## Project Update: July 2019

Data were collected in the field by low-speed vehicle trips on the road section to be studied (Figure 1 and 2) during October and November 2018 and March and May 2019 and transects on foot and using trap cameras (Figure 3, 4, 5 and 6) on selected sites in the study area. These cameras remain activated for 15 days, during October and November 2018 and May and June 2019 periods during which the transects on foot were also carried out. Following this methodology, 2081 records have been obtained so far, of which 238 individuals of trampled fauna in an estimated 4-week period, 1468 records of habitat use by fauna through the transects on foot and 375 registered individuals in photography or video using trap cameras (Figure 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15).



Figure 1. Road section in study. Figure 2. Road section in study.

Among the records should be noted the presence of emblematic species such as the cougar (Puma concolor, Figure 7), gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus, Figure 8), black tail rattlesnake (Crotalus molossus), wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo, Figure 13), bobcat (Lynx Rufus), coyote (Canis Latrans, Figure 9, red-tailed hawk (Buteo jamaicensis), common raven (Corvus corax), gray rattlesnake (Crotalus lepidus), twin-spotted Rattlesnake (Crotalus pricei), white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus, Figure 10, 11 and 16), greater roadrunner (Geococcyx californianus, Figure 12), collared peccary (Pecari tajacu, Figure 14), Moctezuma quail (Cyrtonyx montezumae)), hooded skunk (Mephitis macroura, Figure 15), loggerhead shrike (Lanius Iudovicianus), rhythmic owl (Megascops trichopsis), acorn woodpecker (Melanerpes formicivorus), thick-billed parrot (Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha), nine-banded armadillo (Dasypus novemcinctus), raccoon (Procyon lotor) and neotropical river otter (Lontra longicaudis).

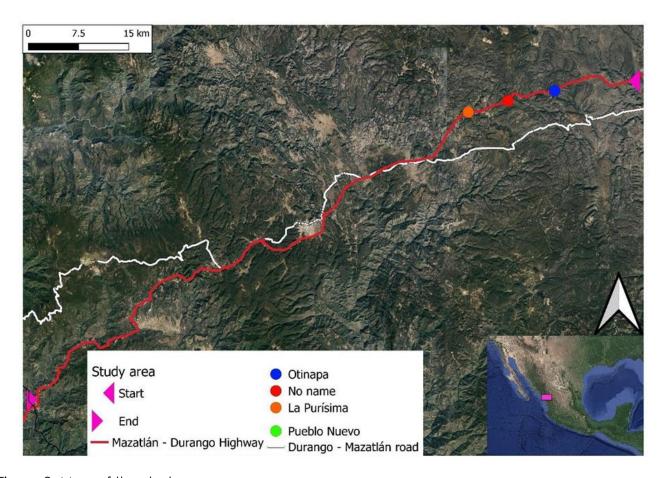


Figure 3. Map of the study area.

Thanks to the support of the workers of the ecological park "El Tecúan", of the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment of the State of Durango, foundations such as IDEAWILD and RUFFORD, as well as the Integralidad Gamma project, this project is progressing according to plan. So far, two field trips have been taken, obtaining hundreds of records.

We have had contact with local residents, directly affected by the road under study, with whom we had talks about the project. They are very interested in knowing the results of the project. Therefore, during the next field trip, there will be an exposition of the results obtained so far.

Prior to the second field trip, we visited the Valle del Guadiana Technological Institute in Durango, Durango, to present the project. As a result of this, a student was interested and is making his professional residency (Figure 6), requirement to obtain a Bachelor's Degree in Biology. Also, once this requirement was completed, he requested to carry out his thesis as part of this project.



Figure 4. Placement of trap camera. Figure 5. Field assistant placing camera trap.



Figure 6. Field assistant and undergraduate student in Biology placing trap and bait cameras for carnivores. Figure 7. Remains of cougar (Puma concolor), run over the Durango-Mazatlán highway, at kilometer 154.



Figure 8. Gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus), photograph taken in camera trap. Figure 9. Coyote (Canis latrans), photograph taken in camera trap.



Figure 10. White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus), photograph taken in camera trap. Figure 11. White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus), photograph taken in camera trap.



Figure 12. Greater roadrunner (Geococcyx californianus), photograph taken in camera trap. Figure 13. Wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo), photograph taken in camera trap.



Figure 14. Collared peccary (Pecari tajacu), photograph taken in camera trap. Figure 15. Hooded skunk (Mephitis macroura), photograph taken in camera trap.



Figure 16. Bone remains of whitetailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus).

Thanks to my supporters:

