

Project Update: April 2019

- **Second mammal sampling:** The second sample event to capture small non-flying mammals took place in March and April 2019. This time frame corresponds to the end of the dry season at the study site. We obtained 37 captures, three of those were recaptured several times, and we got a new species. So far, we have *Zygodontomys brevicauda*, *Oecomys concolor*, *Oecomys sp1.*, *Oecomys sp2.*, *Didelphis marsupialis* (Figure 1) and one individual of the *Marmosa* genus (*Marmosa sp.*, Figure 2).



Figure 1: *Didelphis marsupialis* captured during the first sampling event.

- Up to now, the sampling events at the burnt and unburnt sites has yielded the following preliminary results:
 - 1. At the burnt site there is a dominance of the species *Zygodontomys brevicauda*; this species can use numerous habitats and feed on different resources. Moreover, at this site two individuals of *Didelphis marsupialis* were obtained
 - 2. At the unburnt site we found and capture the rest of the species but *Z. brevicauda*.
- **Microhabitat evaluation:** during the second sampling season I remeasured the vegetation variables at the tramp scale (composition, structure and cover). Comparing the results of both sampling events we have that:

- 1. In general terms, at the end of the dry season there is a decrease in the canopy cover at the tramps' locations
 - 2. There was a higher availability of fruits and seeds at both forest type -burnt and unburnt.
- **Other activities:** I have been on constant writing work.
 - **Following steps:** Currently, all the vegetation samples taken at the tramps' locations are in process of identification. Also, the molecular analysis of DNA is presently underway, in order to obtain taxonomical certainty of the rodents species.

Likewise, as following steps, I am going to kept carry on the analysis of the results and the writing process, as product of my PhD research

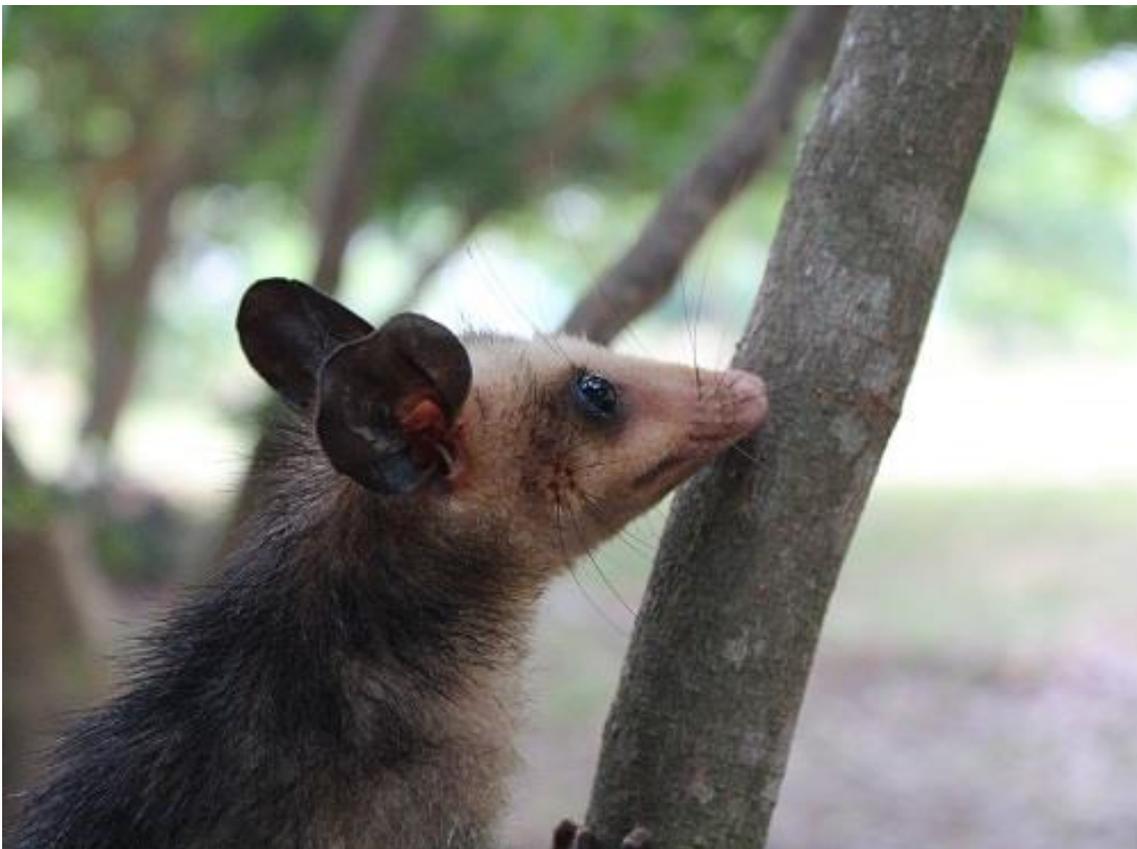


Figure 2: Marmosa captured during the first sampling event.