

Project Update: May 2016

During ten months of data obtained through the sand plots methodology, we identified five species of wild animals: *Tapirus terrestris*, *Cerdocyon thous*, *Mazama* sp., *Leopardus* sp. and *Lepus europaeus*; and two domestic species: *Canis familiaris* and *Felis catus*.

T. terrestris and *Mazama* sp. were registered in every available habitat, but the tapir was the most frequent species in the areas of pine, persimmon and forest. In the plum areas, predominated the presence of *Lepus europaeus*, an exotic species. The *Leopardus* sp. was present only in forest areas.

The data shows the permeability of anthropic areas to few species, but especially for *Tapirus terrestris*, an endangered species. The methodology of sand plots was effective only in the dry season, where the rain didn't spoiled them; in the wet season, it was not possible to collect all data due the destruction caused by the intense and frequent rain.



Tapir footprint in sand plot



Deer footprint in sand plot