

This document is the fourth quadrimester report presented to the Rufford Foundation regarding the 1st Rufford Small Grant received to provide resources for the project “Defining an ecological corridor in central Brazil using mammalian and fire dynamics data” by Filipe Guimarães Lima.

- **Fieldwork updates**

We have now accomplished nine field campaigns since December 2022 when the pilot study happened. Since November 2024 there were two field campaigns that occurred from November 11th to November 23rd (Figure 1) and from August 25th to September 07th (Figure 2). We visited all the 75 sampling stations checking the batteries and collecting the SD cards, this was a two-week effort. The first 2025 field campaign for collecting data and camera maintenance happened from February 03rd to February 11th, and the team is processing the storage of all the data. Until now we have trained 12 volunteers in the field, which are majorly biology and ecology undergraduate students from three different universities, Universidade Federal de Goiás (UFG), Universidade Federal de Catalão (UFCat), and Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU). At the end of each campaign, we share some of the videos with the staff and the chief of PESCaN.



Figure 1. Research team and collaborators. From left to right in the first picture: PhD. Marisa Novaes (Universidade Federal de Goiás), PhD. Cristiano Machado Filho (Universidade Federal de Goiás), PhD. Alessandra Bertassoni (Universidade Federal de Goiás), and Mariana Couto (undergraduate student, Universidade Federal de Goiás) in Caldas Novas State Park - PESCaN. From left to right in the second picture: PhD. Cristiano Machado Filho and PhD. Alessandra Bertassoni in Mata Atlântica State Park – PEMA.



Figure 2. Research team and collaborators. From left to right in the first picture: Aline Lopes (undergraduate student, Universidade Federal de Goiás), MSc. Sabrina Wust (Universidade Federal de Goiás), Fabrício Alves (fire brigade, Aliança da Terra), PhD. Alessandra Bertassoni (Universidade Federal de Goiás). From left to right in the second picture: Aline Lopes, Anna Cecília de Souza (Environmental Defense Agent, PESCaN), PhD. Alessandra Bertassoni, and MSc. Sabrina Wust.

- Networking

We have built partnerships with different research groups that are developing surveys in PESCaN and in its surroundings, which we now have mutual collaboration, especially sharing data of domestic dogs. The Mammals of the Cerrado Conservation Program (PCMC, in Portuguese) is a research program that has as one of the goals the monitoring of roaming dogs in the region. Once we have different approaches on the subject (space use, population, human and fauna interaction, diseases), we hope to aggregate our efforts to help the environmental state department for better management of the region.

The bird data will be shared with a bird study group of the Universidade Federal de Goiás, since the mammals are the target group of this project, being Sabrina Wust, one of the volunteers, the responsible for the bird records.

So that we can strengthen our partnerships with the landowners, we send a personal New Year message via WhatsApp, the way we use majorly to communicate with our partners, followed by some species recorded in their own properties. Most of the landowners are curious about the mammals present in their lands and are enthusiastic about our research. We have received some good and encouraging feedback from them:

“Boa tarde, meus amigos, é muito bom ter vocês amigos umas pessoas do bem que vive zelando da nossa natureza!” (Good afternoon my friends, it is so good to have you, good people, taking care of the nature) – Mr. S.

“Obrigado pelo retorno, fico feliz em poder contribuir” (Thank you for the feedback, I’m happy to contribute) – Mr. L. C.

“Olá, agradecemos pela oportunidade e estamos juntos e o que estiver ao nosso alcance estamos disponíveis. Obrigado pela as fotos e Feliz 2025 pra toda a equipe do projeto” (Hello, we thank you

for the opportunity and we are in this together, and everything that is within our reach we are available for you. Thank you for the pictures and happy 2025 for the project team) – Mr. R.

Our project has also been highlighted in websites and in the local media with transmission to the state of Goiás:

- Agência Cora Coralina de Notícias: <https://agenciadoradenoticias.go.gov.br/139347-projeto-bandeiras-do-corredor-identifica-mais-de-30-especies-animais-em-parques-goianos>
- PUC TV Goiás: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=goZ-Jw2gG5k>
- TV Anhanguera – JA2: <https://globoplay.globo.com/v/13151994/>

- Visual identity

For the visual identification of our project, we have asked a designer to create a logotype that could represent our project. The giant anteater (*tamanduá-bandeira* in Portuguese) was chosen as the flag species (flag in Portuguese is *bandeira*) of the mother project from which my PhD research comes, because it is an emblematic and charismatic mammal of the Cerrado, and for being well known for the locals (Figure 3). The different shades and shapes of green represent PESCaN and the Cerrado biome, the remnants of native vegetation and matrix (the corridor area), and PEMA and the Atlantic Forest biome. Finally, relating the flag species with one of our goals, which is to help to design an ecological corridor (*corredor* in Portuguese) between the parks, we finally named the project Bandeiras no Corredor.



Figure 3. Logotype of the project named Bandeiras no Corredor.

The visual identification of the project will increase our credibility as professionals in a way that we will be remembered by the landowners and the personnel we deal with during the field campaigns.

Preliminary results

We have run some exploratory analysis to evaluate the data we have so far (Figure 3), being, therefore, possible to say that mammal richness is higher in both parks and in their surroundings. For the maned wolf we found that the species is more related to the Cerrado domain, especially in PESCaN, which is expected according to its habitat preferences. The presence of the giant armadillo was more related to the parks, especially in PESCaN and in areas nearby.

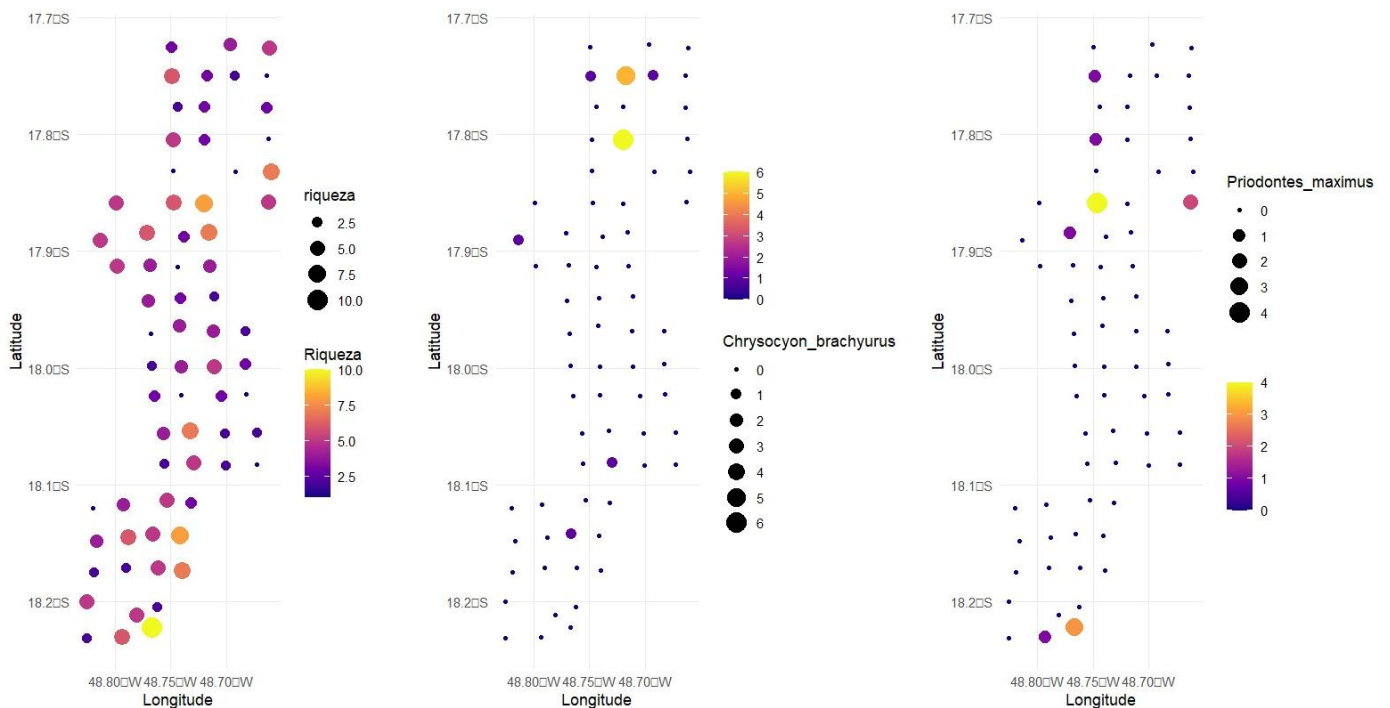


Figure 3. Exploratory analysis of the study area. From the left to the right: mammal richness, maned wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*) and giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*) presences, respectively.

We also have recorded interesting behaviors of the species for using video mode such as predation events (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Crab-eating fox predated a frog.

- Personal health issue

In the last couple of months I have dealt with health issues, in 2024 August I was diagnosed with lupus. Therefore, I was not able to actively participate in the last two field campaigns nor to meet my research demands. Now, I am almost fully recovered, and I am returning to my academic activities. As soon as possible I hope to continue my analysis and join the team in the fieldwork.

Appendix 1. Updated species list.

Class	Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Urubitinga urubitinga</i>	Great black hawk
		Accipitridae	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Gray-lined hawk
			<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	Roadside hawk
	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy duck
	Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	<i>Hydropsalis torquata</i>	Scissor-tailed nightjar
			<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Common pauraque
	Cariamiformes	Cariamidae	<i>Cariama cristata</i>	Red-legged seriema
	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Ruddy ground-dove
			<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped dove
			<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	Pale-vented pigeon
			<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Scaled pigeon
			<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	Picazuro pigeon
			<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Eared dove
	Coraciformes	Momotidae	<i>Momotus momota</i>	Amazonian motmot
	Culiciformes	Cuculidae	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed ani
			<i>Guira guira</i>	Guira cuckoo
			<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel cuckoo
	Eurypygiiformes	Eurypygidae	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Sunbittern
	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Crested caracara
	Galbuliformes	Bucconidae	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Black-fronted nunbird
	Galliformes	Cracidae	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	Bare-faced curassow
			<i>Penelope superciliosus</i>	Rusty-margined guan
	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>	Gray-necked wood-rail
	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>	Curl-crested jay
			<i>Cyanocorax cyanopogon</i>	White-naped jay
		Furnariidae	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	Rufous hornero
		Icteridae	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Crested oropendola
		Icteridae	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Yellow-rumped cacique
		Thamnophilidae	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Barred antshrike
		Thraupidae	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit
			<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated saltator
			<i>Saltator similis</i>	Green-winged saltator
			<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Saffron finch
		Turdidae	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Pale-breasted thrush
			<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied thrush
		Tyrannidae	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical kingbird
		Mimidae	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	Chalk-browed mockingbird
		Parulidae	<i>Myiothlypis flaveola</i>	Flavescent warbler
	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great egret

Mammalia	Piciformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>	Capped heron
			<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Rufescent tiger-heron
			<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Green ibis
			<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	Buff-necked ibis
			<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	Little woodpecker
		Ramphastidae	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	Campo flicker
			<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco toucan
			<i>Asio sp.</i>	Owl
			<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	Undulated tinamou
			<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>	Red-winged tinamou
	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Mazama americana</i>	Red brocket deer
			<i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i>	Pampas deer
			<i>Subulo gouazoubira</i>	Gray brocket deer
			<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Collared peccary
			<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	Crab-eating fox
		Tayassuidae	<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>	Maned wolf
			<i>Lycalopex vetulus</i>	Hoary fox
			<i>Herpailurus yagouaroundi</i>	Jaguarundi
			<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelot
			<i>Leopardus sp.</i>	Tiger cat
	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Panthera onca</i>	Jaguar
			<i>Puma concolor</i>	Puma
			<i>Conepatus semistriatus</i>	Striped hog-nosed skunk
			<i>Eira barbara</i>	Tayra
			<i>Nasua nasua</i>	Coati
		Felidae	<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>	Crab-eating raccon
			<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>	Six-banded armadillo
			<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	Giant armadillo
			<i>Cabassous sp.</i>	Naked-tailed armadillo
			<i>Dasyopus novemcinctus</i>	Nine-banded armadillo
	Cingulata	Chlamyphoridae	<i>Didelphis albiventris</i>	White-eared opossum
			<i>Gracilinanus/Cryptonanus sp.</i>	Gracile opossum
			<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>	Tapiti
			<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	Lowland tapir
			<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	Giant anteater
Reptilia	Pilosa	Myrmecophagidae	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	Southern anteater
			<i>Callithrix penicillata</i>	Black-pencilled marmoset
			<i>Sapajus libidinosus</i>	Black-striped capuchin monkey
			<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	Capybara
			<i>Dasyprocta sp.</i>	Agouti
	Rodentia	Caviidae	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>	Brazilian porcupine
			<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>	Giant ameiva

	<i>Salvator merianae</i>	Giant tegu
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus sp.</i>	Lizard

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