

Project Update: December 2017

I have just come back from the field study in the fluvial islands of Anavilhanas and Jaú National Park. We have sampled from the end of August to the middle of November. The camera traps have captured 138 mammal registers of 13 different mammal species which are *Coendou melanurus* (prehensile-tailed porcupine) , *Cuniculus paca* (lowland paca), *Didelphis marsupialis* (common opossum), *Hydrochoerus hydrochoerus* (capybara), *Leopardus pardalis* (ocelot), *Mazama americana* (red brocket), *Nasua nasua* (South American coati), *Panthera onca* (jaguar), *Pecari tajacu* (collared peccary), *Philander opossum* (gray four-eyed opossum), *Proechimys* sp. (spiny rats), *Sapajus apela* (tufted capuchin) and *Tamandua tetradactyla* (southern tamandua). This has been the last field work of the project. We already have our first results. Mammalian abundance is higher in less fertile islands.

However, the total mammalian biomass is higher in more fertile islands. The distance of human communities is a strong predictor of mammalian abundance. Accordingly to the increase of the distance of human communities more mammals are found.

At the moment I am organising the data analysis and soon I will be writing the paper in relation to this work. We hope to finish the project at the end of July 2018.



Left: *Didelphis marsupialis*. Right: *Proechimys* sp.



Left: *Cuniculus paca*. Right: *Hydrochoerus hydrochoerus*



Left: *Coendou melanurus*. Right: *Tamandua tetradactyla*



Left: *Panthera onca*. Right: *Mazama americana*



Leopardus pardalis