentación animal requería de generosos tratos con productores locales. Las mejoras estructurales fueron llevadas a cabo siempre que llegaban suficientes donaciones caritativas. El poco presupuesto permitió tener pocos trabajadores regulares. Los voluntarios no remunerados eran esenciales para mantener el lugar en funcionamiento.

De vuelta en el estacionamiento, miré la zona de nuevo. La mirada inquisitiva de la lechuza todavía estaba fija en nosotros. Los dos loros amazónicos se quedaron en silencio y permanecieron quietos, con la cabeza inclinada en señal de expectación. El mono araña, con su ceño y labios fruncidos como en profunda contemplación, nos observaban con el rabillo del ojo.

Su jaula estaba ligeramente torcida y la malla tenía un desgarro, una secuela de una tormenta reciente.

“Te diré algo”, dije. “La jaula del mono araña necesita un poco de trabajo y les puedo ayudar con eso”. Mis dos anfitriones se miraron.

“Y cuándo podrías empezar?”, me preguntaron.

“Qué tal ahora”, les respondí.

Al finalizar el día, la jaula torcida se mantuvo erguida y una nueva sutura de metal cubría el desgarro de la malla. Había registrado otros problemas con el resto de las jaulas y sugerí maneras de rectificarlos. El director de Monkey Park se unió a nosotros para decirnos que esperaban una llegada más adelante en la semana y que necesitaban que la jaula fuese preparada para ello. Yo tenía una visión clara, pensé en cómo hacerlo, ya que solo unas semanas antes había albergado una especie similar en mi zoológico de vuelta en casa. Mientras, presentaba mi propuesta en un trozo de papel para que mis anfitriones revisaran. Ellos asintieron en señal de aprobación y luego me miraron con curiosidad.

Si hubiera habido otros testigos, además de un búho, un mono y un par de loros amazónicos (loros amazónicos), los registros mostrarían que el autor había mostrado poca vacilación en ofrecerse como voluntario para regresar al día siguiente, para ayudar a trabajar en el resto de las jaulas y otros trabajos estructurales urgentes. A la mañana siguiente, la lista de intervenciones urgentes había crecido substancialmente y me di cuenta de que un día o dos no serían suficientes para llevarlo a cabo. Eventualmente, las tareas consumieron las dos semanas completas de mis vacaciones. Con dos trabajadores en mantenimiento locales reclutados para el

equipo de trabajo, gran parte del centro se sometió a un notable lavado de cara. Y una jaula completamente nueva admitió a su primer invitado: un mono ardilla.

Así es como mi aventura en Monkey Park inició.

De vuelta en los Estados Unidos, me mantuve en contacto con el centro, organicé envíos de materiales que no estaban disponibles en Costa Rica; luego regresé el siguiente año por un período más largo. Este se convirtió en mi patrón de vacaciones de invierno por 12 años consecutivos, cada una de mis estancias se extendía a 3 meses, cortesía de la generosidad de mi empleador y mis colegas de Mainer. Hubo mucho trabajo por hacer durante esos meses: reparaciones, ampliación de la infraestructura, construcción de nuevos recintos, ayuda con el cuidado y alimentación de los animales y diseño de nuevos métodos de rehabilitación. Incluso sabiendo que 3 meses nunca eran suficiente para terminar todo, siempre me iba con la sensación de satisfacción y cada vez esperaba el siguiente episodio con emoción. Cuando estaba fuera, pude pasar regularmente modestas sumas de dinero donadas a la organización sin fines de lucro que había lanzado. Aceptando el papeleo involucrado, buscaría y enviaría equipos y alimentos específicos para animales que había probado en mi zoológico y que, de otro modo, no serían accesibles en Costa Rica.

A lo largo de los años, fue agradable ver el constante crecimiento del centro. Desde mi primera visita, Monkey Park ha duplicado su tamaño, ha construido una cafetería, un puesto de comida, una clínica, otros edificios y recintos, y se ha convertido en una unidad regional reconocida por aceptar animales silvestres enfermos, heridos o huérfanos. Su estándar de bienestar animal le ha valido una certificación gubernamental completa. Sorprendentemente, ha demostrado un poder de atracción constante para los voluntarios, quienes no solo han sido

personas locales, sino también que provienen del resto de Costa Rica y del extranjero, los Estados Unidos, Reino Unido, Dinamarca y otros países.

No ha sido un camino de rosas todo el tiempo, por supuesto, con condiciones climáticas extremas, terremotos ocasionales, las termitas siempre presentes, invasiones de ejércitos de hormigas, roturas de tuberías de agua, amenazas estructurales por corrosión y daños por insectos, y, lamentablemente, incluso robos que plantean desafíos constantes. En última instancia, todos estos problemas se pudieron resolver y, en todo caso, aumentaron la resiliencia de las personas que trabajaban en el centro. A escala nacional, problemas con carreteras, sistemas de energía y redes digitales utilizadas para añadir una llave inglesa a las obras, pero, en general, las cosas han mejorado recientemente. La mayoría de las carreteras principales están pavimentadas, incluyendo la que pasa por Monkey Park, los cortes de energía son raros y los hoteles ya no restringen su uso del internet.

Mirando hacia atrás, todos estos problemas, pasados y presentes, se tornan insignificantes cuando se tienen en cuenta los rendimientos. Tienes la oportunidad de ser parte de un drama en el que se juega un rescate, una recuperación, una rehabilitación y una liberación en una secuencia intrigante. Es casi imposible en cualquier otro lugar fuera de la selva profunda presenciar de cerca un animal salvaje mostrando su comportamiento natural y aprender a comprender sus características específicas y sus habilidades. Es un privilegio otorgado a muy pocos.

John Steinbeck dijo una vez: “las personas no hacen viajes, los viajes llevan a las personas”. Esas palabras resumen acertadamente mi viaje, desde el primer encuentro casual, hasta lo que se convirtió en un compromiso de largo plazo con la exploración de vida silvestre y su conservación. En las siguientes páginas, se relataron muchos desafíos y éxitos que experimenté en el camino. Confío en que retratarán un mundo novedoso para el lector, ya sea un

entusiasta de la vida silvestre, un amante de animales o un aspirante a voluntario de un centro de rescate. Es un mundo increíble.

*Wildlife Conservation Advocates, www.wildlifeconservationadvocates.org

Un encuentro espinoso

Costa Rica está repleta de vida silvestre. La mejor manera de experimentarlo es en los numerosos parques nacionales y las reservas forestales, pero, la verdad, un paso fuera de cualquier pueblo o del centro de la ciudad te llevará en medio de una abundante flora y fauna. Las personas que viven en el país han aprendido a apreciar y disfrutar la conexión con su población de animales silvestres. Es una característica que hace que Costa Rica sea única.

Unos pueblos después, una familia de cuatro había decidido emprender un proyecto, el cual habían pospuesto por años. El tiempo había llegado a eliminar la mayor parte descuidada de la casa, el ático. Así, el padre colocó la escalera, dio un suspiro y escaló al compartimento del ático sin ventanas sosteniendo una linterna. Su trabajo era localizar y remover las cosas que solo servían para ser desechadas. Como todo limpiador entusiasta de primavera sabrá, tales cosas nunca son almacenadas de manera que sean fáciles de tomar, pero, por lo general, se esconden detrás de las cosas que se deben mantener. A medida que el padre avanzaba hacia la esquina más alejada moviendo del camino juguetes viejos, sillas y cajas de almacenamiento, su linterna de repente iluminó una criatura marrón del tamaño de una calabaza, con un hocico plano y una frente redonda, con el cuerpo cubierto de púas amarillas. Estaba sentada allí como una estatua debajo de una mesa de centro, con los ojos muy abiertos y fijos en él.

El padre solo necesitó una fracción de un segundo de vistazo al animal para identificarlo como un puercoespín. Dejó escapar un pequeño grito —de sorpresa, le dijo más tarde a la familia— mientras el roedor puntiagudo no se lo pensó dos veces antes de hacer su salida hacia la escalera, cruzando el pasillo hacia la puerta abierta.

Puercoespín tropical. A excepción de la cabeza, las púas se encuentran planas contra el cuerpo, cubiertas por el pelaje, pero rápidamente sobresaldrán si el animal se ve amenazado.

Un puercoespín inactivo tiene sus púas planas contra el cuerpo, ocultas a la vista por su largo y oscuro pelaje. Sin embargo, pude ver las púas que sobresalían a través del pelaje, mostrando que estaba en modo de autoprotección.

Poco sabía que el perro mascota de la familia, Lucky, despertado de su siesta de la tarde por el ruido del interior de la casa, estaba regresando a la casa desde la dirección opuesta hacia la misma puerta.

El encuentro fue breve e intenso —y dejó a ambos en agonía—. Fiel a sus instintos de perro guardián, Lucky solo tenía intenciones de mordisquear el trasero del puercoespín, ladrar un poco y perseguirlo con tal bravuconería que nunca se atrevería a regresar. Pero Lucky terminó con más de cien púas de distintos tamaños incrustadas en el labio superior e inferior, nariz y mejillas. El puercoespín tampoco escapó sin heridas. Perder púas no era gran cosa, volverían a crecer. Pero la lesión por mordida en su parte inferior podría convertirse en un problema. Ciertamente fue lo suficientemente severo como para evitar que siguiera adelante, y se desplomó en el césped.

Todos se sentían fatal. Siendo esto Costa Rica, la preocupación de la familia no era solo por Lucky, sino también por el bienestar del puercoespín. Ambos necesitarían atención

inmediata. La decisión unánime fue para llevar a Lucky a la clínica veterinaria local y al puercoespín a Monkey Park. Con una camioneta y un conductor disponibles, la logística dictaba que lanzarían una caja de cartón sobre el puercoespín, lo voltearían dentro y sellarían la caja de manera segura en la parte trasera en la caja del camión. Al perro se le puso una correa atada a un lazo de lona lejos de la caja. Por el corto viaje al veterinario, los dos gladiadores fueron piadosamente salvados de cualquier contacto visual mientras eran dolorosamente conscientes de la presencia del otro.

En poco tiempo, la camioneta había llegado a Monkey Park y me entregaron la caja de cartón con su cautivo herido. Escuché que el puercoespín había hecho poco para resistirse cuando fue capturado, lo que sugiere una lesión grave. Pero la inspección del animal demostró que estaba superando su conmoción inicial y estaba listo para reaccionar a cualquier examinación manual. Un puercoespín inactivo tiene sus púas planas contra el cuerpo, ocultas a la vista por su largo y oscuro pelaje. Sin embargo, pude ver las púas que sobresalían a través del pelaje, mostrando que estaba en modo de autoprotección. Necesitaba saber qué tan grave era su herida, pero la idea de examinarlo manualmente no me llenaba de gran entusiasmo. La manera convencional sería examinarlo bajo anestesia general, pero consideré que era excesivo. Con la ayuda de mi asistente, deslicé el animal de la caja a la jaula de compresión. Debajo, en el suelo, colocamos dos toallas blancas. Un breve período de observación revelaría si las heridas de la mordedura seguían sangrando.

Pasó aproximadamente una hora, el puercoespín apenas se había movido y, afortunadamente, las toallas no mostraban signos recientes de sangrado. Podíamos seguir adelante con el tratamiento conservador con antibióticos, alimentos de alta energía y agua limpia. Debido a que los puercoespines son nocturnos, le administraríamos la medicación en la mañana

y al final de la tarde. Un plato de tubérculos picados, medio banano y un mango con su semilla colocados por separado en el plato constituyeron la primera comida que gestionamos para proporcionar justo antes del anochecer.

A la mañana siguiente, solo la larga y aplastada semilla del mango y un pequeño bocado del banano habían desaparecido. Continuamos con la medicación y no hicimos cambios en la dieta nocturna. A la tercera mañana, era claro que el puercoespín estaba comiendo mucho mejor, terminando con la mayor parte de la comida. Las cosas estaban mejorando. Pero a la mañana siguiente, el puercoespín contrajo signos de neumonía. Dejó de comer y luchaba con la respiración. Cambiamos el antibiótico, pero, de lo contrario, pudimos ofrecer poca ayuda. No había mejora en el día. La respiración dificultosa del puercoespín no disminuyó y la comida permaneció intacta. Continuamos con la misma medicación y dieta, pero esa noche, al ver al puercoespín desplomado en la esquina, no pude evitar sentirme pesimista sobre sus posibilidades de supervivencia.

Al amanecer, dudé incluso en acercarme y ver si el puercoespín seguía con vida. Para mi asombro, cuando abrí la puerta de la jaula, lo vi sentado con normalidad y respirando con mucho menos esfuerzo que antes. Había comido un poco durante la noche. En la semana siguiente, nuestro nuevo residente siguió mejorando de manera constante y pudimos detener todo el tratamiento. Lo mantuvimos bajo vigilancia por otro mes y medio para asegurarnos de que se había recuperado adecuadamente. Durante este tiempo, el apetito del puercoespín volvió por completo, las heridas de mordedura cicatrizaron y las púas perdidas en la pelea volvieron a crecer.

Una mañana, cuando fui a inspeccionar al puercoespín, no lo encontré por ningún lugar. ¿Tal vez había olvidado cerrar la puerta? No, el cerrojo estaba cerrado. Entonces, noté un agujero

en la malla de la jaula. El puercoespín había decidido que había tenido suficiente del alojamiento en Monkey Park y que era tiempo de decir adiós.

Salir de su alojamiento requeriría tiempo y determinación. Incluso con los dientes poderosos del puercoespín, no es tarea fácil el hacer un agujero en la pared de alambre de gallinero de doble resistencia.

Al ser nocturno, el puercoespín habría esperado hasta que la noche cayera, antes de concentrarse en la tarea que tenía por delante y cortar la malla de alambre. Se habría detenido de vez en cuando para escuchar y asegurarse de que ningún depredador se estuviese escabullendo detrás de él. En algún punto de la noche, había hecho un agujero lo suficientemente grande para deslizarse a través de él.

El progreso sería lento y demandaría mucho esfuerzo. Al ser nocturno, el puercoespín habría esperado hasta que la noche cayera, antes de concentrarse en la tarea que tenía por delante y cortar la malla de alambre. Se habría detenido de vez en cuando para escuchar y asegurarse de que ningún depredador se estuviese escabullendo detrás de él. En algún punto de la noche, había hecho un agujero lo suficientemente grande para deslizarse a través de él. Puede que le haya tomado la mayor parte de la noche, pero había tenido éxito. Estaba devuelta en la naturaleza donde pertenecía.

A pesar de su partida sin ceremonia, estábamos felices de ver al puercoespín irse. Se había recuperado de sus heridas y el largo pero necesario cautiverio había terminado. Es importante destacar que, durante su estadía, había conservado su espíritu e ingenio, y esperábamos que sobreviviera en la naturaleza igual que antes. Y tal vez, mantenerse lejos de los áticos de las personas por un tiempo.

Pensemos también un poco en Lucky. El pobre perro tuvo que someterse a una hora de procedimiento bajo sedación para poder remover las púas. Su forma de lanza facilita la penetración en el cuerpo de la víctima y, debido a que están cubiertas con escamas invertidas, se mantienen enganchadas con fuerza. No puedes solamente sacarlas, ya que se atorarán más. Cuando están profundas, necesitan ser extraídas quirúrgicamente. Lucky sobrevivió al procedimiento y eventualmente se recuperó por completo después de un periodo de dolor, sin duda obteniendo una valiosa lección en el camino.

Tentación de la hoja del árbol

La misión de Monkey Park se puede resumir en tres aspectos: rescatar, rehabilitar y liberar. Cada año recibimos una variedad de animales heridos, enfermos o huérfanos que cuidamos hasta recuperar su salud y los liberamos en la naturaleza. De vez en cuando, fracasamos, a pesar de nuestros mejores intentos. Es posible que la lesión haya sido muy grave o que la enfermedad fuese incurable. Un caso particular es un animal silvestre mantenido como mascota por mucho tiempo, algunas veces en un entorno inapropiado. Esta práctica es ilegal y cada vez más estos animales son confiscados por las autoridades y son llevados a un centro de rescate capaz de cuidarlos. Los animales silvestres mantenidos en cautiverio por meses o años pierden gran parte de su habilidad innata de enfrentar desafíos de la naturaleza. Muchos de los animales confiscados que vemos están demasiado traumatados para sobrevivir por sí mismos y no podemos dejarlos libres. Nuestro papel en ese caso es proporcionarle un refugio y comida permanente.

Tenemos a todos los animales rescatados de estancia permanente en recintos donde cuidadores entrenados los cuidan. Si no hay un lugar adecuado disponible, construimos uno. Tomamos en consideración el historial del ocupante, inclinaciones naturales y cualquier necesidad especial y se construye el lugar en consecuencia. Algunos permanecerán fuera de la

vista de las personas, pero muchos estarán en jaulas para que los observen los visitantes. Esto proporciona una fuente esencial de ingresos sin la cual no podríamos administrar el centro.

Construir recintos se ha convertido en una de mis pasiones y llevo haciendo esta línea de trabajo por más de 30 años.

Quería que el recinto fuera amplio y que formara parte del entorno natural del centro.

Planeé construirlo alrededor de dos árboles de ocho pies de altura que crecen entre los límites del recinto. Eran almendros de montaña que alguien había plantado muchos años atrás.

A principios de una primavera, acordamos hospedar un caucel, un raro felino pequeño nativo en América Central y Sur, encontrado abandonado por sus dueños, quienes lo mantuvieron como mascota desde una edad temprana. Ella iba a ser una residente permanente y necesitaba un recinto especialmente diseñado. Quería que el recinto fuese amplio y que formara parte del entorno natural del centro. Planeé construirlo alrededor de dos árboles de ocho pies de altura que crecen entre los límites del recinto. Eran almendros de montaña que alguien había plantado muchos años atrás. El hábitat natural del árbol en Costa Rica se encuentra en el bosque tropical del norte, no en Guanacaste. El almendro de montaña es reconocido por su belleza y dureza. Los dos árboles constituirían los centros de mesa dentro del recinto, con el resto del espacio lleno de arbustos y otra vegetación para que el lugar se vea lo más natural posible y algo donde el ocelote se pueda desarrollar.

Una vez diseñé el área, dispuse de dos albañiles locales y un soldador para que se unieran a mí en la construcción de un muro de base de concreto de dos pies de altura y del soldador para crear la estructura de metal.

El mono aullador pasa la mayor parte de su tiempo en las copas de los árboles, alimentándose en gran medida de las hojas.

Sabía por experiencia que la base sólida era esencial para evitar que las lluvias torrenciales arrastraran el valioso suelo durante la temporada lluviosa. El soldador tenía la tarea de unir tubos de metal para producir marcos para muros que fueron ensamblados en el sitio y luego se unieron a la base. Mi trabajo era preparar las tuberías, instalar una malla de alambre entre ellas y, finalmente, pintar el proyecto entero.

Un par de días después de iniciar el trabajo, noté que los árboles dentro del recinto parecían haber cambiado de alguna manera; eran menos frondosos y parecían haber perdido hojas. No me preocupó, pero hice una nota mental para revisarlas después. Pronto la base estaba completa y los muros cubiertos de malla estaban casi listos para ser instalados. Me mantuve ocupado pintando y diseñando el interior. Para ello, utilicé algunos troncos y ramas de los árboles caídos que encontré cerca para armar una estructura trepadora para el ocelote. Había conseguido una selección de hermosas plantas de ave del paraíso para llenar los espacios vacíos con formas y colores. Terminé plantando cuatro plantas de café en crecimiento para encantar a los visitantes con su aroma. Colegas bien intencionados me advirtieron que las plantas de café no prosperan en el área e incluso, si sobreviven, no producirán granos. Afortunadamente, por más de diez años, he podido oler los granos cada vez que camino por el lugar.

Unos días después, cuando llegué al sitio para terminar mi trabajo de pintura, no pude evitar concluir que los árboles claramente habían cambiado; faltaban muchas hojas. Lo mejor era examinar si algo andaba mal. Tal vez los árboles habían sido afectados por una enfermedad específica de los árboles de almendro o una invasión de insectos que se alimentan de hojas. Pero mi inspección más cercana no mostró ningún signo de eso, sino todo lo contrario. Las hojas

restantes y la corteza estaban sanas y no había evidencia de infestación. Las plantas esparcidas alrededor del centro crecían rápidamente, evidenciando que valió la pena el riego regular a lo largo de la temporada seca. Tampoco había hojas tiradas por ahí. ¿Podría alguien haber estado arrancando hojas de los árboles y lo hace a un ritmo cada vez mayor? No eran bichos. Podría ser una iguana o algún lagarto devorador de hojas. Me quedé en el sitio la mayor parte del día, pero no vi nada sospechoso ni una vez. Las paredes del recinto estaban erguidas y estables sin dificultad, y el siguiente día pondríamos el techo.

A la mañana siguiente, me había levantado cuando todavía estaba oscuro. Mi plan era vigilar el sitio de construcción para ver si podía descubrir algún suceso inusual allí. Yo vivía a un cuarto de milla de distancia y no me tomó mucho tiempo para caminar hacia el sitio, lentamente y cuidando no pisar ramas ni hojas. Mientras me acercaba, me detuve a escuchar, pero no oí nada. El bosque estaba silencioso, ya que el coro del amanecer no había iniciado. Los primeros rayos que señalaban el amanecer se abrían paso a través del bosque detrás del centro, y pude reconocer los rasgos de los árboles y los arbustos que emergían de la penumbra.

Y luego noté una silueta oscura moviéndose dentro del recinto. ¡Cierto, un intruso atrapado en el acto! Pero la luz era demasiado escasa y la apariencia del animal era tan vaga para distinguir lo que era. ¿Tal vez un puercoespín adulto de cola prensil? No, se movía muy rápido como para serlo. Mientras me acercaba, el animal sintió mi presencia y rápidamente salió del recinto por la parte superior abierta, en dirección al bosque. ¡Un mono aullador! No tenía dudas, era el culpable de limpiar las hojas de los árboles.

Ese día terminamos el trabajo. A partir de ese momento, el recinto y los árboles dentro de él estaban a salvo de intrusos no deseados. Trasladamos el ocelote al recinto y ella pareció aceptarlo fácilmente. Y su presencia sin duda actuaría como mayor seguridad para los árboles.

Bueno, pero no pude parar de imaginar qué pudo hacer que el aullador desafiara el peligro de visitar un sitio en construcción cuando había un gran bosque a un lado del centro, lleno de árboles de hoja caduca, incluidos el guapinol o el carne, conocidos por atraer a las especies. Con frecuencia veíamos grupos de monos aulladores cercanos que se alimentan en las copas de los árboles, recogiendo cuidadosamente hojas nuevas para su dieta.

Unas semanas después del incidente, un residente local llevó al centro un mono aullador hembra herido. Lo había encontrado tirado a un lado de la carretera y cubierto por una caja de cartón en la que llegó. El mono fue probablemente golpeado por un auto mientras cruzaba la calle. Los primates arriesgan su vida constantemente cuando lo hacen. Ellos pueden correr esquivando autos lo mejor que pueden o utilizar el cableado eléctrico. Ambas alternativas a menudo resultan en lesiones. Por siglos, los animales se han movido libremente entre sitios de alimentación. De esa manera, ellos mantienen una dieta variable y reducen el riesgo de consumir sustancias tóxicas en exceso que, de otra manera, podría pasar si se siguen alimentando en un solo sitio. Los animales individuales también suelen cambiar de grupo, lo cual ayuda a mantener el gran acervo genético que la especie necesita para sobrevivir. La expansión de asentamientos humanos amenaza este comportamiento. Las carreteras recién construidas obligan a un cambio en el patrón de libre deambulación de los animales, pero no todas las especies se pueden adaptar. Los accidentes ocurren, y más aún con el incremento del tráfico.

Llevé al mono en la caja a nuestra clínica y abrí la puerta a una jaula de tratamiento especializado. Con un pequeño empujón, logré que se moviera un par de pies fuera de la caja para entrar en la jaula. A juzgar por la manera en la que se movía, no había resultado gravemente herida, pero podría estar adolorida por todas partes y estaba claramente conmocionada. Tenía varios cortes en la cabeza, algunos moretones en su muslo izquierdo y en ambos antebrazos. Los

cortes siempre conllevan el riesgo de infección, así que le administré nuestra medicación de rutina, incluidos antibióticos recomendados por nuestro veterinario. No tenía manera de saber cuánto tiempo había estado tirada a un lado de la carretera, así que era importante alimentarla y corregir cualquier deshidratación. Le ofrecí una cantidad medida de mango, papaya y agua, y la dejé.

Cuando regresé dos horas después, encontré la fruta intacta. Después de observarla por un tiempo, llegué a la conclusión de que no comería nada de lo que se ofrecía. Decidí intentar otro enfoque. Preparé una mezcla de frutas en forma líquida y, usando una jeringa, intenté insertar un poco en su labio inferior. Ella no estaba en ánimos de colaborar; cada vez que lo intentaba, ella apartaba la jeringa y finalmente me daba la espalda. No había sentido en seguir presionándola. Más tarde esa noche, fui a ver qué tal estaba. La encontré sentada como de costumbre, en dirección hacia mí con una expresión neutra. La comida y el agua estaban donde los había dejado, intactos. Completé el cuidado del día al darle su medicación de la noche.

En mi visita a la mañana siguiente, la encontré más alerta. Inclusive vocalizó en voz alta cuando me acerqué, un recordatorio para no acercarme tanto. El plato de comida estaba al revés. Pero, aunque su temperamento había mejorado, su apetito no lo hacía. Me tomé mi tiempo para alimentarla un par de jeringas llenas de una mezcla de alimento, algo así como un logro, ya que no era una participante entusiasta. Pensé que la mezcla podía persuadirla a aceptar la comida más fácilmente, ya que contenía una galleta especial, un suplemento diseñado para enriquecer la dieta de los monos aulladores y popular en los zoológicos de los Estados Unidos. Le di su medicación de la mañana y limpié la jaula. Esta rutina debía mantenerse por los siguientes 10-14 días. Al tercer día, era como un mono diferente. Los signos eran buenos, excepto por su falta de apetito

que aún era de preocupación. Podría tomar un tiempo en corregirlo, pero, una vez logrado, podríamos liberarla, tal vez en un poco más de una semana.

Desafortunadamente, a la mañana siguiente tuvo diarrea. En estas circunstancias no es un evento extraño. La diarrea puede ocurrir debido a un cambio repentino en la dieta o puede ser un efecto adverso por los medicamentos. Durante los dos días siguientes, intenté medicamentos antidiarreicos, los cuales tomé de la clínica y farmacia veterinaria local. No había mejora. Por otro lado, estaba comiendo bien y no parecía estar preocupada por su continua diarrea.

Las hojas ordinarias de almendro de montaña que atraen a los monos aulladores.

Al quinto día, en camino a ver cómo estaba, pasé por el recinto del ocelote. Se veía precioso. Las plantas se habían recuperado del estrés de replantarlas y mostraban sus mejores colores. Los dos árboles incluso mostraron los primeros signos de empujar los nuevos brotes de hojas. Nuestro ocelote estaba tendido en el centro de mesa, relajado al sol de la mañana. Me detuve y estudié los árboles. Volví a pensar en la noche en la que el visitante nocturno mostró tanto interés en los árboles durante la construcción. ¿Por qué un mono aullador se arriesgaría en entrar a un artefacto hecho por humanos? ¿Por un puñado de hojas? ¿Era el sabor de las hojas o algo más? ¿Estaría tan interesado en ellos nuestro recién llegado? Tomé cuidadosamente un puñado de hojas, las corté de manera fina y las mezclé con el resto de su dieta en una jeringa. Curiosamente, aceptó la jeringa entera sin dudarla. Puse otro puñado de hojas en su plato, curioso de ver si la tentaban como fue con nuestro visitante ladrón algún tiempo atrás.

Al final de la tarde, encontré que todas las hojas habían desaparecido. Al siguiente día, le dimos tres comidas en un plato en el que mezclé 30-40 hojas del recinto del ocelote con el resto de la comida. Esa noche, cuando removí la bandeja inferior deslizante de la jaula para lavarla,

podía ver que sus heces se endurecían. Continuamos con la nueva dieta y no se observó más diarreas. Cuando la liberamos en el décimo día, la consistencia de las heces era normal, y ella se veía saludable en todos los casos.

El árbol cuyas hojas utilizamos, almendro de montaña en la jerga local, crece principalmente en la zona norte de Costa Rica, donde es una parte importante del dosel y forma un ambiente esencial para muchos animales, especialmente la gran lapa verde. Sus hojas hacen parte del alimento básico de las poblaciones locales de monos aulladores. Las hojas y el fruto contienen dos sustancias químicas que dan un sabor y aroma a vainilla, y probablemente eso fue lo que atrajo a nuestro primer mono aullador e hizo la comida apetecible para el segundo. Curiosamente, las hojas han sido usadas como medicina tradicional solamente en Nicaragua, Costa Rica y Panamá, donde el árbol crece. Estudios científicos han mostrado que dos sustancias, cumarina y 4-hidroxycumarina, contenidas en la hoja, son efectivas contra la diarrea.

Queda por ser demostrado si nuestro mono aullador supo instintivamente que las hojas eran buenas para ella o simplemente la vio como un manjar irresistible. De cualquier manera, habíamos aprovechado la experiencia y desde entonces la hemos ofrecido a otros primates con problemas de diarrea con un éxito similar. Y al día de hoy, el ocelote protege los árboles del recinto con su sola presencia, manteniendo alejados a los lagartos listos para aprovechar cualquier oportunidad de satisfacer su apetito con esas preciosas hojas.

¿Quién está haciendo el mono de quién?

De los muchos animales que recibimos, pero que no podemos liberar en la naturaleza, los primates son quizás donde la pérdida de oportunidades es más obvia. La historia común es que fueron capturados a temprana edad y mantenidos como mascotas. Su vida en cautiverio es falta

de compañeros y ofrece poca oportunidad para el ejercicio y la simulación mental. Ellos pierden la educación parental sobre habilidades de supervivencia en la selva y nunca desarrollan un comportamiento social para asegurar la aceptación en un grupo de libre deambulaci3n. Es poco lo que se puede hacer para llenar ese espacio de habilidades una vez se convierten en adultos. Esto es lamentable porque, como todos saben, los primates son inteligentes y observadores, aprenden r1pidamente y tienen una capacidad 3nica para adaptarse a cambios en su entorno. El cautiverio a temprana edad los priva de las experiencias cr3ticas que los forjan en una vida madura representativa de la especie, y eso es una p3rdida para todos.

Chapter V

Data Analysis

Data analysis is based on the collection of information through different instruments which were previously mentioned in chapter III of this research. According to (Dibekulu, 2020) the use of instruments through data analysis determines a more complete result, thus providing a more effective study of data that allows verifying its validity, if they are reproducible and unquestionable. (Dibekulu, 2020) also mentions that data collection is necessary when making critical decisions in an investigation since it forms a solid basis for conclusions for a specific situation or problem.

This chapter shows the results of the analysis of the data collected through the different research instruments that were used, such as text analysis, color coding, and the glossary, also addresses the texts translated from Spanish into English, as well as the document from English into Spanish, focusing on the appropriate implementation of translation techniques and procedures.

5.1 Analysis and interpretation of the results

This section provides the results obtained thanks to the analysis instruments previously explained in Chapter III, with the intention of showing an interpretation of the different factors that determine the intention of the texts, their style, the changes and effects present in the translation process, as well as the result of the elaboration of the terminology management guide.

5.1.1 Text Analysis

By using this instrument as a data collection method for a better understanding of the text to be analyzed, the elements present in a text analysis were categorized in the documents from Spanish to English, as well as the document from English to Spanish. This model included the function of the text, the style of the text, the scale of formality, the scale of generality or difficulty, the scale of emotional tone, and the translation method present in the text.

Below are the results of the text analysis based on the translator's criteria and the translation techniques applied.

Table 1

Text Analysis	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3
	From Spanish to English	From Spanish to English	From English to Spanish
Text style	Descriptive	Descriptive	Narrative
Text Function	Informative	Informative	Expressive
Scale of Formality	Formal	Formal	Informal
Scale of Generality or Difficulty	Educated	Educated	Popular
Scale of Emotional Tone	Factual	Factual	Warm
Translation Method	Semantic	Semantic	Communicative

Table 1 illustrates the tool for text analysis and its categorization. Source: Researcher's creation.

5.1.2 Color coding

For this section of the analysis, the researcher took a total of 15 paragraphs from the documents translated from Spanish to English, as well as another 15 paragraphs from the Wildlife Encounters document translated from English to Spanish. These paragraphs consist of a minimum of 120 words, which are color-coded as previously selected by the translator, to differentiate the changes that a text undergoes when it is adapted to the target language. For this,

the translation techniques used are Transposition, Modulation, Omission, Amplification, Explication, and Literal Translation.

Below is the color table, with its respective category of translation procedure, followed by the paragraphs which were organized first showing the original text, followed by the converted paragraph and with its respective translation techniques already marked.

Table 2

Transposition
Modulation
Omission
Amplification
Explication
Literal Translation

Table 2 Color-coding of translation procedures. Source: Researcher's own creation.

5.1.2.1 Color Coding from Spanish to English

Translation from Spanish into English

Paragraph 1

Mediante este documento **se** establece EL Protocolo para **el** ingreso de los recintos, Protocolo para las limpiezas diarias de los recintos, Reglamento de la Fundación Monkey Park

en el área de animales, Recorrido diario y las tareas por realizar, asociadas con la persona Encargada de animales (Dietista y Limpieza).

Se pretende aclarar cada función con respecto a los animales residentes y en rehabilitación, para explicar el trato que debe de tener el funcionario con los animales, bajo las normativas y la ética de la Ley de Conservación de la Vida Silvestre, sobre manejos a la fauna silvestre, que respeten el bienestar del individuo, su condición silvestre y la no humanización, a su vez en este documento, se explican los cambios y las razones por las cuales se modifican las tareas y las pautas a realizar del personal en el área de zoológico y centro de rescate de la Fundación Monkey Park, bajo consideración del buen manejo de la fauna en cautiverio.

This document establishes the protocol for admission to the facilities, the protocol for the daily cleaning of the facilities, the Regulations of the Monkey Park Foundation in the area of animals, the Daily route, and the tasks to be carried out associated with the person in charge of the animals (Dietitian and Cleaning).

It is intended to clarify each function concerning resident and rehabilitated animals to explain how the official should treat the animals under the regulations and the ethics of the Law of Conservation of Wildlife on wildlife management, which respects the well-being of the individual, its wild condition and non-humanization, at the same time, this document explains the changes and the reasons why tasks and guidelines to be carried out by the staff in the Zoo and Rescue Center of the Monkey Park Foundation are modified, under consideration of the good management of the fauna in captivity.

Paragraph 2

Debido a que muchos de los animales que ingresan a nuestras instalaciones, no pueden ser liberados y su condición no les permitirá sobrevivir en su hábitat natural. La Fundación Monkey Park se divide en dos sitios de manejo importantes, Centro de Rescate y Zoológico.

El área de Zoológico está enfocada en la educación ambiental, donde el principal objetivo es crear una conciencia sobre la coexistencia entre los humanos y la vida silvestre, logrando de esta manera un respeto hacia la fauna silvestre y por ende el animal no llegar a la condición de vivir en cautiverio, debido a esto es requerida la visita del público, respetando siempre el bienestar animal, las necesidades y los comportamientos naturales de la fauna en cautiverio.

Because many animals get into our facilities, cannot be released, and are in conditions that do not allow them to survive in their natural habitat. The Monkey Park Foundation is divided into two major management sites: a Rescue center and a Zoo.

The Zoo area is primarily dedicated to environmental education. Its main objective is to create awareness about the coexistence between humans and Wildlife, achieving respect for Wildlife, and, therefore, ensure that the animal does not reach the condition of living in captivity. This educational role necessitates public visits, always with the utmost respect for Wildlife's animal welfare, needs, and natural behaviors in captivity.

Paragraph 3

Según la Ley de Conservación de la Vida Silvestre No. 7317, sus decretos y reglamento, queda prohibido el contacto directo o manipulación de los animales en exhibición por parte de turistas, voluntarios y personal (con algunas excepciones, como tratamientos veterinarios o emergencias, con el profesional a cargo) esta regulación se da debido a la importancia de evitar

accidentes o eventualidades que puedan perjudicar la integridad física de la persona, a su vez, se trata de minimizar el riesgo de **que haya** transmisión de enfermedades entre **las** personas y **los** animales.

Otra **de las** razones importantes, **por la cual** es prohibido la interacción directa con estos animales, es el respeto por la integridad física y emocional de la **especie que se encuentra** en cautiverio. Su bienestar, el comportamiento natural **de la especie** y **la** comodidad con su adaptación y entorno, **es el** objetivo principal de la creación de muchas de las normativas y regulaciones de esta Ley.

According to the Law of Conservation of **Wildlife** No. 7317, its decrees and regulations, **direct contact** or **handing** of animals on display **are prohibited** for tourists, volunteers, and **the** staff (with some exceptions such as **veterinary treatments** or emergencies, with the professional in charge), this regulation **was brought** because of the importance of avoiding accidents or eventualities that can **affect** the **physical integrity** of a person, on the other hand, **it intends to** minimize the risk of **disease transmission** between people and animals.

Another **important reason** **direct interaction** with these animals is prohibited is the respect for the **physical and emotional integrity** of the species in captivity. The main objectives of this Law are the well-being, **natural behavior**, and comfort with their adaptation and environment, **which has created** many rules and regulations.

Paragraph 4

1. **Realización** de dietas para cada individuo en el zoológico, según la taxonomía y requerimientos especiales para cada especie, **siendo estas** estudiadas y revisadas por el biólogo regente Ismael Carranza y la asesora veterinaria Clara Wiederkehr, a su vez la Supervisora de

área de animales tiene conocimientos sobre la vida en hábitat natural, comportamientos y requerimientos de cada especie.

2. Persona a cargo de la Encargada de animales y del encargado de mantenimiento, siendo así, quien asigna las tareas a realizar día a día.

3. Supervisión de la dietista y de las bitácoras de alimentación diaria, en comunicación con la dietista, para poder tener un seguimiento del cumplimiento en las dietas, pesos, cantidades y productos correctos. Con esta información, es obligación crear las dietas semanalmente

16. Diets are prepared for each individual in the Zoo according to the taxonomy and special requirements for each species. The regent biologist Ismael Carranza and the veterinary advisor Clara Wiederkehr studied and reviewed these. In turn, the supervisor of the animal area knows life in natural habitats, behaviors, and requirements for each species.

17. The person in charge of the Animal Manager and the Maintenance Manager assigns the tasks to be carried out daily.

18. Supervise the dietician and the daily food logs, communicate with the dietician, and follow up on compliance with the correct diets, weights, quantities, and products. With this information, it is mandatory to create diets every week.

Paragraph 5

5. Trabajo en conjunto con el Biólogo Regente, siendo este quien le de las recomendaciones para las mejoras a realizar dentro y fuera de los recintos de cada individuo, así como las mejoras en su dieta

6. Trabajo en conjunto con el Biólogo Regente, brindándole todos los documentos al día de los individuos residentes, tanto de los que pertenecen al inventario del zoológico, así como algún otro individuo que ingrese y su condición sea de residente (tanto de ingresos por el MINAE, como ingresos por Particulares)

7. Realización de estudios de comportamiento (etogramas), con el objetivo principal de aplicar el enriquecimiento ambiental, basado en los resultados de los etogramas, se puede identificar, corregir o evitar comportamientos anormales, comportamientos anticipados, o en el peor de los casos, Estereotipias.

5. Work was carried out with the Regent Biologist, who recommended improvements to everyone's enclosures and diets.
6. Work carried out with the Regent Biologist, providing all up-to-date documents on the resident individuals, both those that belong to the Zoo's inventory and any other individual who enters and whose status is resident (both those admitted by the MINAE and those accepted by private individuals).
7. Conducting behavioral studies (ethograms) to apply environmental enrichment based on the results can identify, correct, or avoid abnormal behaviors, anticipated behaviors, or Stereotypies.

Paragraph 6

10. Supervisión de la persona encargada de limpieza de recintos, velando por que todos los recintos se encuentren en óptimas condiciones, siempre limpios, con agua y con todos los candados cerrados.

11. Sujeción de animales, para traslado de recintos, emergencias, o alguna otra situación que requiera del contacto con el animal, siempre con los implementos de seguridad, y protocolos para evitar cualquier accidente, y evitar cualquier situación de estrés en el animal. (La Supervisora puede realizar estos procedimientos, debido a su conocimiento en manejo conductual de vida silvestre, lenguaje corporal en las diferentes especies, sujeción de animales y pautas a seguir para velar por su seguridad y la del animal)

12. Trabajo en conjunto con la Asesora Veterinaria para realizar los informes trimestrales, brindándole toda la información al día.

10. Supervise the person in charge of cleaning the enclosures, ensuring that all enclosures are in optimal condition, always clean, with water, and all padlocks closed.

11. Restrain animals for transfer enclosure, emergencies, or any other situation that requires contact with the animal, always with the safety implements and protocols to avoid any accident or stress in the animal. (The supervisor can perform these procedures due to the knowledge of wildlife behavior management, body language in the different species, restraint of animals, and guidelines to follow to ensure their safety and that of the animals).

12. Work was carried out with the veterinary advisor to perform quarterly reports, providing up-to-date information.

Paragraph 7

13. Encargada de las capacitaciones del personal, que tengan que ver con vida silvestre, educación ambiental, manejo conductual de fauna silvestre, o cualquier tema relacionado con los individuos presentes en el zoológico o algún otro tema de interés, basado en el Bienestar Animal.

14. Velar por que se respeten las reglas y se cumplan los protocolos de introducción a los recintos, de las personas que tienen la autorización de hacerlo, siempre bajo lo estipulado por la Ley.

15. Encargada de las documentaciones gubernamentales necesarios para el buen funcionamiento de la Fundación, en el área de animales, renovaciones de Asesorías Veterinarias, permisos SENASA, cualquier otro tipo de documento que sea considerado importante en el área de animales de la Fundación Monkey Park.

13. In charge of staff training, which has to do with Wildlife, environmental education, behavioral management of Wildlife, or any other related topic with the individuals present in the Zoo or any other topic of interest based on animal welfare.

14. Ensure that the rules are respected and that the protocols for entering the enclosures are complied with for people who have the authorization to do so, always under the provisions of the Law.

15. In charge of legal and governmental documents necessary for the foundation's proper functioning, including renewals of Veterinary consultancies, SENASA permits, and any other type of document considered important in the area of animals of the Monkey Park Foundation.

Paragraph 8

6. Recibimiento, sujeción y revisión de animales en el momento **en el que** los funcionarios **del** MINAE, ingresan el animal al Centro de Rescate.
7. Encargada de animales en rehabilitación, vistos previamente por veterinaria, aplicación de medicamentos, cuidado de animales en recuperación, limpieza del área donde se encuentre el animal. (Karol Segura puede asistir animales, ya que posee el conocimiento básico, para **poder** realizar estas tareas).
8. Responsable de la alimentación de neonatos y cuidado de estos, la encargada de animales, junto con la veterinaria y los voluntarios expertos en neonatos, son los únicos funcionarios, que pueden mantener una manipulación con los neonatos, siempre usando los implementos, para que el animal no tenga ningún tipo de impronta o adaptación al humano. (Karol Segura puede asistir animales, ya que posee el conocimiento básico, para **poder** realizar estas tareas).

6. **When the MINAE officials enter the animal at the Rescue Center, animals are received, restrained, and inspected.**
7. **In charge of animals in rehabilitation, previously seen by the veterinarian, application of medications, care of animals in recovery, and cleaning of the area where the animal is. (Karol Segura can assist the animals since she possesses the basic knowledge to perform these tasks.)**
8. **Responsible for feeding the neonates and caring for them, the person in charge of the animals, together with the veterinarian and the volunteers who are experts in neonates, are the only officials that can maintain a manipulation with the neonates, always using the implements so the animal will not have any imprint or adaptation to the human. (Karol Segura can assist the animals since she possesses the basic knowledge to perform these tasks).**

Paragraph 9

El presente documento tiene como principal objetivo, cumplir con los reglamentos estipulados por la Ley de Conservación de Vida Silvestre, a su vez, se detallan las pautas y reglas a seguir para toda aquella persona que labore en el área de animales residentes en la Fundación Monkey Park.

Cualquier infracción o el no acatamiento del protocolo, será considerado como una falta grave, tanto para la Fundación Monkey Park, como para las autoridades encargadas (MINAE y SINAC.) del buen manejo y funcionamiento de Instituciones que velan por la vida silvestre en Costa Rica.

1. Las llaves respectivas de los candados de cada recinto, solo pueden ser manipuladas, por la Directora de la Fundación Vanessa Jarrin, la Supervisora del área de animales Karol Segura, la Encargada de animales Joanna Yedro y el encargado de mantenimiento Cristian Núñez, es responsabilidad de cada uno, el uso correcto y exclusivo de estas.

The main objective of this document is to comply with the regulations stipulated by the Law of Conservation of Wildlife; in turn, it details the guidelines and rules to follow by anyone who works in the area of resident animals at the Monkey Park Foundation.

Any infraction or noncompliance with the protocol will be considered a serious offense for the Monkey Park Foundation and the authorities in charge (MINAE and SINAC) of the proper management and operation of the institutions that watch over Wildlife in Costa Rica.

17. The respective keys of the padlock of each enclosure can only be manipulated by the Director of the Foundation, Vanessa Jarrin, the supervisor of the animal area, Karol Segura,

the person in charge of the animals, Joanna Yedro, and the person in charge of maintenance, Cristian Núñez. Each of them is responsible for the proper and exclusive use of these.

Paragraph 10

2. Para el ingreso de los recintos, el primer paso es colocar a cada animal, en el espacio correspondiente, y cerrar la compuerta.
 3. Con la compuerta cerrada y el animal en el recinto de alimentación, la persona autorizada para ingresar, debe asegurarse de que la compuerta este completamente cerrada, abrir el candado y colocarlo en su respectivo lugar.
 4. En el momento de ingresar a un recinto, se debe de entrar siempre de frente, teniendo en observación lo que está en el interior de este, inmediatamente se debe cerrar la puerta.
 5. Al ingreso de los recintos y fuera de estos, se debe de mantener en silencio, no se debe de gritar, hablar o hacer algún ruido, que sea molesto o pueda alterar al animal que se encuentra en el recinto.
18. To enter the enclosures, the first step is to place each animal in the corresponding space and close the gate.
 19. With the gate closed and the animal in the feeding enclosure, the person authorized to enter must ensure that the gate is completely closed, open the padlock, and place it in its respective place.
 20. When entering the enclosure, one must always enter from the front, considering what is inside. Immediately after entering, the door must be closed.

21. At the enclosures' entrance and outside, it must remain silent. It is not allowed to shout, talk, or make any noise that could disturb the animal in the enclosure.

Paragraph 11

8. Todos los implementos que utilice la persona encargada de limpieza, deben ser devueltos a su lugar (parte trasera, no visible del recinto, donde se encuentra el área para colocar, los rastrillos, escobas, palas y otros objetos necesarios para la limpieza)

9. Todos los restos de comida o desechos orgánicos de los animales, deben ser depositados en la parte trasera del recinto, donde se encuentra un hueco de aproximadamente un metro de profundidad.

10. Para la persona encargada de la ambientación y enriquecimiento, debe de realizar siempre la instalación de los implementos, con el recinto cerrado y los animales en su respectivo espacio, con las compuertas cerradas. Queda completamente prohibido realizar estas acciones o trabajos, con el animal dentro del recinto.

8. All the implements used by the person in charge of cleaning must be returned to their place (back, not visible part of the enclosure, where the area to be placed is located for brakes, brooms, shovels, and other objects necessary for cleaning).

9. All food scraps or organic animal waste must be deposited at the back of the enclosure, where a hole is approximately one meter deep.

10. The person in charge of the setting and enrichment must always install the implements with closed enclosures and the animals in their respective spaces with closed gates. It is forbidden to carry out these actions or work with the animal inside the enclosure.

Paragraph 12

13. La veterinaria es la única persona que puede tomar la decisión del estado de salud y tratamientos que requieren los animales, **por lo cual**, está también puede manipularlos. Cualquier proceso veterinario, solo puede ser ejecutado por el profesional a cargo.

14. Para la sujeción de animales, traslados de recintos o cualquier contacto directo con el animal, siempre se debe de hacer con el equipo adecuado (guantes de sujeción, trajes, redes, Kennels, etc.) **el** incumplimiento de esto, es considerada una falta grave, debido al peligro que conlleva manipular animales, sin el equipo adecuado, tanto para la integridad física de la persona, como **la** del animal, a su vez la captura o sujeción puede generar un nivel de estrés alto en el individuo.

15. Cualquier traslado de animales, cambio de recintos, procesos veterinarios u otros, deben de realizarse en horarios específicos, ninguna acción que tenga como fin el contacto con el individuo, puede ejecutarse frente a visitantes o turistas.

13. The veterinarian is the only person who can **decide** the state of health and treatments the **animals require**, so they can also manipulate them. **The veterinarian** is the only professional who can **carry out** any **veterinary process**.

14. When **restraining** animals, transfers of enclosure or any **direct contact** with the animal **must always be done** with the **appropriate equipment** (**restraint gloves**, suits, nets, Kennels, etc.) **Failure** to do so is considered a **serious offense** due to the danger **involved** in handling animals without the **proper equipment**, both for the **physical integrity** of the person and the animals; in turn, the capture or restraint can generate a **high-stress level** in the individual.

15. Any transfer of animals, change of enclosure, **veterinary processes**, or others must be carried out **at specific times**. No action that aims at contact with the individual **can be carried out** in front of visitors or tourists.

Paragraph 13

Debido a los años de pandemia, muchas de las infraestructuras de nuestra área de rehabilitación, sufrieron daños, por ende, se tuvieron que cerrar, para su mejora paulatina, en la espera que la situación económica nos lo permita. Esto nos obliga a recibir solo especies **que tengan** una recuperación más rápida o la capacidad de rehabilitarse en un tiempo corto, especies en peligro de extinción y neonatos (a excepción de ciertos mamíferos que requieren **de** cuidados más complicados o son **especies** altamente sociales, como, **por ejemplo**, los monos)

El presente documento tiene como principal objetivo, cumplir con los reglamentos estipulados por la Ley de Conservación de Vida Silvestre, a su vez, se detallan las reglas a seguir para **toda** aquella **persona** que labore en el área de animales residentes en la Fundación Monkey Park.

Because of the years of pandemic, many of the infrastructures of our **rehabilitation area** suffered damage. Therefore, **they** had to be closed for their **gradual improvement** while waiting for the **economic situation** to allow us to do so. This forces us to **only receive endangered species**, neonates, and species that recover faster or **can be rehabilitated quickly** (with the exception of certain mammals that require **more complicated care** or are **highly social**, such as monkeys).

The main objective of this document is to comply with the regulations stipulated by the Law of Conservation Law on Wildlife. In turn, it details the guidelines and rules to follow by anyone who works with resident animals at the Monkey Park Foundation.

Paragraph 14

1. El ingreso al área de rehabilitación, es solamente para las personas encargadas de esta, ningún otro funcionario o persona particular puede acceder a esta. Es considerada una falta grave el ingreso no autorizado al área de rehabilitación.
2. Los animales neonatos deben ser tratados por el profesional a cargo y su cuidador, se debe de tener el mínimo contacto con el animal, siempre utilizando los implementos necesarios para que este no se adapte a su cuidador.
3. Todo animal que sea candidato para liberación será tratado solo por el profesional a cargo y su cuidador, siempre utilizando los implementos de seguridad.
4. La veterinaria es la única persona que puede tomar la decisión del estado de salud y tratamientos que requieren los animales, por lo cual, está también puede manipularlos. Cualquier proceso veterinario, solo puede ser ejecutado por el profesional a cargo.

12. Admission to the rehabilitation area is only for the people in charge; no other official or private person can access it. Unauthorized entry into the rehabilitation area is considered a serious offense.

13. Neonatal animals must be treated by the professional in charge and their caregiver. There must be minimal contact with the animal, and the necessary implements must always be used so that it does not adapt to its caregiver.
14. Any animal candidate for release will be treated only by the professional in charge and its caregiver, always using safety implements.
15. The veterinarian is the only person who can decide about the state of health and treatments the animals require; for this reason, they can also manipulate them. Any veterinary process can only be carried out by the professional in charge.

Paragraph 15

4. Una vez rastrillado el área, se deben depositar todos los restos en el hueco atrás de las jaulas y colocar rastrillo y pala en su lugar.
 5. Regar la jaula diariamente, quitando todos los restos de desperdicios, hojas o cacas de las infraestructuras por fuera de la jaula, regar el suelo, quitando cualquier resto de cacas que no se hayan podido quitar con el rastrillo. (Ningún animal debe ser molestado o mojado con el riego)
 6. Prestar atención a cualquier comportamiento extraño o cualquier inconsistencia en el recinto (huecos en las mallas, reparaciones, platos en el suelo, cualquier objeto que no corresponda al recinto). Informar inmediatamente al encargado de mantenimiento y a la Supervisora de animales, cualquier anomalía que necesite ser resuelta.
19. Once the area has been raked, all the waste must be deposited in the hole behind the cages, and the rake and shovel must be placed in their place.
 20. Water the cage daily, removing all the waste residues, leaves, or poop from the infrastructures outside the cage, watering the floor, and removing any traces of poop that could not be removed with the rake. (No animal must be disturbed or wet with the watering)

21. Pay attention to any **strange behavior** or inconsistencies in the enclosure (gaps in the meshes, repairs, plates on the floor, **or** any object that does not belong to the enclosure). **Immediately inform** the **person** in charge of maintenance and the Supervisor of the animals **of** any anomalies that need to be resolved.

5.1.2.2 Color Coding from English to Spanish, Wildlife Encounters.

Paragraph 1

The material for this book is a compilation of my experiences spanning nearly two decades at a wildlife center, Monkey Park, Guanacaste, Costa Rica, where I worked as a volunteer for several months a year. **I** am grateful to Ms. Vanessa Jarrin for such an opportunity and her unwavering support for my wildlife projects, including this book. The real-life contributions of the many Monkey Park caretakers and multinational voluntary workers who **came** to know over the years offered me a wealth of observations and points of view that in many ways served to enrich the message running through this book. Ms Karen Robles' help in the logistics of publication was invaluable.

I wish to thank my immediate and extended family for **their** finding the time to scrutinize the manuscript, and for their insightful and constructive comments that had a significant impact on shaping **the** final manuscript.

El material para este libro es una recopilación de mis experiencias **que abarcan** casi dos décadas en el **centro de vida silvestre** Monkey Park, Guanacaste, Costa Rica, donde trabajé como voluntario por varios meses **del** año. **Agradezco** a la Sra. Vanessa Jarrín por tal oportunidad y su **apoyo inquebrantable** por mis proyectos de vida silvestre, incluyendo este libro. Las

contribuciones reales de los muchos cuidadores de Monkey Park y voluntarios multinacionales, a los cuales conocí a lo largo de los años, me ofrecieron una riqueza de observaciones y puntos de vista en muchos sentidos que sirvieron para enriquecer el mensaje que abarca este libro. La ayuda de la Sra. Karen Robles en la logística de la publicación fue invaluable.

Deseo agradecer a mi familia inmediata y extendida por encontrar el tiempo para examinar el manuscrito, y por sus comentarios perspicaces y constructivos que tuvieron un impacto significativo en la conformación final del manuscrito.

Paragraph 2

The sign at the front read: ‘Use overflow parking across the road if no space here’. I made a U-turn, located the entrance to a bumpy makeshift car park, its ground covered with uneven patches of sand. I parked my hired four-wheel drive a short distance from the hotel.

As I got out, a man in his thirties approached me and—in nearly accent-free English—told me there was a charge for an overnight stay. “No”, I said, “there are no signs anywhere saying so”. He insisted, but I took my bags, locked the car door, and switched on the alarm. “I’ll check with the hotel”, I told him, hurrying across the road. “You’ll be back”, he shouted after me, “the hotel will tell you, cars get here burgled into all the time”.

El letrero de la parte delantera decía: “Utilice el estacionamiento adicional al otro lado de la calle si no hay espacio aquí”. Hice un giro en U, ubiqué la entrada hacia un estacionamiento improvisado lleno de baches, con el suelo cubierto por parches irregulares de arena. Estacioné mi 4x4 alquilado a poca distancia del hotel.

Al salir, un hombre en sus treintas se me acercó y —en un inglés casi sin acento— me dijo que había un cargo por pasar la noche. “No”, le dije, “no hay señales en ningún lado que lo digan”. Él insistió, pero tomé mis maletas, cerré la puerta del auto y activé la alarma. “Lo

comprobaré con el hotel”, le dije, apresurándome a cruzar la calle. “Vas a volver”, me gritó, “el hotel te lo dirá, los autos son robados todo el tiempo”.

Paragraph 3

The hotel was a newly built, one storey sprawling bungalow, with cosy rooms, a magnificent sea view, a large back garden with a low- mown lawn that descended at a steep angle into the sea. Scattered volcanic rocks protected the bank from the ocean. A small inlet nearby led to a shallow lagoon where the jacanas, great egrets and tiger herons were engaging in still posturing. The garden was dominated by leafless pochote trees, many with holes in their thorny trunks carrying the carving trademark of woodpeckers. A pair of red-crowned woodpeckers, one with a straw in its beak, had chosen one for their nest building, or so it appeared. In the garden's corner, a foot-long green iguana was slowly making its way towards a row of shrubs that marked the border of the property.

El hotel estaba recién construido, un amplio bungaló de una sola planta, con acogedoras habitaciones, una magnífica vista al mar, un gran jardín trasero con césped bajo que descendía en un ángulo pronunciado hacia el mar. Las rocas volcánicas protegían la orilla del océano. Una pequeña ensenada cerca conducía a una laguna poco profunda donde las jacanas, garcetas y garzas tigre se enzarzaban en posturas inmóviles. El jardín era dominado por pochotes sin hojas, muchos con agujeros en sus troncos espinosos con la marca tallada de los pájaros carpinteros. Un par de carpinteros nuca roja, uno de ellos con una paja en el pico, había elegido uno para la construcción de su nido, o eso parecía. En la esquina del jardín, una iguana verde de un pie de largo se dirigía lentamente hacia una hilera de arbustos que marcaban el límite de la propiedad.

Paragraph 4

It was 2005, and I was in Costa Rica for a planned 2-week vacation. I had visited my friend in the northwest corner of the country, who was a wildlife enthusiast. In my capacity as the manager of a zoo in the US, I had for some time collaborated with him. That morning I had driven down Panamericana and a string of narrow dirt roads to a small hotel near Tamarindo in the peninsula of Nicoya for an overnight stay. My plan was to travel to the National Park of Palo Verde to seek out local ospreys and black hawks, before continuing down south to Corcovado National Park for more wildlife exposure. This was a holiday I had been looking forward to for quite some time.

Era 2005, y yo estaba en Costa Rica por unas vacaciones planeadas de 2 semanas. Había visitado a mi amigo en la esquina noroeste del país, quien era un entusiasta de la vida silvestre. En mi calidad como gerente de un zoológico en los Estados Unidos, había colaborado con él durante un tiempo. Esa mañana había conducido por la Panamericana, al igual que por una serie de estrechos caminos de tierra hacia un pequeño hotel cerca de Tamarindo en la península de Nicoya para pasar la noche. Mi plan era viajar hacia el Parque Nacional de Palo Verde en busca de águilas pescadoras y gavilanes cangrejeros locales, antes de continuar al sur hacia el Parque Nacional Corcovado para una mayor exposición a la vida silvestre. Estas eran vacaciones que había esperado por mucho tiempo.

Paragraph 5

As I parked near a giftshop, two animal caretakers came to meet me and offered to show me around. The place was roughly an acre in size, much of it covered with low growth vegetation through which paths crisscrossed to reach some ten cages. The cages looked clean,

but many were in obvious need of repair. All inhabitants were what we would classify as wild animals—a spider monkey, howler monkey, tamandua, paca, porcupine, crested guan, Amazon parrots, and a few others. An owl perched on a makeshift branch stared out the cage intensely, following our movements, as if to make sure we didn't stray off the path. “A curious barn owl”, I said. My hosts were quick to respond. “Lechuza, that’s what we call it here”, they told me.

Mientras me estacionaba cerca de la tienda de *souvenirs*, dos cuidadores de animales se acercaron a conocerme y se ofrecieron a mostrarme los alrededores. El lugar era de aproximadamente una hectárea en tamaño, gran parte de ella cubierta de vegetación baja por la que se entrecruzaban los caminos hasta llegar a una decena de jaulas. Las jaulas se veían limpias, pero en algunas de ellas era evidentes las señales de necesitar reparación. Los habitantes eran lo que clasificaríamos como animales salvajes: un mono araña, mono aullador, tamandúa, paca, puercoespín, pava crestada, loros amazónicos y algunos otros. Un búho posado en una rama improvisada miraba de manera fija a través de la jaula, siguiendo nuestros movimientos, como para asegurarse de que no nos desviáramos del camino. “Una lechuza curiosa” dije. Mis anfitriones fueron rápidos en contestar. “Lechuza, así le llamamos aquí”, me dijeron.

Paragraph 6

What also struck me was the center’s reliance on volunteer work. Monkey Park worked on a non-profit basis and its meager income came from visitors like me—no state or municipal funding was available. Animal feeding required generous deals with local producers. Structural improvements were performed whenever sufficient charitable donations came through. The small budget allowed for very few regular workers. Unpaid volunteers were essential to keep the place running.

Back at the car park, I looked over the area again. The barn owl's inquisitive gaze was still fixed on us. The two Amazon parrots had gone silent and remained still, with their heads tilted in anticipation. The spider monkey, its forehead furrowed and lips pursed as if in deep contemplation, was observing us from the corner of its eye. Its cage was slightly lopsided and there was a tear in the mesh—an aftermath of a recent storm.

Algo que también me llamó la atención fue la dependencia del centro del trabajo voluntario. Monkey Park trabajó en una base sin fines de lucro y sus escasos ingresos venían de visitantes como yo, ni los fondos municipales ni estatales estaban disponibles. La alimentación animal requería de generosos tratos con productores locales. Las mejoras estructurales fueron llevadas a cabo siempre que llegaban suficientes donaciones caritativas. El poco presupuesto permitió tener pocos trabajadores regulares. Los voluntarios no remunerados eran necesarios para mantener el lugar en funcionamiento.

De vuelta en el estacionamiento, miré la zona de nuevo. La mirada inquisitiva de la lechuza todavía estaba fija en nosotros. Los dos loros amazónicos se quedaron en silencio y permanecieron quietos, con la cabeza inclinada en señal de expectación. El mono araña, con su ceño y labios fruncidos como en profunda contemplación, nos observaban con el rabillo del ojo. Su jaula estaba ligeramente torcida y la malla tenía un desgarró, una secuela de una tormenta reciente.

Paragraph 7

Looking back, all these issues—past and present—pale into insignificance when you consider the returns. You get to be part of a drama in which a rescue, recovery, rehabilitation and release play out in an intriguing sequence. It is well-nigh impossible anywhere else outside the

deep jungle to witness at close range a wild animal displaying its natural behavior and to learn to understand its specific characteristics and its abilities. It is a privilege afforded to very few.

John Steinbeck once said: “People don’t take trips, trips take people”. Those words aptly summarize my journey, from the first chance encounter to what became a long-standing commitment to the exploration of wildlife and its conservation. In the following pages have chronicled many of the challenges and successes I experienced along the way. I trust they will portray a novel world to the reader, whether they are a wildlife enthusiast, animal lover, or a would-be rescue center volunteer. It’s an amazing world.

Mirando hacia atrás, todos estos problemas, pasados y presentes, se tornan insignificantes cuando se tienen en cuenta los rendimientos. Tienes la oportunidad de ser parte de un drama en el que se juega un rescate, una recuperación, una rehabilitación y una liberación en una secuencia intrigante. Es casi imposible en cualquier otro lugar fuera de la selva profunda presenciar de cerca un animal salvaje mostrando su comportamiento natural y aprender a comprender sus características específicas y sus habilidades. Es un privilegio otorgado a muy pocos.

John Steinbeck dijo una vez: “las personas no hacen viajes, los viajes llevan a las personas”. Esas palabras resumen acertadamente mi viaje, desde el primer encuentro casual, hasta lo que se convirtió en un compromiso de largo plazo con la exploración de vida silvestre y su conservación. En las siguientes páginas, se relataron muchos desafíos y éxitos que experimenté en el camino. Confío en que retratarán un mundo novedoso para el lector, ya sea un entusiasta de la vida silvestre, un amante de los animales o un aspirante a voluntario de un centro de rescate. Es un mundo increíble.

Paragraph 8

In no time, the pickup truck had arrived at Monkey Park and the cardboard box with its injured captive handed over to me. I heard the porcupine had done little to resist when captured, suggesting serious injury. But the inspection of the animal showed that it was getting over its initial shock and was ready to react to any manual examination. An inactive porcupine has its quills flat on its body, hidden from view by its long, dark fur. However, I could see quills sticking out through the fur, showing it was in a self-protection mode. I needed to know how badly it was injured, but the idea of examining it manually didn't fill me with great enthusiasm. The conventional way would be to examine it under general anesthetic, but I judged I to be excessive.

En poco tiempo, la camioneta había llegado a Monkey Park y me entregaron la caja de cartón con su cautivo herido. Escuché que el puercoespín había puesto poca resistencia cuando fue capturado, lo que sugiere una lesión grave. Pero la inspección del animal demostró que estaba superando su conmoción inicial y estaba listo para reaccionar a cualquier examinación manual. Un puercoespín inactivo tiene sus púas planas contra el cuerpo, ocultas a la vista por su largo y oscuro pelaje. Sin embargo, pude ver las púas que sobresalían a través del pelaje, mostrando que estaba en modo de autoprotección. Necesitaba saber qué tan grave era su herida, pero la idea de examinarlo manualmente no me llenaba de gran entusiasmo. La manera convencional sería examinarlo bajo anestesia general, pero consideré que era excesivo.

Paragraph 9

The next morning, only the long, flat seed of the mango and a small bite of the banana were gone. We continued with the medication and made no changes for the night diet. On the

third morning, it was clear that the porcupine was eating much better, finishing with most of the food. Things were looking up. But the following morning the porcupine came down with signs of pneumonia. It stopped eating and struggled with breathing. We changed the antibiotic but could offer little help otherwise. There was no improvement on the day. The porcupine's labored breathing remained unabated, and the food remained untouched. We continued with the same medication and diet, but that night, seeing the porcupine slumped in the corner I couldn't help but feel pessimistic about its chances of survival.

A la mañana siguiente, solo la larga y aplastada semilla del mango y un pequeño bocado del banano habían desaparecido. Continuamos con la medicación y no cambiamos la dieta nocturna. A la tercera mañana, era claro que el puercoespín estaba comiendo mucho mejor, terminando con la mayor parte de la comida. Las cosas estaban mejorando. Pero a la mañana siguiente, el puercoespín contrajo síntomas de neumonía. Dejó de comer y luchaba con la respiración. Le cambiamos el antibiótico, pero, de lo contrario, pudimos ofrecer poca ayuda. No había mejora en el día. La respiración difícil del puercoespín no disminuyó y la comida permaneció intacta. Continuamos con la misma medicación y dieta, pero esa noche, al ver al puercoespín desplomado en la esquina, no pude evitar sentirme pesimista sobre sus posibilidades de supervivencia.

Paragraph 10

Despite its unceremonious departure, we were happy to see the porcupine go. It had recovered from its injuries and the long but necessary captivity had rightly ended. Importantly, throughout its stay, it had kept its spirit and resourcefulness, and we would expect it to survive in the wild just as before. And, perhaps, keep away from people's attics for some time to come.

Let's spare a little thought for Lucky, too. The poor dog had to undergo an hour-long procedure under sedation to remove the quills. Their spear shape makes the penetration into the victim's body easy and because they are covered with back-facing scales, they remain hooked in tightly. You can't just pull them out as they will get more stuck. When deep, they need to be surgically removed. Lucky survived the procedure and eventually recovered fully after a period of pain, no doubt gaining a valuable lesson along the way.

A pesar de su partida sin ceremonia, estábamos felices de ver al puercoespín irse. Se había recuperado de sus heridas y el largo pero necesario cautiverio había terminado. Es importante destacar que, durante su estadía, había conservado su espíritu e ingenio, y esperaríamos que sobreviviera en la naturaleza igual que antes. Y tal vez, mantenerse lejos de los áticos de las personas por un tiempo.

Pensemos también un poco en Lucky. El pobre perro tuvo que someterse a una hora de procedimiento bajo sedación para poder remover las púas. Su forma de lanza facilita la penetración en el cuerpo de la víctima y, debido a que están cubiertas con escamas invertidas, se mantienen enganchadas con fuerza. No puedes solamente sacarlas, ya que se atorarán más. Cuando están profundas, necesitan ser extraídas quirúrgicamente. Lucky sobrevivió al procedimiento y con el tiempo se recuperó por completo después de un periodo de dolor, sin duda obteniendo una valiosa lección en el camino.

Paragraph 11

The following morning, I was up when it was still dark. My plan was to stake out the construction site to see if I could discover any unusual goings on there. I lived a quarter of a mile away and it did not take long for me to walk down to the site - slowly and taking care not to step on sticks or leaves. As I got close, I stopped and listened, but heard nothing. The forest was

quiet, as the dawn chorus had not started yet. The first rays signaling the daybreak were finding **their** ways through the forest behind the center, and I could recognize the features of the trees and the bushes emerging from the dimness.

A la mañana siguiente, me había levantado cuando todavía estaba oscuro. Mi plan era vigilar el sitio de construcción para ver si podía descubrir algún suceso inusual allí. Yo vivía a un cuarto de milla de distancia y no me tomó mucho tiempo para caminar hacia el sitio, lentamente y cuidando no pisar ramas ni hojas. Mientras me acercaba, me detuve a escuchar, pero no oí nada. El bosque estaba silencioso, ya que el coro del amanecer no había iniciado. Los primeros rayos que señalaban el amanecer se abrían paso a través del bosque detrás del centro, y pude reconocer los rasgos de los árboles y los arbustos que emergían de la penumbra.

Paragraph 12

I took the monkey in the box to our clinic and opened the door to a specialized treatment cage. With a slight nudge, I got **her** to move from the box a couple of feet to enter the cage. Judging by the way **she** moved, **she** had not been seriously injured but might be sore all over and was clearly shaken. There were several cuts on her head, some bruises on her left thigh and both forearms. Cuts always bring the risk of infection, so I administered our routine medication, including antibiotics recommended by our vet. I had no way of knowing how long she had been lying on the roadside, so feeding **her** and correcting any dehydration was important. I offered her a measured amount of mango, papaya, and water and left her to it.

Llevé al mono en la caja a nuestra clínica y abrí la puerta a una jaula de tratamiento especializado. Con un pequeño empujón, logré que se moviera un par de pies fuera de la caja para entrar en la jaula. A juzgar por la manera en la que se movía, no había resultado gravemente herida, pero podría estar adolorida por todas partes y estaba claramente conmocionada. Tenía

varios cortes en la cabeza, algunos moretones en su muslo izquierdo y en ambos antebrazos. Los cortes siempre conllevan el riesgo de infección, así que le administré nuestra medicación de rutina, incluidos antibióticos recomendados por nuestro veterinario. No tenía manera de saber cuánto tiempo había estado tirada a un lado de la carretera, así que era importante alimentarla y corregir cualquier deshidratación. Le ofrecí una cantidad medida de mango, papaya y agua, y la dejé sola.

Paragraph 13

When I returned two hours later, I found the fruit untouched. After observing her for a while, I concluded she would eat nothing from what was on offer. I decided to try another approach. I prepared a fruit mixture in liquid form, and using a syringe, tried to insert some of it on her lower lip. She was in no mood for collaboration; each time I tried, she would push the syringe away and finally just turned her back to me. There was no point in pushing further. Later that evening, I went to check on her. I found her sitting as normal, facing me with a flat expression. The food and water were all there where I had left them, untouched. I completed the day's care by giving her the evening medication.

Cuando regresé dos horas después, encontré la fruta intacta. Después de observarla por un tiempo, llegué a la conclusión de que no comería nada de lo que se ofrecía. Decidí intentar otro enfoque. Preparé una mezcla de frutas en forma líquida y, usando una jeringa, intenté insertar un poco en su labio inferior. Ella no estaba en ánimos de colaborar; cada vez que lo intentaba, ella apartaba la jeringa y finalmente me daba la espalda. No había sentido en seguir presionándola. Más tarde esa noche, fui a ver qué tal estaba. La encontré sentada como de costumbre, en dirección hacia mí con una expresión neutra. La comida y el agua estaban donde los había dejado, intactos. Completé el cuidado del día al darle su medicación de la noche.

Paragraph 14

The tree whose leaves we used, [the mountain almond tree](#) - almendro de montaña in local parlance - grows mainly in the northern part of Costa Rica where it is an important part of the canopy and forms an essential environment for many animals, especially the great green macaw. Its leaves make up part of the staple of the local howler monkey populations. The leaves and fruit contain two chemical substances that have a taste and scent of vanilla, and it is probably that [which](#) attracted our first howler monkey and made the food palatable for the second one. Interesting, the leaves have been used as a traditional medicine in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama where the tree only grows. Scientific studies have shown that two substances, coumarin and 4-hydroxycoumarin, contained in the leaf, are effective against diarrhea.

El árbol cuyas hojas utilizamos, almendro de montaña en [la jerga local](#), crece principalmente en la [zona norte](#) de Costa Rica, donde es una parte importante del dosel y forma un [ambiente esencial](#) para muchos animales, especialmente la [gran lapa verde](#). Sus hojas [hacen](#) parte del [alimento básico](#) de las [poblaciones locales de monos aulladores](#). Las hojas y el fruto contienen dos [sustancias químicas](#) que [dan](#) un sabor y aroma a vainilla, y probablemente [eso fue](#) lo que atrajo a nuestro primer [mono aullador](#) e hizo la comida [apetecible](#) para el segundo. [Curiosamente](#), las hojas han sido usadas como [medicina tradicional](#) [solamente](#) en Nicaragua, Costa Rica y Panamá, donde el árbol crece. [Estudios científicos](#) han mostrado que dos sustancias, cumarina y 4-hidroxycumarina, contenidas en la hoja, son efectivas contra [la](#) diarrea.

Paragraph 15

Of the many animals that we receive but cannot release into the wild, primates perhaps are [the ones](#) where the lost opportunities are most obvious. The common story is that [they](#) were

captured at a young age and kept as pets. Their life in captivity is devoid of peers and offers little opportunity for exercise and mental stimulation. They miss out on parental schooling of jungle survival skills and never develop societal behavior to ensure acceptance into a free roaming group. There is little **anyone** can do to fill that skills gap once they have become adults. This is regrettable because—as everyone knows—primates are intelligent and observant, learn quickly and have a unique ability to adapt to changes in their environment. Captivity from young age deprives them of the critical experiences that forge them into a mature representative of the species, and that is everyone's loss.

De los muchos animales que recibimos, pero **que no podemos liberar en la naturaleza**, los primates son quizás donde la pérdida de oportunidades es más obvia. La **historia común** es que fueron capturados a **temprana** edad y mantenidos como mascotas. Su vida en cautiverio es falta de compañeros y ofrece poca oportunidad para el ejercicio y **la simulación mental**. Ellos pierden **la educación parental sobre habilidades de supervivencia en la selva** y nunca desarrollan **un comportamiento social** para asegurar **la aceptación** en un grupo de libre **deambulación**. Es poco **lo que se puede hacer** para llenar ese espacio de habilidades una vez se convierten **en** adultos. Esto es lamentable porque, como todos saben, **los primates son inteligentes y observadores**, aprenden rápidamente y tienen una **capacidad única** para adaptarse a cambios en su entorno. **El** cautiverio a **temprana** edad los priva de las **experiencias críticas** que los forjan en una madura **representación** de la especie, y eso es **una pérdida para todos**.

5.1.3 Glossary

As a final instrument used, a glossary was created with a minimum of 25 terms taken from the Spanish source text and another 25 terms from the English source text, in which the following were included for each term: the term in the target language, the grammatical category to which it belongs and its definition.

The glossary is presented below, which includes the most relevant terms used in the text that help the translator with the recognition and use of terminology and in turn facilitate its understanding by the reader.

5.1.3.1 Glossary from Spanish into English.

Table 3

Source Language	Grammatical Category	Target Language	Definition
Autorización	Noun	Authorization	Empower someone to do something, allow.
Coexistencia	Noun	Coexistence	One thing lives and exists at the same time as another
Compuerta	Noun	Gate	Movable lock gate
Enriquecimiento	Noun	Enrichment	Mejorar o realzar el valor de algo

Estereotipia	Noun	Stereotypy	Repetitive movements or actions without any purpose
Etograma	Noun	Ethogram	Inventory of behaviors or actions exhibited by an animal used in ethology
Fundación	Noun	Foundation	Creation, institution, association of people with solidarity purposes
Implemento	Noun	Implement	Utensil, tool used for a specific purpose
Impronta	Noun	Imprint	Impression, footprint or mark left by a person or object
Inconsistencia	Noun	Inconsistency	Somewhat lacking firmness, unstable
Infracción	Noun	Infraction	Infringement of the law
Integridad	Noun	Integrity	Honesty, probity, someone with strong moral principles
Inventario	Noun	Inventory	Ordered list of someone's assets

Mamífero	Noun	Mammal	Group of constant temperature vertebrates that suckle
Neonato	Noun	Neonate	Newborn
Pandemia	Noun	Pandemic	Epidemic disease that spreads to many countries
Pauta	Noun	Guideline	Norm, guide on how something can be done
Protocolo	Noun	Protocol	System of rules/ record of a document
Recinto	Noun	Enclosure	Something that encloses/ perimeter
Regulación	Noun	Regulation	Conform to a rule/constraint
Rehabilitación	Noun	Rehabilitation	Restore someone's health or living condition
Silvestre	Adjective	Wild	From the jungle, growing in a natural state
Sujeción	Noun	Retention	Have control of something, save, reserve, conserve

Taxonomía	Noun	Taxonomy	Science that names and describes organisms
Visitante	Noun	Visitor	Person who visits a person or place

Figure 3 illustrates the glossary used for the document from Spanish into English. Source: Researcher's creation.

5.1.3.2 Glossary from English into Spanish

Table 4

Source Language	Grammatical Category	Target Language	Definition
Bungalow	Sustantivo	Bungaló / Chalet	Casa de estilo suizo de una planta
Burgle	Verbo	Robar	Apoderarse de lo ajeno
Captive	Sustantivo	Cautivo	Prisionero. Sin libertad
Chronicle	Verbo	Describir	Relatar o dar detalle de algo o alguien
Compilation	Sustantivo	Recopilación	Resumen de contenido; compendio
Coumarin	Sustantivo	Cumarina	Compuesto químico utilizado para crear medicamentos

Dehydration	Sustantivo	Deshidratación	Falta de agua en el cuerpo
Dimness	Sustantivo	Oscuridad	Falta de luz, tinieblas
Forest	Sustantivo	Bosque	Territorio poblado por árboles
Great egret	Sustantivo	Garza blanca / Garceta	Especie de ave blanca pelecaniforme de la familia Ardeidae de una longitud cercana a los 88 cm de longitud
Inlet	Sustantivo	Ensenada	Parte del mar que entra en la tierra y sirve de protección para los barcos
Journey	Sustantivo	Trayecto	Espacio recorrido de un punto a otro
Manuscript	Sustantivo	Manuscrito	Texto escrito a mano
Mountain almond tree	Sustantivo	Almendro de montaña	Árbol de hasta 60 m de altura perteneciente a bosques húmedos
Osprey	Sustantivo	Águila pescadora	Especie de ave accipitriforme de la familia Pandionidae

Pneumonia	Sustantivo	Neumonía	Pulmonía. Infección en los pulmones
Primate	Sustantivo	Primate	Mamífero de cerebro desarrollado de cinco dedos
Quill	Sustantivo	Púa	Punta delgada. Pincho
Red-crowned woodpecker	Sustantivo	carpintero nuca roja	Especie de ave migrante de corta distancia de la familia Picidae.
Scrutinize	Verbo	Examinar	Investigar con cuidado
Sedation	Sustantivo	Sedación	Apaciguar, calmar
Span	Verbo	Abarcar	Engloba muchas cosas a la vez
Staple	Adjective	Básico	Que pertenece a un fundamento de algo
Syringe	Sustantivo	Jeringa	Aparato para inyectar líquidos
Tiger heron	Sustantivo	Garza tigre	Especie de ave pelecaniforme de la familia Ardeidae de garganta amarilla y

			desnuda en todos los plumajes
Volunteer	Sustantivo	Voluntario	Que hace por voluntad

Figure 4 illustrates the glossary used for the document from English into Spanish. Source: Researcher's creation

Chapter VI

Conclusions and Recommendations

To conclude this research, this final chapter presents the conclusions obtained based on the results acquired in the previous chapters, analyzing the objectives set out in Chapter 1 and presenting recommendations to future translators that may be useful in their research process.

6.1 Purpose of the Conclusion

As in any research, the conclusion constitutes a significant part of the project. For this study, the conclusion aims to show the results that were obtained based on the data analysis and at the same time, provides a closure to the research, thus emphasizing the content previously developed based on the specific objectives set forth. This section provides more clear details that allow the reader to recap the content that is opened in the research and the contributions of the study.

Next, the results obtained based on the previously stipulated specific objectives will be presented.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 To translate the book *Wildlife Encounters* by zoologist Mika Nurmikko from English to Spanish, which describes the species under the care of the APAMI animal rescue center, the administration protocols established by the APAMI animal rescue center, and the cleaning recommendations for the enclosures for each animal in APAMI facilities from Spanish into English.

The purpose of this research work was the translation, the procedure followed and the methods that were used to carry out said translation of the documents "the administration protocols" and "the recommendations for cleaning the enclosures for each animal in the APAMI facilities" which were translated from Spanish to English. On the other hand, the book *Wildlife Encounters* was also translated from English to Spanish according to the function of the text in which, for its proper translation, an analysis of the text is carried out in its source language format, ensuring its proper understanding of the content.

This research objective was successfully achieved thanks to the unlimited access to the documents to be translated in order to carry out the pertinent revisions and readings necessary for the analysis of the text. With this and thanks to the information established in chapter 1, the level and/or style of the text is maintained with the precision required so that the information translated into the target language is transmitted with the same relevance and intention as in the source text.

Cultural differences, as mentioned in the previous chapters, often present significant challenges when trying to create an accurate and faithful translation, and that is why with this objective it is confirmed in this research that the use of tools for data collection, as well as the

detailed analysis of the text and the performance of detailed readings provide crucial support for the proper understanding of the documents and thus be able to transmit the desired information in a clear, faithful and consistent manner with what the author wanted to convey in the source text, in addition to being able to avoid possible semantic errors.

6.2.2 To apply various translation techniques to the documents to achieve natural and cohesive target texts

Text translation requires a series of methods and techniques that allow for an adequate translation of the message based on the author's objective. To do this, the translator usually makes modifications to the text in such a way that it maintains the naturalness and cohesion of the original document. By comparing the source text presented with the target text using the color code, the effects of the translation can be seen more clearly. This research objective demonstrated that the use of different translation techniques allows the translator to adequately convert grammatical structures, taking into account the naturalness of the information.

The procedures used to achieve this objective were: transposition, modulation, amplification, omission, explicitation, and literal translation.

With this objective, it is demonstrated that the use of these translation techniques facilitated a more careful and effective communication of the original message in order to comply with the appropriate linguistic structuring and show naturalness in the message.

6.2.3 To evaluate the effect of the translation techniques applied to the documents

In a grammatical approach, the translation of texts often requires modifications to present a fluid adaptation close to the original text. The researcher analyzed the texts and created a color code with the translation methods to highlight the effects of these techniques. Each of the techniques, although some more than others, could be used and differentiated in the translated documents, as is the case of literal translation, this technique was presented in both texts, although it was presented more frequently in the text translated into English, this mainly due to the type of text to which it was presented since it depended on a closeness to the precision of the message and this facilitated the translation word by word so as not to lose its meaning. In this same way, transposition and modulation were largely visible in both texts, since the grammatical order differs in one language from another as well as its grammatical category. In turn, omission was visible, a technique that is observed in the original text of each language but is present in greater quantity in the source text in Spanish, since many connectors such as the so-called articles tend to be presented in a greater way in the Spanish language to clarify the gender of the noun, an action not necessary when translating it into English. Taking as an example another technique, explicitation, although it was present, was rarely represented in the translations unlike amplification, which was found more frequently in the translation of the target in Spanish, this is because more words are usually added to show more clearly the message without altering its meaning and following its line of naturalness. The researcher managed to meet the objective by using the color table that represents the different translation techniques to make the translation faithful but at the same time natural.

On the other hand, due to the formality of the documents translated from Spanish to English and their direct structure, at the time of translation, It was concluded that no difficulty was found for a literal translation or the need to alter the message due to any cultural variety or gap, this means that the text does not present idiomatic expressions representing the Spanish language or Costa Rican culture. On the other hand, in the translation of the book "Wildlife Encounters", by showing itself as a book of the author's own experiences and showing a narrative of events noted in a very detailed and descriptive manner, it was possible to record multiple occasions in which the target text had to be slightly altered in order to adapt to the culture or characteristics of the target audience so that they could correctly interpret the author's message and still maintain the essence of the book and the author's point of view.

6.2.4 To create a glossary with the most relevant terminology found in both texts

The creation of a glossary was presented as a specific objective of the research due to its importance when it comes to an adequate translation in search of an appropriate use of vocabulary. The researcher created a glossary for each translated text, which was divided into four segments: the original term, its translation into the target language, its grammatical category (whether it is a noun, verb, adjective, etc.), and its specific definition. The terms selected for the glossary of the source text in Spanish were chosen due to their recurrent use throughout the text, being terms necessary to study to understand the message shared by the author. On the other hand, the glossary of the source text in English included terms regularly used in an environmental setting, with names of species and treatments that animals usually use that are not usually common knowledge for any reader or translator.

The creation of both glossaries sought to minimize as best as possible the confusion or lack of terminological knowledge. Thanks to this, both glossaries were important in order to cover terms that are not usually used in the reader's daily vocabulary, as well as facilitating the efficiency of the translation of the texts in order to correctly use the terms that are usually repeated throughout the document depending on the context even though the researcher may not be completely familiar with some words.

6.3 Restatement of the Research Question

As mentioned in the problem statement in Chapter I, the research question for this study was: “How to improve understanding between APAMI Rescue Center and its foreign volunteers by translating various documents from English to Spanish and vice versa?”

Throughout the study, it is shown that Chapter II provides the theory to be used, Chapter III shows the instruments that make up the analysis of the documents, and Chapter V supports the above with the results obtained through the use of the three data analysis instruments for this research. This study discovered that based on text analysis, the correct use of translation procedures and techniques through documents improves the quality of the information shared in the target language, ensuring greater accuracy in the information and concluding with an improvement in the understanding of content for future volunteers to participate in the APAMI Rescue Center organization.

The use of text analysis and color coding allowed the translation from Spanish to English and the translation from English to Spanish to maintain the same level of text style, define its degree of formality, and methods to follow in order to deviate from the objective line of the

original text but still be appropriately adapted to the target audience. To conclude, it can be confirmed that the question was fulfilled since the proposed objectives were achieved and the research proposal was covered.

6.4 Recommendations

Based on this thesis, the researcher was able to gather information based on translation theories, understood and used several techniques previously suggested by other researchers or translators that sped up the development and obtaining of data and that may be useful for those who undertake a similar study. In this section, the researcher recommends the following points to future translators and/or researchers:

First, it is recommended to search for the texts to be translated in advance and to maintain constant communication with the institution to which the translated documents will be provided since the thesis project requires an entire process of creation, correction, and approval before it can be used. Second, it is recommended to carry out a second reading of the documents to have a clear understanding of the content, determining with the use of the text analysis table, the methods and scales that represent the documents to ensure an appropriate interpretation/translation. In addition, during this period, terminology can be identified and highlighted that may be useful to define when preparing the glossary. On the other hand, it is important to have a fresh understanding of the translation procedures or techniques, how to identify them, and thus be able to use them in the codification process, as well as to maintain coherence between the source text and the target text. Finally, it is recommended to maintain an organization of study time to be able to carry out research and gather information with enough

time to comply with the delivery of progress reports and so that the tutor or reviewer can communicate possible aspects to correct in the research.

Annexes

Annex 1

Fundación Monkey Park Cultura y Vida Natural



19 de noviembre 2024

Señores,

Universidad Internacional de las Américas

Por medio de la presente, dejamos constancia de la recepción del proyecto de tesis desarrollado por la estudiante Jimena Morales Zúñiga, que incluye la traducción de los protocolos y recomendaciones relacionados con el área de manejo de animales dentro de las instalaciones del Apami Wildlife Rescue Center.

Deseamos expresar nuestro más sincero agradecimiento por el apoyo brindado en la realización de este proyecto, el cual representa una herramienta valiosa para la mejora continua de nuestras operaciones y para el fortalecimiento de la conservación y cuidado de la vida silvestre.

Reconocemos la dedicación, esfuerzo y profesionalismo de la estudiante Jimena Morales Zúñiga, así como el acompañamiento de la Universidad Internacional de las Américas, lo que ha permitido la ejecución de este importante trabajo.

Quedamos a su disposición para cualquier consulta o seguimiento relacionado con este proyecto y reiteramos nuestro compromiso con la implementación de estas recomendaciones en nuestras prácticas diarias.

Atentamente,

Sin más por el momento,

Teléfono: +506 86089950
Facebook/ Apami wildlife Rescue Center

www.apamiwildlife.org
info@apamiwildlife.org



Fundación Monkey Park Cultural y Vida Natural

Vanesa Jarrin Mora
Directora
Fundación Monkey Park.



[Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through.]

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Annex 2

Original Text in Spanish

Introducción

Mediante este documento se establece EL Protocolo para el ingreso de los recintos, Protocolo para las limpiezas diarias de los recintos, Reglamento de la Fundación Monkey Park en el área de animales, Recorrido diario y las tareas por realizar, asociadas con la persona Encargada de animales (Dietista y Limpieza)

Se pretende aclarar cada función con respecto a los animales residentes y en rehabilitación, para explicar el trato que debe de tener el funcionario con los animales, bajo las normativas y la ética de la Ley de Conservación de la Vida Silvestre, sobre manejos a la fauna silvestre, que respeten el bienestar del individuo, su condición silvestre y la no humanización, a su vez en este documento, se explican los cambios y las razones por las cuales se modifican las tareas y las pautas a realizar del personal en el área de zoológico y centro de rescate de la Fundación Monkey Park, bajo consideración del buen manejo de la fauna en cautiverio.

Debido a que muchos de los animales que ingresan a nuestras instalaciones, no pueden ser liberados y su condición no les permitirá sobrevivir en su hábitat natural La Fundación Monkey Park se divide en dos sitios de manejo importantes, Centro de Rescate y Zoológico.

El área de Zoológico está enfocada en la educación ambiental, donde el principal objetivo es crear una conciencia sobre la coexistencia entre los humanos y la vida silvestre, logrando así un respeto hacia la fauna silvestre y por ende el animal no llegar a la condición de vivir en cautiverio, debido a esto es requerida la visita del público, respetando siempre el bienestar animal, las necesidades y los comportamientos naturales de la fauna en cautiverio.

Por otra parte, el Centro de Rescate tiene como objetivo fundamental cuidar y devolver a su hábitat natural a todos aquellos animales silvestres heridos, decomisados o rescatados, que después de un proceso con los profesionales encargados (Veterinaria, Biólogo Regente, Supervisora del área de animales en e; Centro de rescate), tengan las condiciones de salud y comportamiento necesarias, para la liberación, por ende, se encuentra cerrado al público, ya que los animales candidatos a liberación no pueden estar en contacto con humanos.

Según la Ley de Conservación de la Vida Silvestre No. 7317, sus decretos y reglamento, queda prohibido el contacto directo o manipulación de los animales en exhibición por parte de turistas, voluntarios y personal (con algunas excepciones, como tratamientos veterinarios o emergencias, con el profesional a cargo) esta regulación se da debido a la importancia de evitar accidentes o eventualidades que puedan perjudicar la integridad física de la persona, a su vez, se trata de minimizar el riesgo de que haya transmisión de enfermedades entre las personas y los animales.

Otra de las razones importantes, por la cual es prohibido la interacción directa con estos animales, es el respeto por la integridad física y emocional de la especie que se encuentra en cautiverio. Su bienestar, el comportamiento natural de la especie y la comodidad con su

adaptación y entorno, es el objetivo principal de la creación de muchas de las normativas y regulaciones de esta Ley.

Este documento, tiene como finalidad, el cumplimiento de la Ley de Conservación de la Vida Silvestre No 7317, permitiendo al personal a cargo, en este caso a la Encargada de animales (Dietista y limpieza) cumplir con las pautas necesarias para un buen manejo en el área del Zoológico y Centro de Rescate de la Fundación Monkey Park.

Todos los protocolos, tareas y reglamentos en este documento, pueden llegar a ser modificados, según las leyes cambien y lo estipule las entidades encargadas, así como la fundadora y directora de la Fundación Monkey Park Vanessa Jarrin Mora.

Funciones Administración y Supervisora de área de animales en el Centro de Rescate y área de Zoológico de la Fundación Monkey Park

A continuación, se detallan las labores de la persona a cargo de la administración y la supervisión del área del Centro de rescate y zoológico de la Fundación Monkey Park, y la razón por la cual está autorizada a la sujeción de animales, en caso de emergencia, ingreso a los recintos, siempre bajo la normativa y reglamento.

Labores en el Zoológico Monkey Park

1. Realización de dietas para cada individuo en el zoológico, según la taxonomía y requerimientos especiales para cada especie, siendo estas estudiadas y revisadas por el biólogo regente Ismael Carranza y la asesora veterinaria Clara Wiederkehr, a su vez la Supervisora de área de animales tiene conocimientos sobre la vida en hábitat natural, comportamientos y requerimientos de cada especie.
2. Persona a cargo de la Encargada de animales y del encargado de mantenimiento, siendo así, quien asigna las tareas a realizar día a día.
3. Supervisión de la dietista y de las bitácoras de alimentación diaria, en comunicación con la dietista, para poder tener un seguimiento del cumplimiento en las dietas, pesos, cantidades y productos correctos. Con esta información, es obligación crear las dietas semanalmente.
4. Responsable de los expedientes de cada individuo que se encuentra en el inventario del Zoológico Monkey Park.
5. Trabajo en conjunto con el Biólogo Regente, siendo este quien le de las recomendaciones para las mejoras a realizar dentro y fuera de los recintos de cada individuo, así como las mejoras en su dieta
6. Trabajo en conjunto con el Biólogo Regente, brindándole todos los documentos al día de los individuos residentes, tanto de los que pertenecen al inventario del zoológico, así como algún

otro individuo que ingrese y su condición sea de residente (tanto de ingresos por el MINAE, como ingresos por Particulares)

7. Realización de estudios de comportamiento (etogramas), con el objetivo principal de aplicar el enriquecimiento ambiental, basado en los resultados de los etogramas, se puede identificar, corregir o evitar comportamientos anormales, comportamientos anticipados, o en el peor de los casos Estereotipias.

8. Diseño de la ambientación y de los programas de enriquecimiento ambiental, basados en las recomendaciones del biólogo regente, conocimientos en etología, y directrices del MINAE y SINAC.

9. Trabajo en conjunto con la persona encargada de mantenimiento de los recintos, para que este pueda realizar, construir, mejorar, todo lo relacionado con ambientación y enriquecimiento ambiental, siempre considerando, que estas, sean lo más parecido, a lo que el animal puede encontrar en su hábitat natural.

10. Supervisión de la persona encargada de limpieza de recintos, velando por que todos los recintos se encuentren en óptimas condiciones, siempre limpios, con agua y con todos los candados cerrados.

11. Sujeción de animales, para traslado de recintos, emergencias, o alguna otra situación que requiera del contacto con el animal, siempre con los implementos de seguridad, y protocolos para evitar cualquier accidente, y evitar cualquier situación de estrés en el animal. (La Supervisora puede realizar estos procedimientos, debido a su conocimiento en manejo conductual de vida silvestre, lenguaje corporal en las diferentes especies, sujeción de animales y pautas a seguir para velar por su seguridad y la del animal)

12. Trabajo en conjunto con la Asesora Veterinaria para realizar los informes trimestrales, brindándole toda la información al día.

13. Encargada de las capacitaciones del personal, que tengan que ver con vida silvestre, educación ambiental, manejo conductual de fauna silvestre, o cualquier tema relacionado con los individuos presentes en el zoológico o algún otro tema de interés, basado en el Bienestar Animal.

14. Velar por que se respeten las reglas y se cumplan los protocolos de introducción a los recintos, de las personas que tienen la autorización de hacerlo, siempre bajo lo estipulado por la Ley.

15. Encargada de las documentaciones gubernamentales necesarios para el buen funcionamiento de la Fundación, en el área de animales, renovaciones de Asesorías Veterinarias, permisos SENASA, cualquier otro tipo de documento que sea considerado importante en el área de animales de la Fundación Monkey Park.

Labores en el Centro de Rescate

Debido a los años de pandemia, muchas de las infraestructuras de nuestra área de rehabilitación, sufrieron daños, por ende, se tuvieron que cerrar, para su mejora paulatina, en la espera que la situación económica nos lo permita.

Esto nos obliga a recibir solo especies que tengan una recuperación más rápida o la capacidad de rehabilitarse en un tiempo corto, especies en peligro de extinción y neonatos (a excepción de ciertos mamíferos que requieren de cuidados más complicados o son especies altamente sociales, como, por ejemplo, los monos)

1. Responsable del ingreso de cada animal, expedientes de animales residentes, sean ingresados al Centro de Rescate por el MINAE o por particulares.
2. Responsable de los registros y consecutivos de cada individuo ingresado en el Centro de Rescate.
3. Registro de Actas de ingreso, liberación o defunción de las especies en el Centro de Rescate que brinda el funcionario del MINAE, tanto por decomisos, rescates o traslados.
4. Persona encargada del protocolo de recibimiento de animales, por particulares.
5. Responsable de los documentos llenados por particulares en el momento de ingresar un animal al Centro de rescate (información personal y contrato de confidencialidad)
6. Recibimiento, sujeción y revisión de animales en el momento en el que los funcionarios del MINAE, ingresan el animal al Centro de Rescate.
7. Encargada de animales en rehabilitación, vistos previamente por veterinaria, aplicación de medicamentos, cuidado de animales en recuperación, limpieza del área donde se encuentre el animal. (Karol Segura puede asistir animales, ya que posee el conocimiento básico, para poder realizar estas tareas).
8. Responsable de la alimentación de neonatos y cuidado de estos, la encargada de animales, junto con la veterinaria y los voluntarios expertos en neonatos, son los únicos funcionarios, que pueden mantener una manipulación con los neonatos, siempre usando los implementos, para que el animal no tenga ningún tipo de impronta o adaptación al humano. (Karol Segura puede asistir animales, ya que posee el conocimiento básico, para poder realizar estas tareas).
9. Trabajo en conjunto con el Biólogo Regente para la realización de los informes trimestrales, brindando toda la información al día, a su vez siguiendo todas las recomendaciones que este le pueda brindar.
10. Encargada en conjunto con el MINAE de las liberaciones y defunciones de los animales en el Centro de Rescate.
11. Encargada de bitácoras de Biólogo Regente y Asesora veterinaria, en trabajo con ambos, para que estas siempre se llenen en el momento de la visita y que nadie más pueda manipularlas, dentro de las instalaciones.

**La Supervisora de animales, tiene autorización para ingresar a los recintos o tener algún manejo en el individuo, solamente cuando es requerido, respetando siempre los protocolos y las pautas a seguir, sabiendo, que posee el conocimiento necesario y la experiencia para poder realizar, cada actividad que se mencionan anteriormente, tanto en el Zoológico, como en el Centro de Rescate.

Protocolo de Ingreso a los recintos en el Zoológico Monkey Park

El presente documento tiene como principal objetivo, cumplir con los reglamentos estipulados por la Ley de Conservación de Vida Silvestre, a su vez, se detallan las pautas y reglas a seguir para toda aquella persona que labore en el área de animales residentes en la Fundación Monkey Park.

Cualquier infracción o el no acatamiento del protocolo, será considerado como una falta grave, tanto para la Fundación Monkey Park, como para las autoridades encargadas (MINAE y SINAC.) del buen manejo y funcionamiento de Instituciones que velan por la vida silvestre en Costa Rica.

1. Las llaves respectivas de los candados de cada recinto, solo pueden ser manipuladas, por la Directora de la Fundación Vanessa Jarrin, la Supervisora del área de animales Karol Segura, la Encargada de animales Joanna Yedro y El encargado de mantenimiento Cristian Núñez, es responsabilidad de cada uno, el uso correcto y exclusivo de estas.
2. Para el ingreso de los recintos, el primer paso es colocar a cada animal, en el espacio correspondiente, y cerrar la compuerta.
3. Con la compuerta cerrada y el animal en el recinto de alimentación, la persona autorizada para ingresar, debe asegurarse de que la compuerta este completamente cerrada, abrir el candado y colocarlo en su respectivo lugar.
4. En el momento de ingresar a un recinto, se debe de entrar siempre de frente, teniendo en observación lo que está en el interior de este, inmediatamente se debe cerrar la puerta.
5. Al ingreso de los recintos y fuera de estos, se debe de mantener en silencio, no se debe de gritar, hablar o hacer algún ruido, que sea molesto o pueda alterar al animal que se encuentra en el recinto.
6. El ingreso de las personas encargadas de alimentación, limpieza y mantenimiento debe de realizarse en horarios específicos, el personal a cargo no puede ingresar a los recintos en presencia de visitantes o turistas.
7. Para la persona que limpia el recinto, debe de realizar las tareas asignadas, recoger los utensilios sucios y salir del recinto.

8. Todos los implementos que utilice la persona encargada de limpieza, deben ser devueltos a su lugar (parte trasera, no visible del recinto, donde se encuentra el área para colocar, los rastrillos, escobas, palas y otros objetos necesarios para la limpieza)
9. Todos los restos de comida o desechos orgánicos de los animales, deben ser depositados en la parte trasera del recinto, donde se encuentra un hueco de aproximadamente un metro de profundidad.
10. Para la persona encargada de la ambientación y enriquecimiento, debe de realizar siempre la instalación de los implementos, con el recinto cerrado y los animales en su respectivo espacio, con las compuertas cerradas. Queda completamente prohibido realizar estas acciones o trabajos, con el animal dentro del recinto.
11. La persona encargada del mantenimiento de los recintos, debe prestar atención a cada uno de estos, velar por que la infraestructura este en buenas condiciones, que no haya huecos, o problemas relacionados, que puedan poner en riesgo la integridad física del animal, o sea motivo de posibles fugaz.
12. En el momento de salir de un recinto, siempre se debe de hacer de frente, cerrar la puerta, poner el candado y asegurarse de que este, quede correctamente cerrado.
13. Para la persona encargada de repartir las dietas, después de las limpiezas en los recintos, debe de comenzar a distribuir las dietas correspondientes y colocar el agua.
14. La persona encargada de distribuir las dietas debe de prestar atención a lo que este en el recinto, cualquier anomalía que observe, debe ser informada a la Supervisora del área de animales.
15. Después de realizar las tareas en cada recinto, se deben de lavar los zapatos y lavarse bien las manos, no se debe de realizar otra tarea en los demás recintos, sin previamente realizar la desinfección, esto con el propósito de evitar contaminaciones cruzadas.
16. Tanto la encargada de animales, como la persona encargada de mantenimiento, deben siempre de asegurarse, a la hora de finalizar las tareas y cerrar el recinto y con su respectivo candado, abrir las compuertas, para que el individuo pueda volver a reincorporarse en el recinto. Siempre se debe verificar que la compuerta este abierta, ya que, si el animal queda encerrado, no podrá alimentarse o desplazarse por su recinto.

**El protocolo de ingreso a los recintos es obligatorio y está bajo responsabilidad de las personas que laboran en el aérea de animales del Zoológico Monkey Park cumplir con todas las pautas estipuladas. Es considerada una falta grave el no acatar ninguna de las normas.

Reglamento de ingreso a los recintos del Zoológico Monkey Park

El presente documento tiene como principal objetivo, cumplir con los reglamentos estipulados por la Ley de Conservación de Vida Silvestre, a su vez, se detallan las reglas a seguir para toda aquella persona que labore en el área de animales residentes en la Fundación Monkey Park.

Cualquier infracción o el no acatamiento del reglamento, será considerado como una falta grave, tanto para la Fundación Monkey Park, como para las autoridades encargadas (MINAE y SINAC.) del buen manejo y funcionamiento de Instituciones que velan por la vida silvestre en Costa Rica.

1. El ingreso a los recintos, solo está permitido para realizar las tareas correspondientes, queda completamente prohibido el ingreso fuera del horario laboral.
2. Las llaves de los candados, de cada recinto, son responsabilidad de las personas encargadas de alimentación, limpieza y mantenimiento, supervisora del área de animales, el extravió de estas es considerado una falta grave. Ninguna persona que no esté autorizada, puede hacer uso de estas.
3. Las llaves de los recintos, deben de quedar en la recepción, al finalizar todas las tareas correspondientes.
4. Los candados de los recintos siempre deben de quedar cerrados, a la hora de finalizar las tareas correspondientes durante el día, nunca debe quedar un recinto sin su candado correspondiente, es considerada una falta grave, la ausencia de este.
5. Las compuertas siempre deben estar cerradas a la hora del ingreso a los recintos, está prohibido realizar cualquier tarea, si no se han cerrado estas.
6. Siempre se deben de abrir las compuertas a la hora de finalizar las tareas correspondientes en el día, es muy importante verificar que todos los animales tengan acceso a todo el recinto.
7. Se debe de acatar los pasos estipulados del protocolo, para el ingreso de los recintos.
8. Está prohibido la toma de fotografías o videos manipulando a los animales, al momento del ingreso de los recintos o en cualquier actividad que se esté ejecutando relacionada con los animales residentes del Zoológico Monkey Park.
9. Está prohibido el uso de celulares al momento de realizar las tareas correspondientes, dentro y fuera de los recintos.
10. Está prohibido la manipulación de animales, alimentación fuera de las dietas estipuladas o cualquier interacción directa con los individuos que se encuentren en el Zoológico Monkey Park.
11. La única persona que está autorizada a la sujeción de animales, es la Supervisora del área de animales, todo tipo de traslado de recintos, recibimiento de animales confiscados, rescatados o trasladados por el MINAE o personas particulares, que requieran de revisiones, debe ser realizado solamente por la Supervisora del área de animales (animales previamente revisados por la veterinaria o que no requieran de esta)
12. Si la Supervisora requiere la ayuda para la sujeción de algún animal, el encargado de mantenimiento está autorizado a realizar la sujeción, ya que tiene muchos años de experiencia.

13.La veterinaria es la única persona que puede tomar la decisión del estado de salud y tratamientos que requieren los animales, por lo cual, está también puede manipularlos. Cualquier proceso veterinario, solo puede ser ejecutado por el profesional a cargo.

14.Para la sujeción de animales, traslados de recintos o cualquier contacto directo con el animal, siempre se debe de hacer con el equipo adecuado (guantes de sujeción, trajes, redes, Kennels, etc.) el incumplimiento de esto, es considerada una falta grave, debido al peligro que conlleva manipular animales, sin el equipo adecuado, tanto para la integridad física de la persona, como la del animal, a su vez la captura o sujeción puede generar un nivel de estrés alto en el individuo.

15.Cualquier traslado de animales, cambio de recintos, procesos veterinarios u otros, deben de realizarse en horarios específicos, ninguna acción que tenga como fin el contacto con el individuo, puede ejecutarse frente a visitantes o turistas.

16.El ingreso de las personas encargadas de alimentación, limpieza y mantenimiento, debe de realizarse en horarios específicos, el personal a cargo no puede ingresar a los recintos en presencia de visitantes o turistas.

17.El personal a cargo no debe de utilizar perfumes, colonias, cremas o alguna fragancia con aromas fuertes, siempre se debe de utilizar la camiseta que lo identifica como personal colaborador de la Fundación Monkey Park.

18.Se debe de mantener siempre confidencialidad con los procesos, tratamientos, documentos y otros aspectos relacionados a los animales residentes, que se realicen en el área de Zoológico Monkey Park, todo funcionario está en el deber de respetar la confidencialidad de la Fundación Monkey Park.

19.Está prohibido el consumo de alimentos y bebidas en el área de Zoológico.

20.No está permitido el consumo de cigarrillo, bebidas alcohólicas o sustancias estupefacientes en la Fundación Monkey Park, el incumplimiento de esta, es considerado motivo de finalización de las labores de la persona que la infrinja.

**El reglamento de ingreso a los recintos es obligatorio y está bajo responsabilidad de las personas que laboran en el aérea de animales del Zoológico Monkey Park cumplir con todas las pautas estipuladas. Es considerada una falta grave el no acatar ninguna de las normas.

Reglamento Área Centro de Rehabilitación y Rescate Monkey Park

Debido a los años de pandemia, muchas de las infraestructuras de nuestra área de rehabilitación, sufrieron daños, por ende, se tuvieron que cerrar, para su mejora paulatina, en la espera que la situación económica nos lo permita.

Esto nos obliga a recibir solo especies que tengan una recuperación más rápida o la capacidad de rehabilitarse en un tiempo corto, especies en peligro de extinción y neonatos (a excepción de

ciertos mamíferos que requieren de cuidados más complicados o son especies altamente sociales, como, por ejemplo, los monos)

El presente documento tiene como principal objetivo, cumplir con los reglamentos estipulados por la Ley de Conservación de Vida Silvestre, a su vez, se detallan las reglas a seguir para toda aquella persona que labore en el área de animales residentes en la Fundación Monkey Park.

Cualquier infracción o el no acatamiento del reglamento, será considerado como una falta grave, tanto para la Fundación Monkey Park, como para las autoridades encargadas (MINAE y SINAC.) del buen manejo y funcionamiento de Instituciones que velan por la vida silvestre en Costa Rica.

1. El ingreso al área de rehabilitación, es solamente para las personas encargadas de esta, ningún otro funcionario o persona particular puede acceder a esta. Es considerada una falta grave el ingreso no autorizado al área de rehabilitación.
2. Los animales neonatos deben ser tratados por el profesional a cargo y su cuidador, se debe de tener el mínimo contacto con el animal, siempre utilizando los implementos necesarios para que este no se adapte a su cuidador.
3. Todo animal que sea candidato para liberación será tratado solo por el profesional a cargo y su cuidador, siempre utilizando los implementos de seguridad.
4. La veterinaria es la única persona que puede tomar la decisión del estado de salud y tratamientos que requieren los animales, por lo cual, está también puede manipularlos. Cualquier proceso veterinario, solo puede ser ejecutado por el profesional a cargo.
5. Está prohibido el uso de celulares en el área de rehabilitación, no se deben de tomar fotografías o videos (a excepción de que sea para el registro de animales o algún procedimiento necesario para la veterinaria, y solo puede ser realizado por el profesional a cargo)
6. No se deben de hacer ruidos fuertes, hablar, gritar o cualquier interacción que pueda perturbar a los animales en rehabilitación.
7. El área de Rehabilitación se debe de mantener limpia, sin el uso de productos químicos o con aromas fuertes, que puedan generar en el animal molestia o intoxicación.
8. Está prohibido el manipular, tocar o tener alguna interacción directa con los animales en rehabilitación (solo la veterinaria por tratamientos, revisiones y algún otro trato que se requiera, en el caso de los neonatos, la persona que alimenta al animal, debe de tener la mínima interacción, usando siempre guantes de sujeción, trajes de camuflaje o colores neutros, sin realizar ningún sonido que pueda generar adaptación en el animal.
9. El personal a cargo no debe de utilizar perfumes, colonias, cremas o alguna fragancia con aromas fuertes, siempre se debe de utilizar la camiseta que lo identifica como personal colaborador de la Fundación Monkey Park.
10. Se debe de mantener siempre confidencialidad con los procesos, tratamientos, documentos y otros aspectos relacionados a los animales en rehabilitación, que se realicen en el Centro de

Rescate y Rehabilitación Monkey Park, todo funcionario está en el deber de respetar la confidencialidad de la Fundación Monkey Park.

11. Está prohibido el consumo de alimentos y bebidas en el área de Rehabilitación.

12. No está permitido el consumo de cigarrillo, bebidas alcohólicas o sustancias estupefacientes en la Fundación Monkey Park, el incumplimiento de esta, es considerado motivo de finalización de las labores de la persona que la infrinja.

Protocolo de Ingreso a los recintos en el Zoológico Monkey Park

El presente documento tiene como principal objetivo, cumplir con los reglamentos estipulados por la Ley de Conservación de Vida Silvestre, a su vez, se detallan las pautas y reglas a seguir para toda aquella persona que labore en el área de animales residentes en la Fundación Monkey Park.

Cualquier infracción o el no acatamiento del protocolo, será considerado como una falta grave, tanto para la Fundación Monkey Park, como para las autoridades encargadas (MINAE y SINAC.) del buen manejo y funcionamiento de Instituciones que velan por la vida silvestre en Costa Rica.

1. Las llaves respectivas de los candados de cada recinto, solo pueden ser manipuladas, por la Directora de la Fundación Vanessa Jarrin, la Supervisora del área de animales Karol Segura, la Encargada de animales Joanna Yedro y El encargado de mantenimiento Cristian Núñez, es responsabilidad de cada uno, el uso correcto y exclusivo de estas.
2. Para el ingreso de los recintos, el primer paso es colocar a cada animal, en el espacio correspondiente, y cerrar la compuerta.
3. Con la compuerta cerrada y el animal en el recinto de alimentación, la persona autorizada para ingresar, debe asegurarse de que la compuerta este completamente cerrada, abrir el candado y colocarlo en su respectivo lugar.
4. En el momento de ingresar a un recinto, se debe de entrar siempre de frente, teniendo en observación lo que está en el interior de este, inmediatamente se debe cerrar la puerta.
5. Al ingreso de los recintos y fuera de estos, se debe de mantener en silencio, no se debe de gritar, hablar o hacer algún ruido, que sea molesto o pueda alterar al animal que se encuentra en el recinto.
6. El ingreso de las personas encargadas de alimentación, limpieza y mantenimiento debe de realizarse en horarios específicos, el personal a cargo no puede ingresar a los recintos en presencia de visitantes o turistas.
7. Para la persona que limpia el recinto, debe de realizar las tareas asignadas, recoger los utensilios sucios y salir del recinto.

8. Todos los implementos que utilice la persona encargada de limpieza, deben ser devueltos a su lugar (parte trasera, no visible del recinto, donde se encuentra el área para colocar, los rastrillos, escobas, palas y otros objetos necesarios para la limpieza)
9. Todos los restos de comida o desechos orgánicos de los animales, deben ser depositados en la parte trasera del recinto, donde se encuentra un hueco de aproximadamente un metro de profundidad.
10. Para la persona encargada de la ambientación y enriquecimiento, debe de realizar siempre la instalación de los implementos, con el recinto cerrado y los animales en su respectivo espacio, con las compuertas cerradas. Queda completamente prohibido realizar estas acciones o trabajos, con el animal dentro del recinto.
11. La persona encargada del mantenimiento de los recintos, debe prestar atención a cada uno de estos, velar por que la infraestructura este en buenas condiciones, que no haya huecos, o problemas relacionados, que puedan poner en riesgo la integridad física del animal, o sea motivo de posibles fugaz.
12. En el momento de salir de un recinto, siempre se debe de hacer de frente, cerrar la puerta, poner el candado y asegurarse de que este, quede correctamente cerrado.
13. Para la persona encargada de repartir las dietas, después de las limpiezas en los recintos, debe de comenzar a distribuir las dietas correspondientes y colocar el agua.
14. La persona encargada de distribuir las dietas debe de prestar atención a lo que este en el recinto, cualquier anomalía que observe, debe ser informada a la Supervisora del área de animales.
15. Después de realizar las tareas en cada recinto, se deben de lavar los zapatos y lavarse bien las manos, no se debe de realizar otra tarea en los demás recintos, sin previamente realizar la desinfección, esto con el propósito de evitar contaminaciones cruzadas.
16. Tanto la encargada de animales, como la persona encargada de mantenimiento, deben siempre de asegurarse, a la hora de finalizar las tareas y cerrar el recinto y con su respectivo candado, abrir las compuertas, para que el individuo pueda volver a reincorporarse en el recinto. Siempre se debe verificar que la compuerta este abierta, ya que, si el animal queda encerrado, no podrá alimentarse o desplazarse por su recinto.

**El reglamento del Centro de Rescate es obligatorio y está bajo responsabilidad de las personas que laboran en el aérea de Rehabilitación de la Fundación Monkey Park cumplir con todas las pautas estipuladas. Es considerada una falta grave el no acatar ninguna de las normas.

Annex 3

Original Text in Spanish

Documento Recomendaciones y pasos para las limpiezas de los recintos en Monkey Park.

Introducción

Para un correcto funcionamiento de las limpiezas diarias, se pretende con este protocolo, seguir los pasos y pautas, para el bienestar del animal y la correcta realización del trabajo.

A su vez este documento contiene las recomendaciones, para la correcta limpieza de cada recinto en el área de Zoológico en APAMI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

Una mala limpieza en los recintos, puede conllevar graves consecuencias en los individuos que viven en esta, enfermedades, virus, bacterias y baja calidad de vida, son algunos de los motivos por las cuales las limpiezas en ambas áreas (Zoológico y Centro de rescate) son de vital importancia.

Protocolo de limpiezas de recintos diarios.

1. Las jaulas deben de limpiarse diariamente, rastrillar dentro de la jaula, quitando todos los residuos de alimentaciones.
2. Se deben de recoger todos los palos, ramas, plantas, que estén el suelo.
3. Las jaulas se deben de regar diariamente, quitando la suciedad del suelo y las mallas, se deben de limpiar las esquinas y el suelo, para quitar la mayoría de cacas posibles.
4. Una vez a la semana se deben de limpiar los troncos de cada uno de los recintos, con cepillo y jabón, quitando todos los restos de comida y cacas.
5. Cada jaula debe de tener su rastrillo y su pala, los implementos siempre deben de estar en la jaula correspondiente. Estos no se deben de mover de lugar o utilizarlos en otros recintos.
6. Todos los desechos deben de ser depositados en la parte trasera, no visible del recinto, donde se encuentra el área para colocar, los rastrillos, escobas, palas y otros objetos necesarios para la limpieza.
7. No se pueden dejar los residuos dentro de los recintos.
8. Al finalizar la limpieza, se debe de dejar todo en su lugar (manguera, rastrillo, pala)
9. Siempre asegurarse de abrir las compuertas y de dejar los candados cerrados.

10. Cada jaula tiene una limpieza específica, para cada especie la limpieza puede ser diferente, la persona encargada de las limpiezas, debe realizar estas, como se explicaron en el entrenamiento previo.

Pautas y Recomendaciones para la correcta limpieza de los recintos en APAMIWILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

Recinto #1 Búho Oropopo

1. Cumplir con el reglamento de ingreso del recinto.
2. Se debe rastrillar toda el área de la jaula, quitar matas secas, palos caídos, hojas en el suelo, etc.
3. Una a dos veces por semana se deben de lavar las estructuras con cepillo, agua y jabón, para quitar todas las cacas.
4. Una vez rastrillado el área, se deben depositar todos los restos en el hueco atrás de las jaulas y colocar rastrillo y pala en su lugar.
5. Regar la jaula diariamente, quitando todos los restos de desperdicios, hojas o cacas de las infraestructuras por fuera de la jaula, regar el suelo, quitando cualquier resto de cacas que no se hayan podido quitar con el rastrillo. (Ningún animal debe ser molestado o mojado con el riego)
6. Prestar atención a cualquier comportamiento extraño o cualquier inconsistencia en el recinto (huecos en las mallas, reparaciones, platos en el suelo, cualquier objeto que no corresponda al recinto). Informar inmediatamente al encargado de mantenimiento y a la Supervisora de animales, cualquier anomalía que necesite ser resuelta.
7. El agua siempre se debe de cambiar y se debe de poner en tazas limpias y agua fresca.
8. A la hora de terminar con las tareas, se debe de cerrar la jaula y poner el candado, asegurarse de cerrarlo correctamente y abrir la compuerta del animal.

Recinto #2 Lora Nuca Amarilla (1)

1. Cumplir con el reglamento de ingreso del recinto.
2. Se debe rastrillar toda el área de la jaula, quitar matas secas, palos caídos, hojas en el suelo, etc.
3. Una a dos veces por semana se deben de lavar las estructuras con cepillo, agua y jabón, para quitar todas las cacas.

4. Una vez rastrillado el área, se deben depositar todos los restos en el hueco atrás de las jaulas y colocar rastrillo y pala en su lugar.
5. Regar la jaula diariamente, quitando todos los restos de desperdicios, hojas o cacas de las infraestructuras por fuera de la jaula, regar el suelo, quitando cualquier resto de cacas que no se hayan podido quitar con el rastrillo. (Ningún animal debe ser molestado o mojado con el riego)
6. Prestar atención a cualquier comportamiento extraño o cualquier inconsistencia en el recinto (huecos en las mallas, reparaciones, platos en el suelo, cualquier objeto que no corresponda al recinto). Informar inmediatamente al encargado de mantenimiento y a la Supervisora de animales, cualquier anomalía que necesite ser resuelta.
7. El agua siempre se debe de cambiar y se debe de poner en tazas limpias y agua fresca.
8. A la hora de terminar con las tareas, se debe de cerrar la jaula y poner el candado, asegurarse de cerrarlo correctamente y abrir la compuerta del animal.

Annex 4

Original Text in English

Acknowledgements

The material for this book is a compilation of my experiences spanning nearly two decades at a wildlife center, Monkey Park, Guanacaste, Costa Rica, where I worked as a volunteer for several months a year. I am grateful to Ms. Vanessa Jarrin for such an opportunity and her unwavering support for my wildlife projects, including this book. The real-life contributions of the many Monkey Park caretakers and multinational voluntary workers who I came to know over the years offered me a wealth of observations and points of view that in many ways served to enrichen the message running through this book. Ms Karen Robles' help in the logistics of publication was invaluable.

I wish to thank my immediate and extended family for their finding the time to scrutinize the manuscript, and for their insightful and constructive comments that had a significant impact on shaping the final manuscript.

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Wildlife Encounter: Notes from a Costa Rican wild animal center

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First encounter with Monkey Park

The sign at the front read: ‘Use overflow parking across the road if no space here’. I made a U-turn, located the entrance to a bumpy makeshift car park, its ground covered with

uneven patches of sand. I parked my hired four-wheel drive a short distance from the hotel.

As I got out, a man in his thirties approached me and—in nearly accent-free English—told me there was a charge for an overnight stay. “No”, I said, “there are no signs anywhere saying so”. He insisted, but I took my bags, locked the car door, and switched on the alarm. “I’ll check with the hotel”, I told him, hurrying across the road. “You’ll be back”, he shouted after me, “the hotel will tell you, cars get here burgled into all the time”.

At the reception, I mentioned the episode. The desk attendant just sighed and shrugged her shoulders in a gesture of resignation. I went out but couldn’t see the man anywhere.

The hotel was a newly built, one storey sprawling bungalow, with cosy rooms, a magnificent sea view, a large back garden with a low-mown lawn that descended at a steep angle into the sea. Scattered volcanic rocks protected the bank from the ocean. A small inlet nearby led to a shallow lagoon where the jacanas, great egrets and tiger herons were engaging in still posturing. The garden was dominated by leafless pochote trees, many with holes in their thorny trunks carrying the carving trademark of woodpeckers. A pair of red-crowned woodpeckers, one with a straw in its beak, had chosen one for their nest building, or so it appeared. In the garden’s corner, a foot-long green iguana was slowly making its way towards a row of shrubs that marked the border of the property.

I noticed solar panels on the roof of the hotel. I felt curious and asked about them. The receptionist appeared embarrassed. “We were first in our village to have them installed a couple of years ago”, she told me. “But they were damaged in the earthquake we had last year, and we have been waiting for the new ones to arrive for weeks”. The sign behind her read: INTERNET AVAILABLE BETWEEN 2 AND 4 PM.

It was 2005, and I was in Costa Rica for a planned 2-week vacation. I had visited my friend in the northwest corner of the country, who was a wildlife enthusiast. In my capacity as the manager of a zoo in the US, I had for some time collaborated with him. That morning I had driven down Panamericana and a string of narrow dirt roads to a small hotel near Tamarindo in the peninsula of Nicoya for an overnight stay. My plan was to travel to the National Park of Palo Verde to seek out local ospreys and black hawks, before continuing down south to Corcovado National Park for more wildlife exposure. This was a holiday I had been looking forward to for quite some time.

The next morning, I set out early to allow me time to drive down a potholed road meandering along the Pacific coast to get to Route 155. I had been told the modest highway it was in reasonable condition this time of year, good enough for colonnades of tourist vans headed for the many resorts catering for Western guests. The road was a little wider and much straighter, but unpaved and plagued with potholes, loose gravel, and lack of hard shoulders. The ditches on both sides were steep and deep, designed to carry the masses of water from torrential rains and—I assumed—to discourage any driver from attempting to park their car on the slopes.

I had barely passed the village of Huacas when I saw on the left side of the road an imposing concrete arch into sight. ‘Monkey Park’, it read. Flags of several countries fluttered in front of it. From the open gate, I could see a couple of bungalow-type buildings, a water tank on stilts, and a scattering of cages among tall trees. A short driveway led to a small parking area where I saw a single car.

Something in that setting piqued my interest. I stopped at the entrance. From there I could see freely moving animals in the cages, but little else. The place didn’t look like a zoo; its design wasn’t suitable for with crowds of visitors moving from cage to cage. It must have another purpose. Animal rescue center, I surmised. It just might be worth a few moments to check it out.

As I parked near a giftshop, two animal caretakers came to meet me and offered to show me around. The place was roughly an acre in size, much of it covered with low growth vegetation through which paths crisscrossed to reach some ten cages. The cages looked clean, but many were in obvious need of repair. All inhabitants were what we would classify as wild animals—a spider monkey, howler monkey, tamandua, paca, porcupine, crested guan, Amazon parrots, and a few others. An owl perched on a makeshift branch stared out the cage intensely, following our movements, as if to make sure we didn’t stray off the path. “A curious barn owl”, I said. My hosts were quick to respond. “Lechuza, that’s what we call it here”, they told me.

I heard the histories of each animal rescued—which ones were due to be released and which ones to remain as permanent residents. Most of those remaining in long-term captivity came from private homes where animal welfare officers had confiscated them from. Occasionally, Monkey Park received animals from other similar sites which had closed down, many after failing to receive a license to operate. Letting such animals go free was not an option—they could not survive on their own.

As we chatted, a picture emerged of a highly committed team working in a demanding environment and facing challenges for which no set solution existed. Improvisation was high on the agenda. My years of experience as a zoo manager helped me to appreciate how effectively they dealt with issues with health and behavior that are common in animals kept in captivity. What was new to me was to learn how sick, injured or orphaned wild animals were cared for, rehabilitated, and then released back into their original environment. I was fascinated by the well-thought practice to ensure the autonomy of a rescue animal was preserved and that it was returned to its own environment without delay.

Over the years, it was pleasing to see the steady growth of the center. Since my first-ever visit, Monkey Park has doubled in size, built a cafeteria, food stand, clinic, other buildings and enclosures and grown into a well-known regional unit known to accept sick, injured or orphaned wild animals.

What also struck me was the center’s reliance on volunteer work. Monkey Park worked on a non-profit basis and its meager income came from visitors like me—no state or municipal funding was available. Animal feeding required generous deals with local producers. Structural improvements were performed whenever sufficient charitable donations came through. The

small budget allowed for very few regular workers. Unpaid volunteers were essential to keep the place running.

Back at the car park, I looked over the area again. The barn owl's inquisitive gaze was still fixed on us. The two Amazon parrots had gone silent and remained still, with their heads tilted in anticipation. The spider monkey, its forehead furrowed and lips pursed as if in deep contemplation, was observing us from the corner of its eye. Its cage was slightly lopsided and there was a tear in the mesh—an aftermath of a recent storm.

“Tell you what,” I said. “That spider monkey cage needs a bit of work, and I could help you with it.” My two hosts looked at each other.

“And when could you start?” they asked.

“How about now?”, I replied.

By the end of the day, the lopsided cage stood erect and a new metal sutured covered the mesh tear. I had registered other problems with the rest of the cages and suggested ways to rectify them. Monkey Park director joined us to tell they were expecting an arrival later in the week and a cage needed to be prepared for it. I had a clear vision, I thought, how to do it, having only weeks before housed a similar species in my zoo back home. As I outlaid my proposal on a piece of paper for my hosts to review. They nodded in approval and then looked at me quizzically.

Had there been other witnesses than an owl, a monkey and a pair of Amazon parrots, the records would show that the author had shown little hesitation in volunteering to return the next day, to help work on the rest of cages, and other urgent structural work. By the following morning, the list of urgent interventions had grown substantially, and I realized that a day or two would never be enough to go through it. Eventually, the tasks consumed the entire two weeks of my holiday. With two local handymen recruited to the work team, much of the centre underwent a noticeable facelift. And a brand-new cage admitted its first guest—a squirrel monkey. That is how my Monkey Park adventure started.

Back in the US, I stayed in contact with the center, arranged shipments of materials not available in Costa Rica, then returned next year for a longer stint. This became my winter holiday pattern for the consecutive 12 years, each of my stays stretching to 3 months— courtesy of the generosity of my Mainer employer and colleagues. There was plenty to work on during those months: repairs, expansion of the infrastructure, building of new enclosures, helping with animal care and feeding, and designing new rehabilitation methods. Even knowing that 3 months was never quite enough to finish everything, I always left with a sensation of contentment and every time waited for the next episode with excitement. When away, I was able to pass on regular modest sums of money donated to the non-profit organization I had launched*. Accepting the paperwork involved, I would source and send equipment and animal-specific feed I had tested in my zoo that otherwise were not accessible in Costa Rica.

Over the years, it was pleasing to see the steady growth of the center. Since my first-ever visit, Monkey Park has doubled in size, built a cafeteria, food stand, clinic, other buildings and

enclosures and grown into a well-known regional unit known to accept sick, injured or orphaned wild animals. Its animal welfare standard has earned it full governmental certification. Remarkably, it has shown consistent pulling power for volunteers who have not only been local people but also come from the rest of Costa Rica and abroad, the US, UK, Denmark and other countries.

It hasn't been plain sailing all the time, of course, with extremes of weather, occasional earthquakes, ever-present termites, invasions of ant armies, water pipe breakages, structural threats from corrosion and insect damage and—sadly—even thefts posing constant challenges. These were ultimately all solvable and, if anything, added to the resilience of the people working for the centre. Nationwide, problems with roads, energy systems and digital networks used to add a spanner to the works, but overall things have improved in recent times. Most main roads are paved, including the one going past Monkey Park, outages as rare, and hotels don't restrict your internet use any more.

Looking back, all these issues—past and present—pale into insignificance when you consider the returns. You get to be part of a drama in which a rescue, recovery, rehabilitation and release play out in an intriguing sequence. It is well-nigh impossible anywhere else outside the deep jungle to witness at close range a wild animal displaying its natural behavior and to learn to understand its specific characteristics and its abilities. It is a privilege afforded to very few.

John Steinbeck once said: “People don't take trips, trips take people”. Those words aptly summarize my journey, from the first chance encounter to what became a long-standing commitment to the exploration of wildlife and its conservation. In the following pages have chronicled many of the challenges and successes I experienced along the way. I trust they will portray a novel world to the reader, whether they are a wildlife enthusiast, animal lover, or a would-be rescue center volunteer. It's an amazing world.

*Wildlife Conservation Advocates, www.wildlifeconservationadvocates.org

Costa Rica teems with wildlife. The best way to experience it is in the numerous national parks and forest reserves, but truthfully, just a step outside any village or town center will take you amidst abundant flora and fauna. People living in the country have learned to appreciate and enjoy the connection with their wild animal population. It is one feature that makes Costa Rica unique.

A few towns over a family of four had decided to finally take on a project which they had been postponing for years. Time had come to clean out that most neglected part of the house - the attic. So, the father put up the ladder, gave out a sigh, and climbed to the windowless attic compartment holding a flashlight. His task was to locate and remove the stuff that was only good for the dumpster. As all avid spring cleaners would know, such stuff never is stored in a way it is ready for grabs, but as a rule is hidden behind those things you must keep. As the father advanced toward the furthest corner by moving old toys, chairs and storage boxes out of his way, his flashlight suddenly shone on a brown pumpkin-sized creature with a flat snout and round forehead, its body covered in yellow-tipped spikes. It was sitting there statue-like under a small coffee table, with its eyes wide open and fixed on him.

The father only needed a fraction-of-a-second glimpse at the animal to identify it as a porcupine. He let out a little scream—of surprise, he told the family later—while the spiky rodent didn't think twice before making a dash down the ladder, across the hall and through the open doorway. Little did it know that the family pet dog, Lucky, awakened from his afternoon snooze by the noise from inside the house, was charging from the opposite direction toward the same doorway.

An inactive porcupine has its quills flat on its body, hidden from view by its long, dark fur. However, I could see quills sticking out through the fur, showing it was in a self-protection mode.

The encounter was brief and intense - and left the two parties in agony. True to his guard dog instincts, Lucky had only intended to nip at the porcupine's rear, bark a little and chase it away with such a bravado it would never dare return. But Lucky ended up with more than a hundred different sized quills stuck on its upper and lower lips, nose and cheeks. The porcupine did not escape without injuries either. Losing quills was no big deal, they would grow back. But the bite injury in its bottom could become a problem. It certainly was severe enough to prevent it from moving on, and it collapsed on the lawn.

Everybody felt awful. This being Costa Rica, the family's concern was not only for Lucky but for the well-being of the porcupine as well. Both would need immediate attention. The unanimous decision was to take Lucky to the local vet clinic and the porcupine to Monkey Park. With one pickup truck and one driver available, the logistics dictated that they would throw a cardboard box over the porcupine, flip it inside and then secure the package safely at the back of the truck bed. The dog was put on a leash tied to a tarp loop away from the box. For the short drive to the vet, the two gladiators were mercifully saved from any eye contact while painfully aware of the other's presence.

In no time, the pickup truck had arrived at Monkey Park and the cardboard box with its injured captive handed over to me. I heard the porcupine had done little to resist when captured, suggesting serious injury. But the inspection of the animal showed that it was getting over its initial shock and was ready to react to any manual examination. An inactive porcupine has its quills flat on its body, hidden from view by its long, dark fur. However, I could see quills sticking out through the fur, showing it was in a self-protection mode. I needed to know how badly it was injured, but the idea of examining it manually didn't fill me with great enthusiasm. The conventional way would be to examine it under general anesthetic, but I judged it to be excessive.

With the help of my assistant, I slid the animal from the box to the squeeze cage. Underneath it, on the floor, we placed two white towels. A short observation period would reveal if the bite wounds were still bleeding.

About an hour went by, the porcupine had hardly moved, and fortunately, the towels showed no fresh signs of bleeding. We could go ahead with conservative treatment with antibiotics, high energy food and clean water. Because porcupines are nocturnal, we would administer the medication in the morning and late afternoon. A dish of chopped root vegetables,

half a banana and a mango with its seed placed separately on the plate constituted the first meal that we manage to provide just before dark.

The next morning, only the long, flat seed of the mango and a small bite of the banana were gone. We continued with the medication and made no changes for the night diet. On the third morning, it was clear that the porcupine was eating much better, finishing with most of the food. Things were looking up. But the following morning the porcupine came down with signs of pneumonia. It stopped eating and struggled with breathing. We changed the antibiotic but could offer little help otherwise. There was no improvement on the day. The porcupine's labored breathing remained unabated, and the food remained untouched. We continued with the same medication and diet, but that night, seeing the porcupine slumped in the corner I couldn't help but feel pessimistic about its chances of survival.

At daybreak, I was hesitant even to go over and see if the porcupine was still alive. To my amazement, when I opened the cage door, I saw it sitting normally and breathing with much less effort than before. It had eaten a little overnight. In the week that followed, our new resident kept improving steadily and we could stop all treatment. We kept it under surveillance for another month and a half to make sure it had properly recovered. During this time, the porcupine's appetite returned fully, the bite wounds crusted over, and the quills lost in the fight were growing back.

One morning when I came to inspect the porcupine, it was nowhere to be found. Maybe I had forgotten to close the door? No, the latch was closed. Then I noticed a hole in the cage's mesh. The porcupine had decided it had had enough of the accommodation at Monkey Park and that it was time to bid adieu.

To break out of its lodgings would require time and determination. Even with the powerful porcupine teeth, it is no mean feat to gnaw a hole into the double-strength chicken wire wall. Progress would be slow and demand a lot of effort. Being nocturnal, the porcupine would have waited until the night fell, before concentrating on the task ahead and cutting into the wire mesh. It would have stopped every so often to listen and make sure no predator was sneaking behind it. At some point during the night, it had cut out a hole big enough to slip through. It might have taken most of the night, but it had succeeded. It was now back in the wild it belonged to.

Being nocturnal, the porcupine would have waited until the night fell, before concentrating on the task ahead and cutting into the wire mesh. It would have stopped every so often to listen and make sure no predator was sneaking behind it. At some point during the night, it had cut out a hole big enough to slip through.

Despite its unceremonious departure, we were happy to see the porcupine go. It had recovered from its injuries and the long but necessary captivity had rightly ended. Importantly, throughout its stay, it had kept its spirit and resourcefulness, and we would expect it to survive in the wild just as before. And, perhaps, keep away from people's attics for some time to come.

Let's spare a little thought for Lucky, too. The poor dog had to undergo an hour-long procedure under sedation to remove the quills. Their spear shape makes the penetration into the victim's body easy and because they are covered with back-facing scales, they remain hooked in tightly. You can't just pull them out as they will get more stuck. When deep, they need to be surgically removed. Lucky survived the procedure and eventually recovered fully after a period of pain, no doubt gaining a valuable lesson along the way.

Tree leaf temptation

The mission of Monkey Park can be summarized as three Rs: rescue, rehabilitate, release. Each year, we receive a variety of injured, sick, or orphaned animals we nurse back to health and release into the wild. Now and then, we fail, despite our best attempts. The injury may have been too severe, or the disease incurable. A particular case is a wild animal kept as a pet for a long time, often in an inappropriate setting. Such practice is illegal, and increasingly these animals are confiscated by authorities and taken to a rescue center capable of looking after them. Wild animals held in captivity for months or years lose much of their innate ability to deal with the challenges of the wild. Many of the confiscated animals we see are too traumatized to survive on their own, and we cannot let them go free. Our role in that case is to provide them with permanent shelter and food.

We have all permanent rescue animals stay in enclosures where trained keepers look after them. If there is no suitable place available, we build one. We consider the occupant's history, natural inclinations and any special needs and construct the site accordingly. Some will remain out of sight of people, but many will be in cages for visitors to observe. This provides an essential source of income without which we could not run the center. Building enclosures has become a bit of passion of mine and I have been doing this line of work for over 30 years.

I wanted the enclosure to be spacious and part of the natural environment of the center. I planned to build it around two eight-foot-tall trees growing within the confines of the enclosure. They were mountain almond trees that someone had planted many years ago.

Early one spring we agreed to house a margay, a rare small cat native to Central and South America, found abandoned by its owners who had kept it as a pet from early age. She was going to be a permanent resident and needed a new purpose-built enclosure. I wanted the enclosure to be spacious and part of the natural environment of the center. I planned to build it around two eight-foot-tall trees growing within the confines of the enclosure. They were mountain almond trees that someone had planted many years ago. The natural habitat of the tree in Costa Rica is in the northern rain forest, not Guanacaste. Mountain almond tree is renowned for its beauty and toughness. The two trees would make up the centerpieces inside the enclosure, with the rest of the space filled with shrubs and other vegetation to make the place look as natural as possible and something that the margay should thrive in.

Once I had designed the area, I arranged two local masons and a welder to join me in building a two-foot-high concrete foundation wall and a welder to construct the metal

framework. I knew from experience that the sturdy foundation was essential to keep torrential rains washing away valuable soil during the rainy season. The welder was tasked with joining metal tubes to produce frames for walls that were assembled on site and then attached to the foundation. My job was to prime the pipes, install a wire mesh between them, and finally paint the entire project.

A couple of days into the job, I noticed the trees inside the enclosure appeared to have changed somehow; they were less lush and seemed to have lost leaves. It didn't concern me, but I made a mental note to check on them later. Soon the foundation was complete, and the mesh-covered walls were almost ready to be installed. I kept busy with painting and landscaping the interior. For that, I used some logs and branches from fallen trees I found nearby to assemble a climbing structure for the margay. I had got hold of a selection of beautiful Bird of Paradise - plants to fill empty spaces with shapes and color. I finished off by planting four growing coffee plants to enchant the visitors with their aroma. Well-meaning colleagues had advised me that coffee plants do not thrive in the area and even if they survive, will not produce beans. Pleasingly, for over ten years, I have been able to smell the beans each time I walk past the place.

A few days later, when arriving at the site to finish my painting job, I couldn't help concluding that the trees had changed distinctly; there were quite a lot of leaves missing. It was best to scrutinize if something was amiss. Maybe the trees had been stricken by an almond tree-specific disease or an invasion of leaf-eating insects. But my closer inspection showed no sign of such, just the opposite. The remaining leaves and the bark were healthy and there was no evidence of infestation. The plants everywhere around the center were growing fast, evidence that regular watering throughout the dry season pays off. There were no leaves lying around, either. Could someone had been plucking leaves off the trees and do so at an increasing pace? It wasn't bugs. It could be an iguana or any other leafeater lizard. I stayed on site most of the day, but not once saw anything suspicious. The walls of the enclosure were erected and stabilized without difficulty, and the next day we would put up the roof.

The following morning, I was up when it was still dark. My plan was to stake out the construction site to see if I could discover any unusual goings on there. I lived a quarter of a mile away and it did not take long for me to walk down to the site - slowly and taking care not to step on sticks or leaves. As I got close, I stopped and listened, but heard nothing. The forest was quiet, as the dawn chorus had not started yet. The first rays signaling the daybreak were finding their ways through the forest behind the center, and I could recognize the features of the trees and the bushes emerging from the dimness. And then I noticed a dark silhouette moving inside the enclosure. Right, a trespasser caught in the act! But the light was too sparse and the appearance of the animal too vague to make out what it was. Maybe an adult prehensile tail porcupine? No, it moved too swiftly to be one. As I walked closer, the animal sensed my presence and quickly climbed out of the enclosure through the open top, heading for the woods. A howler monkey! No doubt about it, it was the culprit who had been cleaning the trees of their leaves.

That day we finished the job. From now on, the enclosure and the trees inside it were safe from unwanted intruders. We moved the margay to the enclosure, and she appeared to accept it readily. And its presence would undoubtedly act as further security for the trees. Bueno, but I

still couldn't stop wondering what had made the howler to defy the danger of visiting a construct site when there was a large forest next to the center, full of deciduous trees, including guapinol and carne, known to attract the species. We would frequently spot groups of howler monkeys nearby foraging in tree canopies, carefully picking new leaves for their diet.

Some weeks after the incidence, a local resident brought an injured female howler monkey to the center. He had found it lying on the side of the road and rolled it into a cardboard box in which it arrived. The monkey was most likely hit by a car while crossing the road. Primates risk their lives constantly when they do so. They can run across dodging cars the best they can or use overhead power lines. Both alternatives often result in injuries. For centuries, the animals have moved freely between foraging sites. That way, they maintain a diet that is variable and reduces the risk of consuming toxic substances in excess that otherwise could happen if they kept foraging at a single site. Individual animals also commonly switch groups which helps to maintain the large genetic pool the species needs for survival. Expansion of human settlements threatens this behavior. Newly built roads force a change into the pattern of animals' free roaming but not all species can adapt. Accidents happen, and more so with increased traffic.

I took the monkey in the box to our clinic and opened the door to a specialized treatment cage. With a slight nudge, I got her to move from the box a couple of feet to enter the cage. Judging by the way she moved, she had not been seriously injured but might be sore all over and was clearly shaken. There were several cuts on her head, some bruises on her left thigh and both forearms. Cuts always bring the risk of infection, so I administered our routine medication, including antibiotics recommended by our vet. I had no way of knowing how long she had been lying on the roadside, so feeding her and correcting any dehydration was important. I offered her a measured amount of mango, papaya, and water and left her to it.

When I returned two hours later, I found the fruit untouched. After observing her for a while, I concluded she would eat nothing from what was on offer. I decided to try another approach. I prepared a fruit mixture in liquid form, and using a syringe, tried to insert some of it on her lower lip. She was in no mood for collaboration; each time I tried, she would push the syringe away and finally just turned her back to me. There was no point in pushing further. Later that evening, I went to check on her. I found her sitting as normal, facing me with a flat expression. The food and water were all there where I had left them, untouched. I completed the day's care by giving her the evening medication.

The next morning on my visit, I found her more alert. She even vocalized loudly when I approached, a reminder for me not to get too close. The food dish was upside down. But while her temperament had improved, her appetite had not. I took my time to feed her a couple of full syringes of a food mixture, something of an achievement, as she was less than an enthusiastic participant. The mixture, I thought, could persuade her to accept the food more readily as it contained a special biscuit, a supplement designed to enrich a howler monkey diet and popular in US zoos. I gave her the morning medication and cleaned the cage. This routine needed to be maintained for the next 10-14 days. On the third day, she was like a different monkey. The signs were good, except for her poor appetite that was still a concern. It might take some time to correct it, but once that was achieved, we could release her, perhaps in just over a week's time.

Unfortunately, the next day she came down with diarrhea. In these circumstances, it is not a rare event. Diarrhea can develop because of a sudden change in diet, or it may be an adverse effect from medications. For the next two days, I tried anti-diarrhea medicines which I had picked up from the local veterinary clinic and pharmacy. There was no improvement. On the brighter side, she was eating well and did not appear to be troubled by her continued diarrhea.

The fifth day, on my way to check on her, I went past the margay enclosure. It looked gorgeous. The plants had recovered from the stress of re-planting and were displaying their best colors. The two trees even showed the first signs of pushing new leaf shoots. Our margay was all sprawled out on the centerpiece, relaxing the morning sun. I stopped and studied the trees. I thought again about the night visitor that showed such interest in the trees during the construction. Why would a howler monkey risk entering a human made contraption for a handful of leaves? Was it the taste of the leaves or something else? Would our new arrival be as keen on them? I carefully collected a handful of leaves, chopped them finely and mixed them with the rest of her diet in the syringe. Interestingly, she accepted a whole syringe without hesitation. I put another handful of leaves in her dish, curious to see if they tempted her the way they did our thieving visitor some time earlier.

In the late afternoon, I found the all the leaves gone. The next day, we gave her three feedings in a dish for which I mixed 30-40 leaves from the margay enclosure with the rest of the food. That evening, when I removed the sliding bottom tray of the cage to wash it, I could see that her poop was firming up. We continued with the new diet and observed no more diarrhea. When we released her on the tenth day, the consistency of the poop was normal, and she appeared healthy on all accounts.

The tree whose leaves we used, the mountain almond tree - *almenro de montaña* in local parlance - grows mainly in the northern part of Costa Rica where it is an important part of the canopy and forms an essential environment for many animals, especially the great green macaw. Its leaves make up part of the staple of the local howler monkey populations. The leaves and fruit contain two chemical substances that have a taste and scent of vanilla, and it is probably that which attracted our first howler monkey and made the food palatable for the second one. Interestingly, the leaves have been used as a traditional medicine in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama where the tree only grows. Scientific studies have shown that two substances, coumarin and 4-hydroxycoumarin, contained in the leaf, are effective against diarrhea.

It remains to be shown if our howler monkey instinctively knew that the leaves were good for her, or just saw it as an irresistible delicacy. Either way, we have put this experience to good use and have since offered it to other primates troubled with diarrhea with similar success.

And today the margay guards the trees of the enclosure by its very presence, keeping off lizards ready to exploit any chance to satisfy their appetite with those precious leaves.

Who is making the monkey out of who?

Of the many animals that we receive but cannot release into the wild, primates perhaps are the ones where the lost opportunities are most obvious. The common story is that they were captured at a young age and kept as pets. Their life in captivity is devoid of peers and offers little opportunity for exercise and mental stimulation. They miss out on parental schooling of jungle survival skills and never develop societal behavior to ensure acceptance into a free roaming group. There is little anyone can do to fill that skills gap once they have become adults. This is regrettable because—as everyone knows—primates are intelligent and observant, learn quickly and have a unique ability to adapt to changes in their environment. Captivity from young age deprives them of the critical experiences that forge them into a mature representative of the species, and that is everyone’s loss.

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