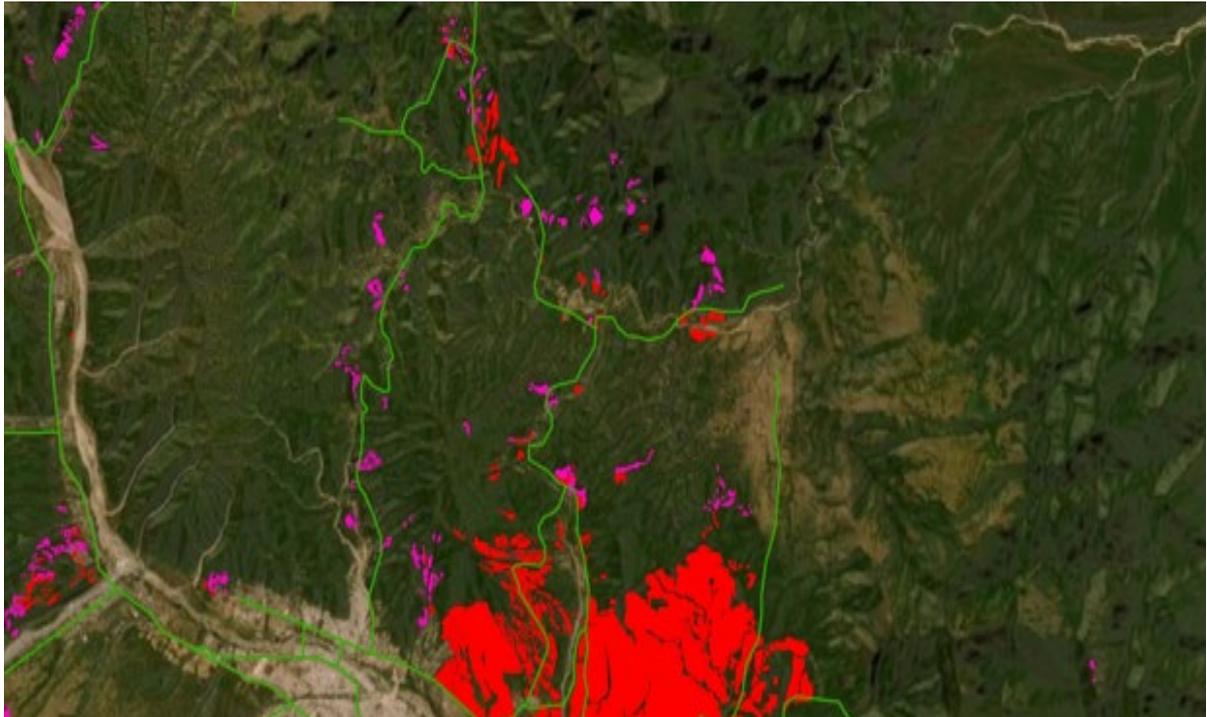


Project Update: December 2022

Executive summary. The increasing world population has accelerated the conversion of natural habitats into exotic plantations. Changes in habitat and landscape characteristics due to land use change can have a significant effect on animal presence, abundance, and distribution. For this reason, we set as a goal of this project to identify that terrestrial mammal species are more vulnerable to land use change; especially focused on forest exotic *Pinus* and *Eucalyptus* plantations. This information will be important to propose and achieve the sustainable use of natural resources and the conservation of biodiversity.



Final map (preview version): Forest exotic pinus (purple color) – Forest exotic eucalyptus (red color).

Some terrestrial mammal species records in native forest:

- Brownish brocket deer (*Mazama gouazoubira*)
- Crab-eating fox (*Cerdocyon thous*)
- Lowland tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*)
- Margay (*Leopardus wiedii*)
- White-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*)
- Southern tamandua (*Tamandua tetradactyla*)
- Ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*)
- Collared peccary (*Pecari tajacu*)
- Red brocket (*Mazama americana*)

Common species in exotic forest:

- Brownish brocket deer (*Mazama gouazoubira*)
- Crab-eating fox (*Cerdocyon thous*)

Species with low abundance in exotic forest:

- Margay (*Leopardus wiedii*)
- White-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*)
- Southern tamandua (*Tamandua tetradactyla*)
- Ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*)