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Introduction

This study was carried out to investigate the wild mammals in a semi-arid region of Brazilian (Caatinga Biome).

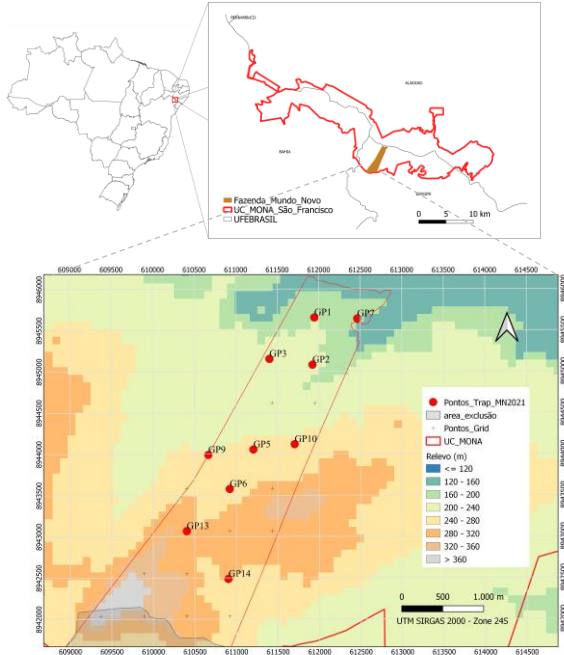


Figure 1 - São Francisco Natural Monument (MONA) Conservation Unit (9°33'07.69"S; 37°59'10.92"W) – Canindé do São Francisco, Sergipe – Brazil; trap samples (red balloons).

The diversity of terrestrial mammals over 0.5 kg was assessed in nine equidistant sampling stations of 0.52 km, during 69 consecutive days, using Bushnell Core No-Glow camera traps between January 21 and June 9, 2021.

Results

Twelve mammal species from five Orders and nine Families were recorded during the 621-day camera-trapping session. Results are consistent with the estimated cumulative number of 11.01 and 12.8 species using Jackknife 2 and Bootstrap estimators, respectively (Figure 2). These two different methods generate a stable rarefaction curve, which approaches the asymptote within the evaluated time.

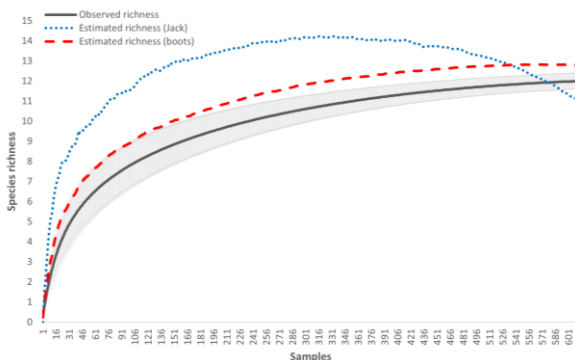


Figure 2 – Species accumulation curve

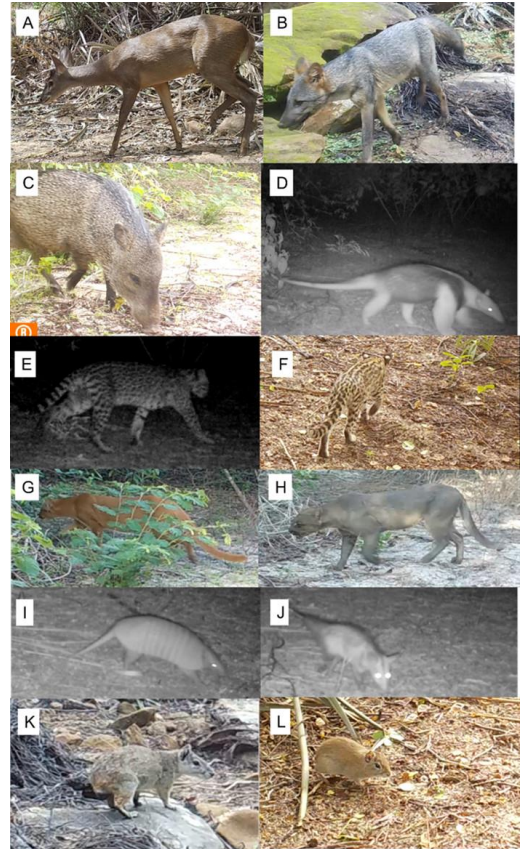


Figure 3 - The recorded of terrestrial mammals species: *Mazama gouazoubira* (A); *Cerdocyon thous* (B); *Pecari tajacu* (C); *Tamandua tetradactyla* (D); *Leopardus pardalis* (E); *Leopardus tigrinus* (F); *Herpailurus yagouaroundi* (G-H); *Euphractus sexcinctus* (I); *Didelphis albiventris* (J); *Kerodon rupestris* (K); *Galea spixii* (L) and *Conepatus semistriatus* (video).



Figure 4 - Cattle, dogs and hunters recorded.

The diversity of mammalian fauna, together with the hunting threats to wildlife and environmental degradation, reinforce the need of sustainable management and conservation strategies of the MONA Conservation Unit, especially in the lands of Sergipe state.