Project Update: July 2014

A total of 145 tents have been found in the sampling sites. Most of the tents have evidence of the fruit consumption by bats. A total of 2106 seeds have been analysed. At Palo Verde, the diet for both bat species is mainly dominated by *Spondias radkolferi* however other plant species are present in the diet: *Sideroxylon capiri* and *Brosimum alicastrum*. At this study site, *Dermanura phaeotis* is responsible for consuming a greater diversity of plant species. At Ostional, the composition of the bat diets is different from that observed at Palo Verde, for example *Anacardium excelsum* is the most common species in the diet of both bats, followed by *Andira inermis*. Like at Palo Verde, *S. radkolferi* is present in the diet of both bats species, but is represented by much fewer seeds (low abundance). At Ostional, *U. bilobatum* is responsible for consuming a greater diversity of plant species.

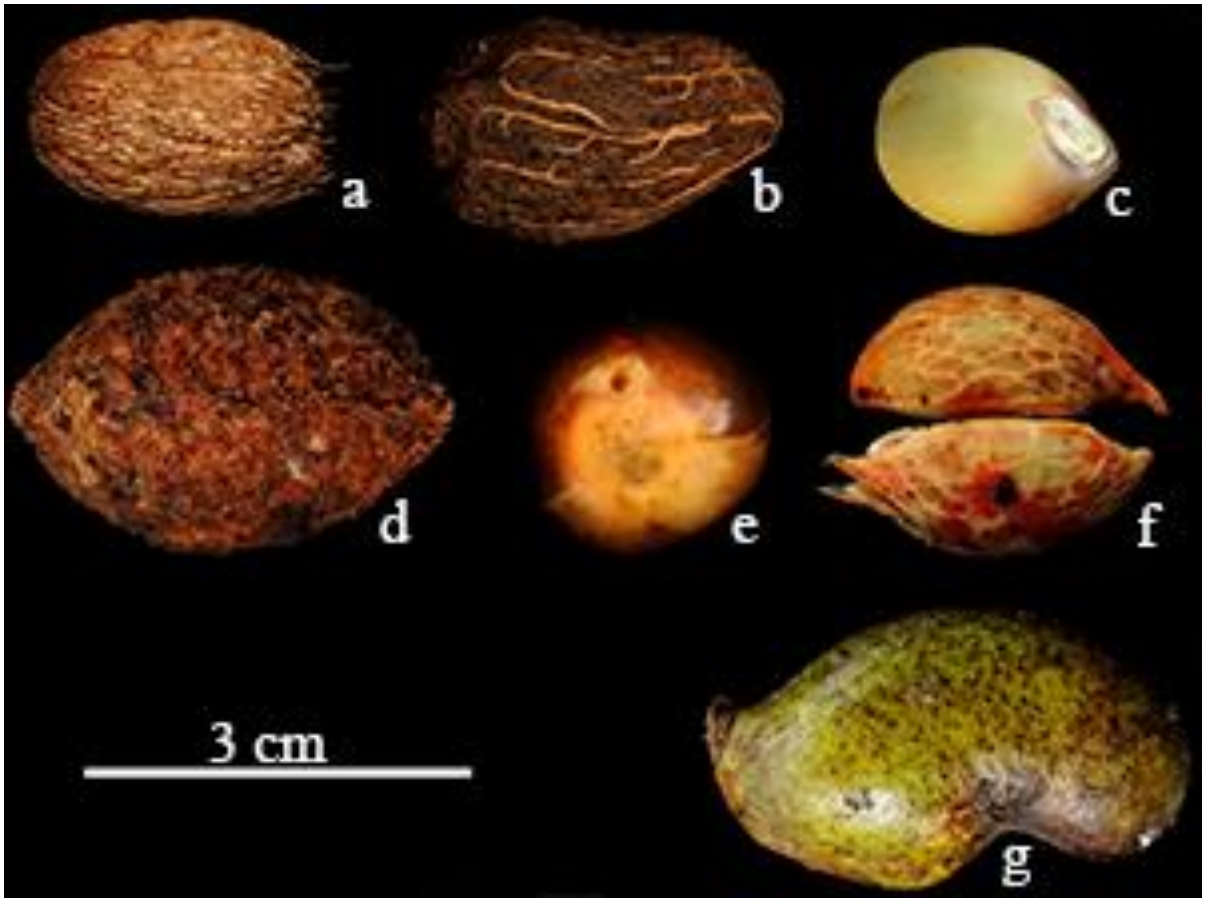

Figure caption: Pictures of the main large seeds species in the diet of *D. phaeotis* and *U. bilobatum. Spondias radkolferi* (a), *Spondias mombin* (b), *Sideroxylon capiri* (c), *Andira inermis* (d), *Brosimum alicastrum* (e), *Bunchosia nitida* (f) and *Anacardium excelsum* (g).