

## Project Update: June 2019

In 4 months of monitoring mammals in the Osa Peninsula's dry season, we have set in total 41 camera trap stations (green dots) across the most diverse sites inside the Golfo Dulce Forest Reserve (GDFR):

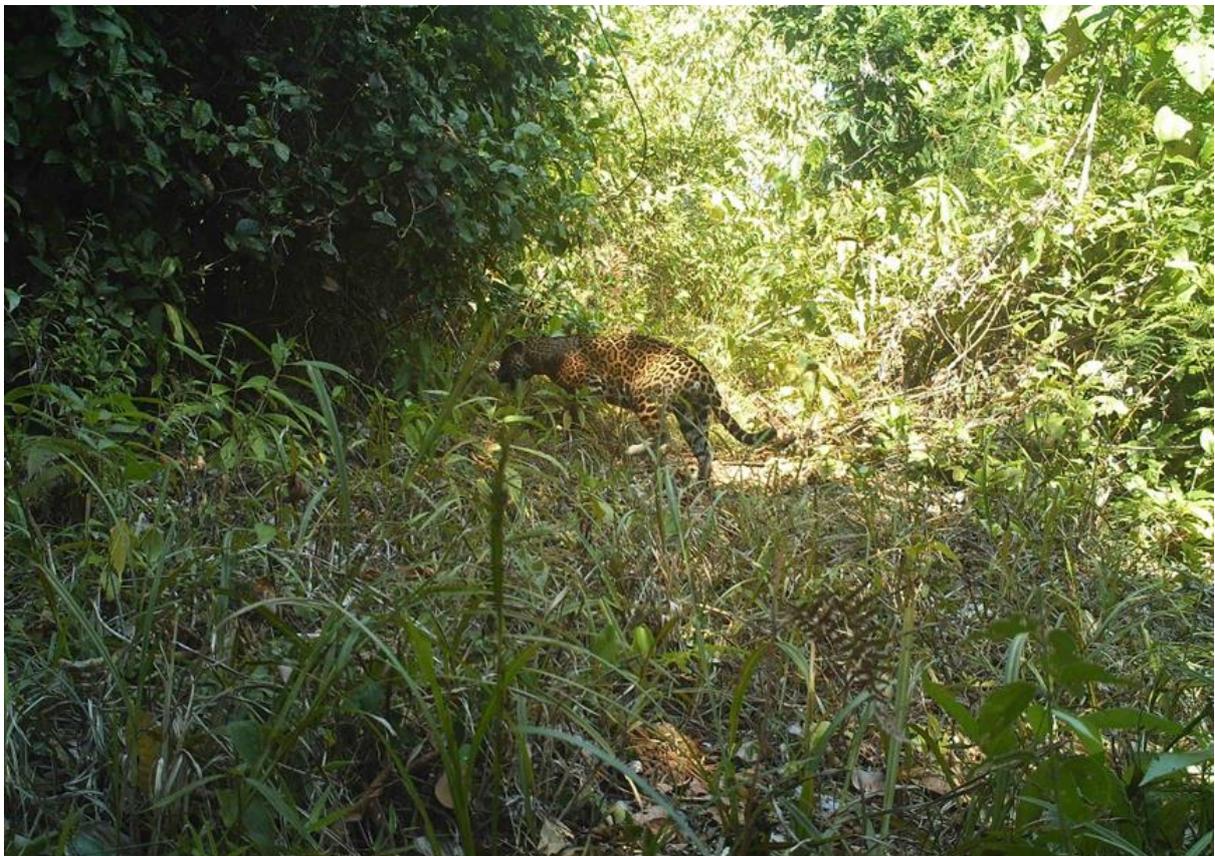


These sampling points include palm oil plantations, forest in early regeneration/mature, private/governmental land, properties without/under payments for ecosystem services, riparian forest, forest patches near roads and livestock pastures, properties dedicated to ecotourism, sites with illegal logging, hunting pressure or near artisanal mining, places close/far from Corcovado National Park, small/large forest patches, with/without the presence of the landowner, etc. Two camera traps have been stolen, both in sites with high logging and hunting pressures.

We have found records of all study species in very interesting sites in different locations of the forest reserve, including endangered and threatened species in the country like Baird's tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*), jaguar (*Panthera onca*), white-lipped peccaries (*Tayassu pecari*), puma (*Puma concolor*), among others. Below is shown an example photo-record of each mammal study species:



Baird's or Central American Tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*) near an agro-ecological tourism project.



Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) through a forest in early regeneration on a private property.

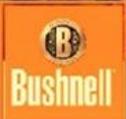
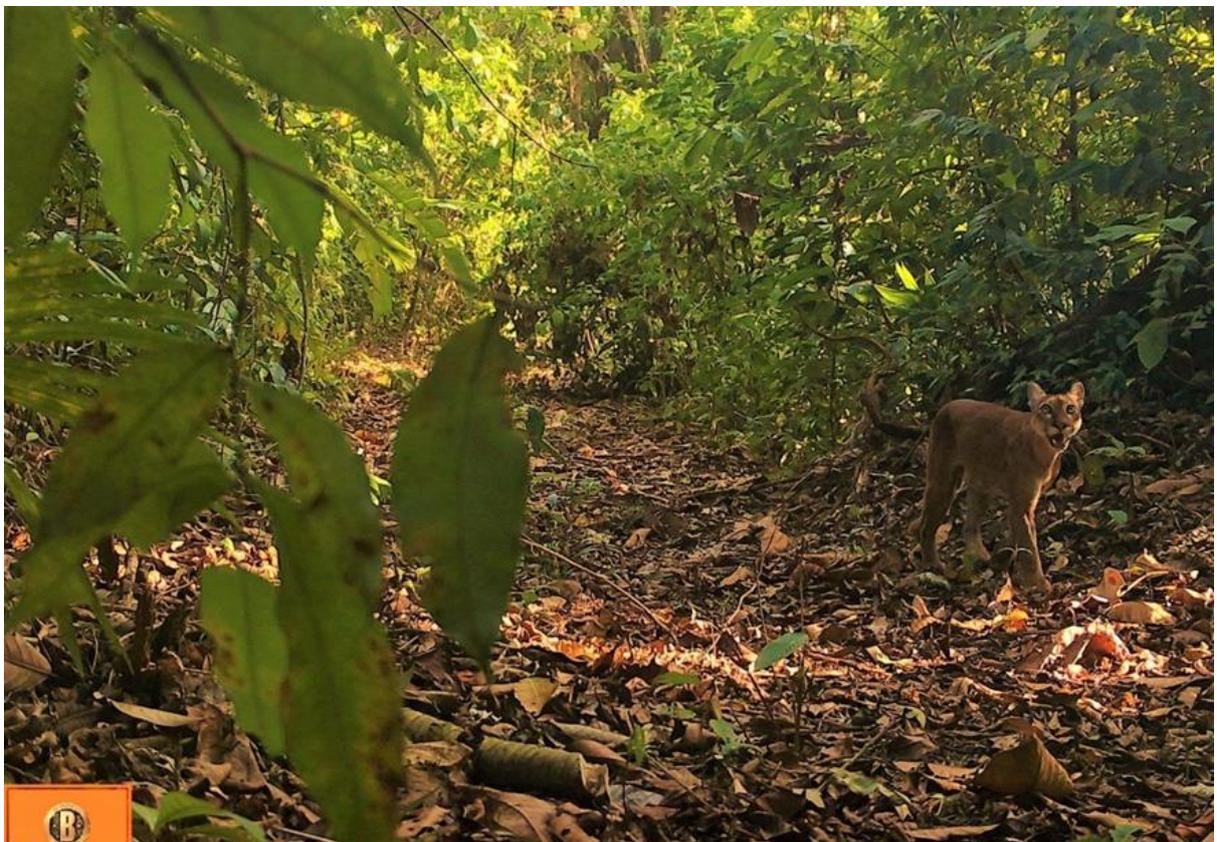


M SANCHEZ

76°F 24°C

03-19-2019 17:47:43

White-lipped peccaries (*Tayassu pecari*) on mature forest, with hunting dogs observed in the same study period.



M EVA1

70°F 21°C

03-10-2019 15:53:49

Puma juvenile (*Puma concolor*) in a PES forest, near small patches of livestock pastures (with no feline attacks reported by the landowner).



M JUANA

78°F 25°C

03-25-2019 15:54:35

Central American Red Brocket (*Mazama temama*) young on a highly sloped terrain crossed by several streams.



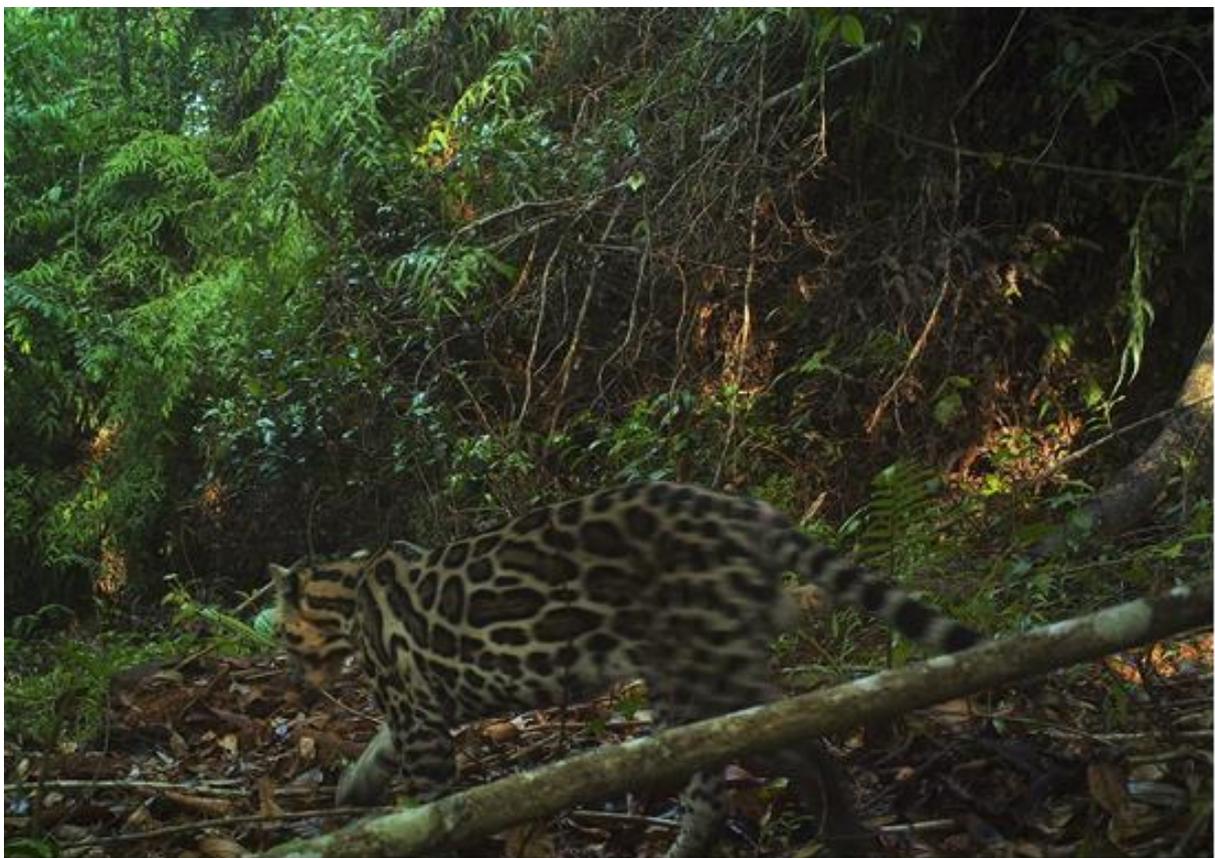
Bushnell M REI 29.49In→ 75°F ●

02-03-2019 05:28:48

Margay (*Leopardus wiedii*) on a small patch of forest near a road and a palm oil plantation.



Collared peccary (*Pecari tajacu*) in a private protected land close to Corcovado National Park.



An ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*) moving between the border of a governmental and a private land on a public trail to the Indigenous Reserve.



Bushnell

02-15-2019 04:18:12

Spotted-paca (*Cuniculus paca*) in a protected mature forest surrounded by patches of forest with observed illegal logging activity.

The active participation of landowners and their families, professors, students, drivers from University of Costa Rica's regional campus in Golfito, local activists, GDFR rangers, etc., have had a key role in the development of the study fieldwork. Sharing and learning point of views of different actors involved in GDFR wildlife conservation is since now, a crucial part that will be take in count for the formulation of management recommendations to governmental authorities and property owners. Here are some of them in action (and thanks to all of them!):



Setting camera traps. Left: UCR Ecotourism students Mariela, Magaly, Ericka and Abigail, Don Trino and UCR professor Diego. Right: Erlin, a landowner very interested in wildlife conservation.



Selecting and setting the camera trap with Don Douglas, doña Sandra and their nephew.



Setting and checking camera traps. Left: GDFR ranger Ivan, French tree researcher Aline and Prof. Diego. Right: Don Regulo and Ecotourism student Cristina.



Left: Don Gerardo help to select the site and set the camera trap. Right: Doña Mari with two of her favorite photos of Collared peccaries and coatís (*Nasua narica*) on her land.

What is coming next is the challenge of keeping the monitoring and sampling point rotation in the rainy season, which includes difficult access and logistic adaptations to weather conditions. Even though, following the track of species and being able to detect changes in their distribution in this part of the year is very valuable scientific and management data.