Project Update: January 2017

We accomplished two campaigns with camera traps, totalling a sample effort of 8602 traps / day and 111 tapir records. The tapirs presented a higher Relative Abundance Index in the northern region and lower in the southern. This difference may be related to a higher incidence of anthropogenic pressures in the south, such as the illegal extraction of palmito juçara and hunting. The environmental factors that may influence this difference will be collected from February 2017 and occupancy analysis will be feasible.

In October 2016 we did an individual pilot to training identification of marks and characteristics that could allow an individualization of the animals. In addition to the characteristics used in the studies carried out with *Tapirus* genus, characteristics that could complement the individualization process were identified. After the identification, the Spatially Explicit Capture Recapture Model will be used to population estimation.

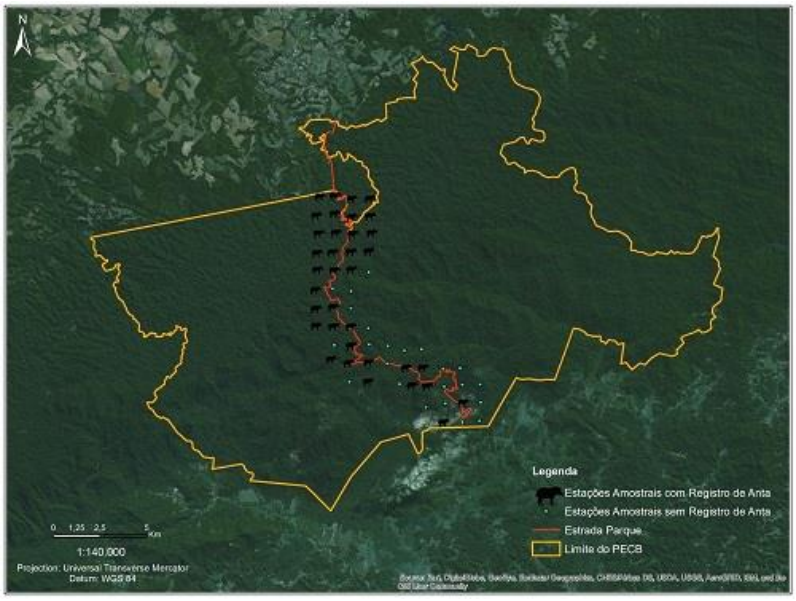

Image 1: Study area with indication of the sample stations where the tapir was recorded (black tapir silhouette) and not recorded (light blue dot). The yellow line is the boundary of the protected area and red line is the road-park. .

Image 2: Adult male registered in camera trap, with a great failure in the right ear, an excellent mark for the process of animal's individualization.