Project Update: July 2016

This year we captured three individuals, two in the MBR and one in CBR. On May 26th 2016, we captured "Pedrita" (Telonics no. 688976A), weighing 28.1 kg. On March 16th 2016 we captured "Rafaela" (Telonics collar) weighing 30 kg. Rafaela has generated 25 locations. The data on locations is used to estimate the Minimum Convex Polygons used by each group.

We estimated an index of food availability (fruit abundance) in five transects. We found ripe fruit of 14 plant species along the transects within the study site, and availability of these food items not varied seasonally. Four species (*Brosimum alicastrum*, *Cryosophila argentea*, *Manilkara zapota*, and *Ampelocera hottlei*) accounted for the majority (84.5%) of the fruits on the forest floor. During the study, *B. alicastrum* fruited in the dry season (January to May) and *M. zapota* fruited in January and February. Fruit of *C. argentea* was present in large amounts in February, and *A. hottlei* produced small quantities of fruit in January–April. In the coming months we will continue to registered information of camera traps in waterholes, transects and about the movements of peccaries.

Celso Umaña and Antonio Xol installing a camera trap.

Celso Umaña tracking peccaries in the forest