

## **Project Update: July 2023**

I would like to update you on the progress of my research project and share some important information. Since the beginning of February 2023, I have been fortunate enough to receive the grant amount provided by Rufford. However, I would like to inform you that we faced a small setback due to the delay in receiving funds from the NGO to which my project is associated, related to bureaucratic problems on the part of the Bank. The money was only received at the end of March, which caused a slight delay in the project stages.

During this period, I worked hard to minimise the impacts of the delay, rearranging the schedule and looking for alternative solutions whenever necessary. I have been in frequent contact with the NGO team to ensure that future transfers are carried out more quickly. Furthermore, I would like to point out that, despite the initial challenges, we have already achieved promising results. The first data surveys revealed valuable insights and strengthened the relevance of the project. I am excited about the potential positive impact this research could have on our field of study.

Unfortunately, in addition to the delay in receiving funds, we ran into an issue in one of the survey data collection areas. The managers responsible for allowing access to the protected area of Tamandaré faced a series of obstacles and restrictions regarding the availability of visits to the site. This unexpected situation makes it impossible to collect data in the protected area during the project's execution period. It is important to emphasise that we, as a research team, made every effort to obtain the necessary permissions and comply with the requirements established by the responsible authorities. However, due to factors beyond our control, it was not possible to carry out data collection activities in the protected area of Tamandaré as initially planned.

In order to get around the problem faced in data collection, we decided to double the number of underwater recordings in the open area of Tamandaré. In this way, we seek to compensate for the lack of data from the protected area. However, to ensure a valid comparison between moments of high and low human sound impact, we performed the collections in the open area at different times. We selected a period of peak impact, such as during vacations or holidays, when there is greater human activity and, consequently, greater anthropophony. In contrast, we chose a low-impact time, such as a normal day or the low tourist season, when human noise is reduced.

This approach allowed us to capture the similarity found in the closed area, where we had the differentiation between an impacted environment and an environment less affected by human activity. Although we cannot replicate exactly the same conditions, we sought to establish a correlation between the open and closed area by varying human sound impact levels.







