

1    *AMAZONIA CAMTRAP: a dataset of mammal, bird and reptile species recorded with camera*  
2    *traps in the Amazon forest*

3    Ana Carolina Antunes<sup>16,18,36</sup>; Anelise Montanarin<sup>26,37</sup>; Diogo Maia Gräbin<sup>26,66</sup>; Erison  
4    Carlos dos Santos Monteiro<sup>70</sup>; Fernando Ferreira de Pinho<sup>82,26,21</sup>; Guilherme Costa  
5    Alvarenga<sup>26,42</sup>; Jorge Ahumada<sup>6</sup>; Robert B. Wallace<sup>115</sup>; Emiliano Esterci Ramalho<sup>26,41</sup>;  
6    Adrian Paul Ashton Barnett<sup>36,74</sup>; Alex Bager<sup>75</sup>; Alexandre Martins Costa Lopes<sup>29,100</sup>;  
7    Alexine Keuroghlian<sup>48</sup>; Aline Giroux<sup>27,80</sup>; Ana María Herrera<sup>114</sup>; Ana Paula de Almeida  
8    Correa<sup>1</sup>; Ana Yoko Meiga<sup>1</sup>; Anah Tereza de Almeida Jácomo<sup>40</sup>; Ananda de Barros Barban  
9    41; André Antunes<sup>52</sup>; André Giovanni de Almeida Coelho<sup>27</sup>; André Restel Camilo<sup>10</sup>; André  
10    Valle Nunes<sup>79</sup>; Andréa Cristina dos Santos Maroclo Gomes<sup>2</sup>; Antônio Carlos da Silva Zanzini  
11    77; Arlison Bezerra Castro<sup>94</sup>; Arnaud Léonard Jean Desbiez<sup>53</sup>; Axa Figueiredo<sup>36</sup>; Benoit de  
12    Thoisy<sup>43</sup>; Benoit Gauzens<sup>16,18</sup>; Brunno Tolentino Oliveira<sup>2</sup>; Camilla Angélica de Lima<sup>31,8</sup>;  
13    Carlos Augusto Peres<sup>106</sup>; Carlos César Durigan<sup>117</sup>; Carlos Rodrigo Brocardo<sup>96,39</sup>; Clarissa  
14    Alves da Rosa<sup>34</sup>; Claudia Zárate-Castañeda<sup>116</sup>; Claudio M. Monteza-Moreno<sup>54,15</sup>; Cleide  
15    Carnicer<sup>64</sup>; Cristiano Trape Trinca<sup>51</sup>; Daiana Jeronimo Polli<sup>69,40</sup>; Daniel da Silva Ferraz<sup>11</sup>;  
16    Daniel F Lane<sup>44</sup>; Daniel Gomes da Rocha<sup>104,26</sup>; Daniele Cristina Barcelos<sup>26</sup>; David Auz<sup>57</sup>;  
17    Dian Carlos Pinheiro Rosa<sup>95</sup>; Diego Afonso Silva<sup>72</sup>; Divino Vicente Silvério<sup>28,102</sup>; Donald  
18    P. Eaton<sup>48</sup>; Eduardo Nakano-Oliveira<sup>30</sup>; Eduardo Venticinque<sup>101</sup>; Elildo Carvalho Junior<sup>23</sup>;  
19    Eloisa Neves Mendonça<sup>24</sup>; Emerson Monteiro Vieira<sup>59</sup>; Emiliana Isasi-Catalá<sup>116</sup>; Erich  
20    Fischer<sup>78</sup>; Erika Paula Castro<sup>75</sup>; Erison Gomes Oliveira<sup>36</sup>; Fabiano Rodrigues de Melo<sup>64,89</sup>;  
21    Fábio de Lima Muniz<sup>93</sup>; Fabio Rohe<sup>36</sup>; Fabrício Beggiato Baccaro<sup>36,92</sup>; Fernanda Michalski  
22    90,41; Fernanda Pozzan Paim<sup>25</sup>; Fernanda Santos<sup>47</sup>; Fernando Anaguano<sup>118</sup>; Francesca  
23    Belem Lopes Palmeira<sup>51</sup>; Francielly da Silva Reis<sup>55</sup>; Francisca Helena Aguiar-Silva<sup>60,38</sup>;  
24    Gabriel de Avila Batista<sup>2,73</sup>; Galo Zapata-Ríos<sup>118</sup>; German Forero-Medina<sup>114</sup>; Gilson De  
25    Souza Ferreira Neto<sup>36</sup>; Giselle Bastos Alves<sup>87,40</sup>; Guido Ayala<sup>115</sup>; Gustavo Henrique Prado  
26    Pedersoli<sup>1</sup>; Hani R. El Bizri<sup>121</sup>; Helena Alves do Prado<sup>2</sup>; Hugo Borghezán Mozerle<sup>4</sup>; Hugo C.

27 M. Costa <sup>67,32</sup>; Ivan Junqueira Lima <sup>25</sup>; Jaime Palacios <sup>118</sup>; Jasmine de Resende Assis <sup>87,40</sup>;  
 28 Jean P Boubli <sup>108</sup>; Jean Paul Metzger <sup>62</sup>; Jéssica Vieira Teixeira <sup>2</sup>; João Marcelo Deliberador  
 29 Miranda <sup>68</sup>; John Polisar <sup>113</sup>; Julia Salvador <sup>118,50</sup>; Karen Borges-Almeida <sup>28</sup>; Karl Didier <sup>113</sup>;  
 30 Karla Dayane de Lima Pereira <sup>2</sup>; Kelly Torralvo <sup>37,25</sup>; Krisna Gajapersad <sup>7</sup>; Leandro Silveira  
 31 <sup>40</sup>; Leandro Uceli Maioli <sup>111</sup>; Leonardo Maracahipes-Santos <sup>28,64</sup>; Leonor Valenzuela <sup>114</sup>;  
 32 Letícia Benavalli <sup>86,40</sup>; Lydia Fletcher <sup>120</sup>; Lucas Navarro Paolucci <sup>28,76</sup>; Lucas Pereira Zanzini  
 33 <sup>63</sup>; Luciana Zago da Silva <sup>13</sup>; Luiz Cláudio Ribeiro Rodrigues <sup>1</sup>; Maíra Benchimol <sup>66</sup>; Marcela  
 34 Alvares Oliveira <sup>84,14</sup>; Marcela Lima <sup>97</sup>; Marcélia Basto da Silva <sup>99</sup>; Marcelo Augusto dos  
 35 Santos Junior <sup>17</sup>; Maria Viscarra <sup>115</sup>; Mario Cohn-Haft <sup>33</sup>; Mark Ilan Abrahams <sup>3</sup>; Maximiliano  
 36 Auguto Benedetti <sup>109</sup>; Miriam Marmontel <sup>27</sup>; Myriam R Hirt <sup>16,18</sup>; Natália Mundim Tôres  
 37 <sup>87,40</sup>; Orlando Ferreira Cruz Junior <sup>36</sup>; Patricia Alvarez-Loayza <sup>9</sup>; Patrick Jansen <sup>54,112</sup>; Paula  
 38 Ribeiro Prist <sup>62</sup>; Paulo Monteiro Brando <sup>28,119,105</sup>; Phamela Bernardes Perônico <sup>2</sup>; Rafael do  
 39 Nascimento Leite <sup>117,36</sup>; Rafael Magalhães Rabelo <sup>37,25</sup>; Rahel Sollmann <sup>104</sup>; Raone Beltrão-  
 40 Mendes <sup>85</sup>; Raphael Augusto Foscarini Ferreira <sup>1</sup>; Raphaella Coutinho <sup>20</sup>; Regison da Costa  
 41 Oliveira <sup>36</sup>; Renata Ilha <sup>36,26</sup>; Renato Richard Hilário <sup>91</sup>; Ricardo Araújo Prudente Pires <sup>8</sup>;  
 42 Ricardo Sampaio <sup>23,61</sup>; Roberto da Silva Moreira <sup>20</sup>; Robinson Botero-Arias <sup>107,71,35</sup>; Rodolfo  
 43 Vasquez Martinez <sup>122</sup>; Rodrigo Affonso de Albuquerque Nóbrega <sup>81</sup>; Rodrigo Ferreira Fadini  
 44 <sup>95</sup>; Ronaldo G Morato <sup>23</sup>; Ronaldo Leal Carneiro <sup>2</sup>; Rony Peterson Santos Almeida <sup>98,46</sup>;  
 45 Rossano Marchetti Ramos <sup>22</sup>; Roxane Schaub <sup>5,103</sup>; Rubem Dornas <sup>83</sup>; Rubén Cueva <sup>118</sup>;  
 46 Samir Rolim <sup>1</sup>; Samuli Laurindo <sup>70,88</sup>; Santiago Espinosa <sup>56,49</sup>; Taís Nogueira Fernandes <sup>110</sup>;  
 47 Tania Margarete Sanaiotti <sup>36</sup>; Thiago Henrique Gomide Alvim <sup>65</sup>; Tiago Teixeira Dornas <sup>1</sup>;  
 48 Tony Enrique Noriega Piña <sup>91</sup>; Victor Lery Caetano Andrade <sup>45,36</sup>; Wagner Tadeu Vieira  
 49 Santiago <sup>58</sup>; William E. Magnusson <sup>34</sup>; Zilca Campos <sup>12</sup>; Milton Cezar Ribeiro <sup>70</sup>

50

51 1 Amplo Engenharia e Gestão de Projetos Ltda., Rua Engenheiro Carlos Antonini 37, São Lucas, Belo  
 52 Horizonte, MG, 30240-280, Brasil

- 53 2 Biota Projetos e Consultoria Ambiental Ltda, Rua 86-C, 64, Setor Sul, Goiânia, GO, 74083-360, Brasil
- 54 3 Bristol Zoological Society, Field Conservation and Science Department, Bristol, United Kingdom
- 55 4 Caipora Cooperativa para Conservação da Natureza, Av. Desembargador Vítor Lima, 260/908,  
56 Trindade, Florianópolis, SC, 88040-400, Brasil
- 57 5 Centre Hospitalier de Cayenne, Centre d'Investigation Clinique Antilles-Guyane (CIC AG), Inerm  
58 1424, Cayenne, French Guiana
- 59 6 Conservation International 2011 Crystal Dr.Suite 600 Crystal City, VA, 20912, United States of  
60 America
- 61 7 Conservation International Suriname, Paramaribo, Suriname
- 62 8 DBO Engenharia Ltda, Rua 25, 190, Jardim Goiás, Goiânia, GO, 74805-480, Brasil
- 63 9 Duke University, Center for Tropical Conservation, Durham, NC, United States of America
- 64 10 Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute, Virginia, Post Code: 22630, United States of America
- 65 11 Ecodiversa - Rede Eco-Diversa para Conservação da Biodiversidade, Tombos, MG, Brasil
- 66 12 Embrapa Pantanal, Laboratório de Vida Selvagem, Corumbá, MS, Brasil
- 67 13 Faculdade Guairacá, Rua XV de novembro, 7050, Centro, Guarapuava, PR, 85010-000, Brasil
- 68 14 Centro Universitário Aparício Carvalho, Coordenação de Ciências Biológicas, rua das Araras, 241,  
69 Jardim Eldorado, Porto Velho, RO, 76811-678, Brasil
- 70 15 Max Planck Institute of Animal Behavior, Department for the Ecology of Animal Societies,  
71 Bücklestraße 5, 78467 Konstanz Radolfzell, Konstanz, DE 78315, Germany
- 72 16 Institute of Biodiversity, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Jena, Germany
- 73 17 Fundação Vitória Amazônica, rua Estrela D'alva, 146, Aleixo, Manaus, AM, 69060-093, Brasil
- 74 18 German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, EcoNetLab,  
75 Deutscher Platz 5e, 04103, Leipzig, Germany
- 76 19 German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research, Leipzig, Germany
- 77 20 Independent Researcher
- 78 21 Instituto Biotrópicos, Praça Monsenhor Neves, 44, Diamantina, MG, Brasil

- 79 22 Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA), Centro  
80 Nacional de Prevenção e Combate aos Incêndios Florestais (Prevfogo), Núcleo de Pesquisa e  
81 Monitoramento, Brasília, DF, Brasil
- 82 23 Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade, Centro Nacional de Pesquisa e  
83 Conservação de Mamíferos Carnívoros (CENAP/ICMBio), Estrada Municipal Hisaichi Takebayashi,  
84 8600, Usina, Atibaia, SP, 12952-011, Brasil
- 85 24 Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade, Reserva Biológica do Gurupi, BR 222, km  
86 12, Pequiá, Brasília, DF, 70670-350, Brasil
- 87 25 Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Estrada do Bexiga, 2584, Tefé, AM, 69553-225,  
88 Brasil
- 89 26 Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Grupo de Pesquisa em Ecologia e Conservação  
90 de Felinos na Amazônia, Estrada do Bexiga, 2584, Fonte Boa, Tefé, AM, 69553-225, Brasil
- 91 27 Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Grupo de Pesquisa em Mamíferos Aquáticos  
92 Amazônicos, Estrada do Bexiga, 2584, Fonte Boa, Tefé, AM, 69553-225, Brasil
- 93 28 Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM), Canarana, MT, 78640-000, Brasil
- 94 29 Instituto de Pesquisa e Conservação de Tamanduás no Brasil, Parnaíba, PI, 64207-750, Brasil
- 95 30 Instituto de Pesquisas Cananéia (IPEC), Av. Nina, 423, Retiro das Caravelas, Cananéia, SP, 11990-  
96 000, Brasil
- 97 31 Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia Goiano, Programa de Pós-Graduação em  
98 Conservação de Recursos Naturais do Cerrado, Urutaí, GO, Brasil
- 99 32 Instituto Juruá, Rua das Papoulas, 97, Aleixo, Manaus, AM, 69083-300, Brasil
- 100 33 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Coleções Zoológicas, Coleção de Aves, Av.  
101 André Araújo, 2936, Petrópolis, Manaus, AM, 69083-000, Brasil
- 102 34 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Coordenação de Biodiversidade, Av. André  
103 Araújo, Petrópolis, Manaus, AM, 69067-375, Brasil
- 104 35 Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Programa de Pesquisa em Conservação e Manejo  
105 de Jacarés, Estrada do Bexiga, 2584, Tefé, AM, 69553-225, Brasil
- 106 36 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Manaus, AM, 69067-375, Brasil
- 107 37 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia,  
108 Manaus, AM, 69067-375, Brasil

- 109 38 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Projeto Harpia, Manaus, AM, 69067-375, Brasil
- 110 39 Instituto Neotropical: Pesquisa & Conservação, Curitiba, PR, Brasil
- 111 40 Instituto Onça-Pintada, Mineiros, GO, Brasil
- 112 41 Instituto Pró-Carnívoros, Av. Horácio Neto, 1030, Atibaia, SP, 12945-010, Brasil
- 113 42 Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, Recanati-Kaplan  
114 Centre, Tubney House, Abingdon Road, Tubney OX13 5QL, UK
- 115 43 Kwata NGO, Cayenne, French Guiana
- 116 44 LSU Museum of Natural Science, Ornithology 119 Foster Hall Baton Rouge, LA, 70803-3216, United  
117 States of America
- 118 45 Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History, Department of Archaeology, Jena, Germany
- 119 46 Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Coordenação de Ciências da Terra e Ecologia, Av. Perimetral, 1901,  
120 Terra Firme, Belém, PA, 66077-830, Brasil
- 121 47 Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Departamento de Mastozoologia, Belém, PA, Brasil
- 122 48 Peccary Project/Projeto Queixada; R. Spipe Calarge, 2355 Campo Grande, MS, 79052-070, Brasil
- 123 49 Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Escuela de  
124 Ciencias Biológicas, Quito, Pichincha, Ecuador
- 125 50 Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Quito, Ecuador
- 126 51 Programa Jaguar Juruena, Nova Bandeirantes, MT, Brasil
- 127 52 RedeFauna - Rede de Pesquisa em Diversidade, Conservação e Uso da Fauna da Amazônia, Manaus,  
128 AM, 69022-190, Brasil
- 129 53 Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, Conservation Department, Scotland, UK
- 130 54 Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Center for Tropical Forest Science, Panama, Republic of  
131 Panama
- 132 55 Uni-Anhanguera, Rua Euclides Bandeira, 1902, Goiânia, GO, 74423-115, Brasil
- 133 56 Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, Facultad de Ciencias, San Luis Potosí, S.L.P., c.p. 78290,  
134 Mexico
- 135 57 Universidad Central del Ecuador, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Iquique N 14-121 y Sodiro -  
136 Itchimbia, Quito, 170155, Ecuador

- 137 58 Universidade de Aveiro, Centro de Estudos do Ambiente e do Mar (CESAM), Departamento de  
138 Biologia, 3810-193, Aveiro, Portugal
- 139 59 Universidade de Brasília, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Departamento de Ecologia, CP 04457,  
140 Brasília, DF, 70919-970, Brasil
- 141 60 Universidade de São Paulo, Centro de Energia Nuclear na Agricultura (CENA/USP), Piracicaba, SP,  
142 Brasil
- 143 61 Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, Programa de  
144 Pós-Graduação em Biologia Comparada, Av. Bandeirantes, 3900, Ribeirão Preto, SP, 14040-901, Brasil
- 145 62 Universidade de São Paulo, Instituto de Biociências, Departamento de Ecologia, São Paulo, SP, Brasil
- 146 63 Universidade do Estado de Mato Grosso (UNEMAT), Campus Alta Floresta, Alta Floresta, MT,  
147 78580-000, Brasil
- 148 64 Universidade do Estado de Mato Grosso (UNEMAT), Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e  
149 Conservação, Campus Nova Xavantina, Nova Xavantina, MT, Brasil
- 150 65 Universidade do Estado de Minas Gerais, Unidade Carangola, Praça dos Estudantes, 23, Santa Emília,  
151 Carangola, MG, 36800-000, Brasil
- 152 66 Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e Conservação da  
153 Biodiversidade, Laboratório de Ecologia Aplicada à Conservação (LEAC), Rodovia Jorge Amado, km 16,  
154 Salobrinho, Ilhéus, BA, 45662-900, Brasil
- 155 67 Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e Conservação da  
156 Biodiversidade, Rodovia Jorge Amado, km 16, Salobrinho, Ilhéus, BA, 45662-900, Brasil
- 157 68 Universidade Estadual do Centro-Oeste do Paraná, Departamento de Biologia, Laboratório de  
158 Biodiversidade de Mamíferos do Sul do Brasil, Campus CEDETEG, Rua Simeão Camargo Varela de Sá,  
159 03, Guarapuava, PR, 85040-080, Brasil
- 160 69 Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), Campus de Jaboticabal, Faculdade de Ciências Agrárias e  
161 Veterinárias (FCAV), Departamento de Biologia Aplicada à Agropecuária, Laboratório de Ecologia de  
162 Mamíferos (LEMa), Jaboticabal, SP, Brasil
- 163 70 Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), Departamento de Biodiversidade, Avenida 24 A, 1515, Rio  
164 Claro, SP, 13506-900, Brasil
- 165 71 University of Florida, Tropical Conservation and Development Program, Center for Latin American  
166 Studies, Gainesville, FL, United States of America
- 167 72 Universidade Federal de Goiás, Instituto de Biociências, Laboratório de Biodiversidade Animal,  
168 Regional Jataí, BR 364, Km 195, 3800, Jataí, GO, 75801-615, Brasil

- 169 73 Universidade Federal de Goiás, The MetaLand Laboratory, Goiânia, GO, Brasil
- 170 74 Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Departamento de Zoologia, Recife, PE, 50670-420, Brasil
- 171 75 Universidade Federal de Lavras, Centro Brasileiro de Estudos em Ecologia de Estradas, Lavras, MG,  
172 Brasil
- 173 76 Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Departamento de Biologia Geral, Viçosa, MG, Brasil.
- 174 77 Universidade Federal de Lavras, Departamento de Ciências Florestais, Setor de Ecologia e Manejo da  
175 Vida Silvestre, Campus S/N, Centro, Lavras, MG, 37200-000, Brasil
- 176 78 Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Instituto de Biociências, Campo Grande, MS, 79070-  
177 900, Brasil
- 178 79 Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e  
179 Conservação, Cidade Universitária, Campo Grande, MS, 79070-900, Brasil
- 180 80 Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e  
181 Conservação, Lab of Movement and Population Ecology (LAMPE), Cidade Universitária, Campo  
182 Grande, MS, 79070-900, Brasil
- 183 81 Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brasil
- 184 82 Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Departamento de Biologia Geral, Programa de Pós-graduação  
185 em Ecologia, Conservação e Manejo da Vida Silvestre, Av. Presidente Antônio Carlos, 6627, Belo  
186 Horizonte, MG, 31270-901, Brasil
- 187 83 Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Instituto de Geociências, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brasil
- 188 84 Universidade Federal de Rondônia, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade e Biotecnologia  
189 da Amazônia Legal, Rede BIONORTE, BR 364, km 9,5, S/N, Porto Velho, RO, Brasil
- 190 85 Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Departamento de Ecologia, Laboratório de Biologia da Conservação,  
191 Av. Marechal Rondon, S/N, Rosa Elze, São Cristóvão, SE, 49100-000, Brasil
- 192 86 Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Instituto de Biologia, Laboratório de Ecologia de Mamíferos,  
193 Uberlândia, MG, Brasil
- 194 87 Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Instituto de Biologia, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e  
195 Conservação de Recursos Naturais, Laboratório de Ecologia de Mamíferos, Uberlândia, MG, Brasil
- 196 88 Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Departamento de Biologia Animal, Viçosa, MG, Brasil
- 197 89 Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Departamento de Engenharia Florestal, Avenida Purdue, s/nº,  
198 Campus Universitário, Viçosa, MG, 36570-900, Brasil

- 199 90 Universidade Federal do Amapá, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade Tropical,  
200 Laboratório de Ecologia e Conservação de Vertebrados, Macapá, AP, Brasil
- 201 91 Universidade Federal do Amapá, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade Tropical, Macapá,  
202 AP, Brasil
- 203 92 Universidade Federal do Amazonas, Departamento de Biologia, Av. General Rodrigo Otávio, 1200,  
204 Coroado I, Manaus, AM, 69067-005, Brasil
- 205 93 Universidade Federal do Amazonas, Departamento de Biologia, Laboratório de Evolução e Genética  
206 Animal, Manaus, AM, Brasil
- 207 94 Universidade Federal do Oeste do Pará, Instituto de Biodiversidade e Florestas, Laboratório de  
208 Ecologia e Conservação - LabECon, Rua Vera Paz, s/n, Campus Tapajós, Salé, Santarém, PA, 68035-110,  
209 Brasil
- 210 95 Universidade Federal do Oeste do Pará, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade, Laboratório  
211 de Ecologia e Conservação - LabECon, Rua Vera Paz, s/n, Campus Tapajós, Salé, Santarém, PA, 68035-  
212 110, Brasil
- 213 96 Universidade Federal do Oeste do Pará, Rua Vera Paz, s/n, Campus Tapajós, Salé, Santarém, PA,  
214 68040-255, Brasil
- 215 97 Universidade Federal do Pará, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Belém, PA, Brasil
- 216 98 Universidade Federal do Pará, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Zoologia, Belém, PA, Brasil
- 217 99 Universidade Federal do Piauí, Centro de Educação Aberta e a Distância (CEAD), rua Olavo Bilac,  
218 1148, Centro, Teresina, PI, 64001-280, Brasil
- 219 100 Universidade Federal do Piauí, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade e Conservação,  
220 Teresina, PI, Brasil
- 221 101 Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Departamento de Ecologia , RN, Brasil
- 222 102 Universidade Federal Rural da Amazônia (UFRA), Departamento de Biologia, Capitão Poço, PA,  
223 68650-000, Brasil
- 224 103 Université de Guyane, Laboratoire des Ecosystèmes Amazoniens et Pathologie Tropicale (EPaT) EA  
225 3593, Labex CEBA, DFR Santé, Cayenne, French Guiana
- 226 104 University of California Davis, Department of Wildlife, Fish, and Conservation Biology, Graduate  
227 Group in Ecology, Davis, CA, United States of America
- 228 105 University of California, Department of Earth System Science, Irvine, CA, 92697, United States of  
229 America



- 230 106 University of East Anglia, Centre for Ecology, Evolution and Conservation, School of Environmental  
231 Sciences, Norwich, United Kingdom
- 232 107 University of Florida, Department of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation, Gainesville, FL, United  
233 States of America
- 234 108 University of Salford, School of Science Engineering and the Environment, Salford, United Kingdom
- 235 109 Vale S/A, Avenida dos Portugueses, s/n, Praia do Boqueirão, São Luís, MA, 65085-580, Brasil
- 236 110 Vale S/A, DIFP - Estudos Ambientais, Mina de Águas Claras, prédio 1, térreo, Av. Doutor Marco  
237 Paulo Simon Jardim, Nova Lima, MG, 34006-200, Brasil
- 238 111 Vale S/A, Gerencia de Meio Ambiente Serra Norte, Estrada Raymundo Mascarenhas, S/N,  
239 Parauapebas, PA, 68516-000, Brasil
- 240 112 Wageningen University, Department of Environmental Sciences, Wageningen, The Netherlands
- 241 113 Wildlife Conservation Society, Bronx, NY, United States of America
- 242 114 Wildlife Conservation Society, Cali, Valle del Cauca, 760046, Colombia
- 243 115 Wildlife Conservation Society, 340 Calle Gabino Villanueva, Calacoto, La Paz, Bolivia
- 244 116 Wildlife Conservation Society, Lima, 15047, Peru
- 245 117 Wildlife Conservation Society, Manaus, AM, 69010-230, Brasil
- 246 118 Wildlife Conservation Society, Quito, EC170501, Ecuador
- 247 119 Woodwell Climate Research Center, 149 Woods Hole Road, Falmouth, MA, 02540, United States of  
248 America
- 249 120 University of Salford, Salford, United Kingdom
- 250 121 Oxford Brookes University, Oxford Wildlife Trade Research Group, Oxford, UK
- 251 122 Jardin Botanico de Missouri, Oxapampa, Oxapampa, Perú

## INTRODUCTION

The Amazon is the largest and most biodiverse tropical rainforest on Earth, with 34 million people (RAISG 2009; ARA 2011), and half of the stored terrestrial carbon from tropical forests on the planet, a total of 100 billion tons of carbon in biomass (Feldpausch et al. 2012). This hyper-diverse region has more than 15,000 tree species (ter Steege et al. 2020) distributed in a variety of habitats, such as savannas, white sand forests (campinaranas), flooded and unflooded forests (Maretti et al. 2014). Intersecting these habitats, the Amazon river is the world's largest river basin in length and volume (Venticinque et al. 2016), holding 12 to 20% of global freshwater (Goulding et al. 2003). This complex and immense mosaic of habitats shelters more than 5520 vertebrate species (Da Silva, Rylands, and Da Fonseca 2005), and together, provides the world with essential ecosystem services (Fearnside 2018; Strand et al. 2018).

Despite the importance of this forest, the Amazon is currently facing the highest rates of deforestation and non-natural fire events in the last decade (Escobar 2019; INPE 2020). Increased human pressure comes on many fronts, such as land-grabbing, illegal mining, logging, infrastructure projects (e.g. roads and dams), and agricultural expansion (Richards, Walker, and Arima 2014; Lees et al. 2016; Sonter et al. 2017; Azevedo-Ramos and Moutinho 2018; Brancalion et al. 2018; Fearnside 2017). Despite numerous NGOs and scientists' warnings (Ferrante and Fearnside 2018; Lovejoy and Nobre 2018), few governmental actions have been taken to mitigate the impacts of these anthropogenic pressures. Moreover, some politicians seem to have opposing and contrary agenda, encouraging resource exploitation in Protected Areas (PAs), including the invasion of indigenous lands (ISA 2020; Andrade, Ferrante, and Fearnside 2021) and discrediting scientific information (Escobar 2019).

In this context, gathering data and generating scientific information on species occurrence and distribution patterns are pressing needs (Maestre et al. 2012) to support effective conservation measures (Jambari et al. 2019; De Marco et al. 2020). Among these, vertebrates play a crucial role in maintaining the essential ecosystem services provided by the Amazon forest (Brockhoff et al. 2017). Herbivores contribute to the dispersal of a wide variety of plant species (Moreira-Ramírez et al. 2016; Regolin et al. 2020), so supporting both natural forest regeneration (Paolucci et al. 2019) and the long-term maintenance of above-ground carbon storage (Peres et al. 2016). Predators such as jaguars provide top-down pressure on their prey species, thereby regulating herbivore populations and preventing overexploitation of plants (Terborgh et al. 2001). Nevertheless, scientific knowledge of vertebrate species richness and composition is strongly spatially biased (Oliveira et al. 2016), and valuable data are usually scattered within peer-reviewed publications or grey literature, or in many cases neither published nor accessible.

Over the past two decades, the increasing use of camera traps for wildlife detection and monitoring has expanded our understanding of vertebrate species distributions and ecological relationships (O’Connell, Nichols, and Karanth 2011; Ahumada, Hurtado, and Lizcano 2013). Camera trapping is a non-invasive and cost-effective survey method that allows the detection of low density and elusive species that might otherwise be underestimated when monitoring studies and inventories using other methods are applied (Ahumada et al. 2011). Furthermore, studies using different methods to monitor biodiversity are usually hard to compare and integrate for broader biodiversity analysis (Steenweg et al. 2017). In this sense, camera traps have the potential to provide a more standardized tool for monitoring terrestrial vertebrate biodiversity (Steenweg et al. 2017), because human influence and error are limited to placement and

297 maintenance of traps, evaluation of model effectiveness, and identification of the photographs  
298 (Ahumada et al. 2013). Despite such benefits, camera trap data is still fragmented and  
299 unavailable for many areas of the world (Ahumada et al. 2020). There is a current need for more  
300 collaborative networks, to increase coordination of camera trap surveys, and to make ecological  
301 data more freely available.

302         Considering the importance of the Amazon forest and the immediate threat to its  
303 ecosystems and species, this study aims to unify and summarize existing camera trap data by  
304 creating a large-scale repository of such data from within the Amazon. In this AMAZONIA  
305 CAMTRAP data paper, we summarize information from camera trap inventories conducted in  
306 the Amazon forest, including published and raw and unpublished data. This study represents the  
307 largest camera trap dataset ever organized for the Amazon forest.

308

309 **METADATA**

310 **CLASS I – DATA SET DESCRIPTORS**

311 **A. Data set identity**

312 **Title:** AMAZONIA CAMTRAP: *a dataset of mammal, bird and reptile species recorded with*  
313 *camera traps in the Amazon forest*

314 **B. Data set and metadata identification code**

315 Data S1.zip

316 Metadata S1

317 **C. Data set description**

318 **Originators:**

319 1. Ana Carolina Antunes. German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-  
320 Jena-Leipzig, Theory in Biodiversity Science, Puschstraße 4, 04103, Leipzig; Friedrich-Schiller-  
321 Universitat Jena, Fürstengraben 1, 07743, Jena.

322 2. Guilherme Costa Alvarenga. Grupo de Pesquisa em Ecologia e Conservação de Felinos na  
323 Amazônia, Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá. Rua Estrada do Bexiga, 2584,  
324 bairro Fonte Boa, Tefé-AM, 69.553-225, Brasil; Wildlife Conservation Research Unit,  
325 Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, Recanati-Kaplan Centre, Tubney House,  
326 Abingdon Road, Tubney OX13 5QL, UK.

327 3. Diogo Maia Gräbin. Grupo de Pesquisa em Ecologia e Conservação de Felinos na Amazônia,  
328 Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá. Estrada do Bexiga, 2584, bairro Fonte Boa,

329 Tefé-AM, 69.553-225, Brasil; Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e Conservação da  
330 Biodiversidade, Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Pavilhão Prof. Max de Menezes, 1º andar,  
331 sala 1 DA, Rodovia Jorge Amado, km 16 – Salobrinho, 45662-900, Ilhéus-BA, Brasil.

332 4. Erison Carlos dos Santos Monteiro. Laboratório de Ecologia Espacial e Conservação-LEEC,  
333 Departamento de Biodiversidade, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Estadual Paulista "Júlio  
334 de Mesquita Filho"- UNESP- Avenida 24 A,1515, Rio Claro - SP, Brasil.

335 5. Anelise Montanarin. Grupo de Pesquisa em Ecologia e Conservação de Felinos na Amazônia,  
336 Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá. Estrada do Bexiga, 2584, bairro Fonte Boa,  
337 Tefé-AM, 69.553-225, Brasil.

338 6. Fernando Ferreira de Pinho. Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia, Conservação e Manejo  
339 da Vida Silvestre, Departamento de Biologia Geral, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais.  
340 Avenida Antônio Carlos 6627, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte - MG, Brasil; Grupo de Pesquisa em  
341 Ecologia e Conservação de Felinos na Amazônia, Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável  
342 Mamirauá. Estrada do Bexiga, 2584, bairro Fonte Boa, Tefé-AM, 69.553-225, Brasil.

343 **Abstract:**

344 The Amazon forest has the highest biodiversity on earth. However, information on  
345 Amazonian vertebrate diversity is still deficient and scattered across the published, peer-  
346 reviewed and grey literature and in unpublished raw data. Camera traps are an effective non-  
347 invasive method of surveying vertebrates, applicable to different scales of time and space. In this  
348 study, we organized and standardized camera trap records from different Amazon regions to  
349 compile the most extensive dataset of inventories of mammal, bird and reptile species ever  
350 assembled for the area. The complete dataset comprises 154,123 records of 317 species (185

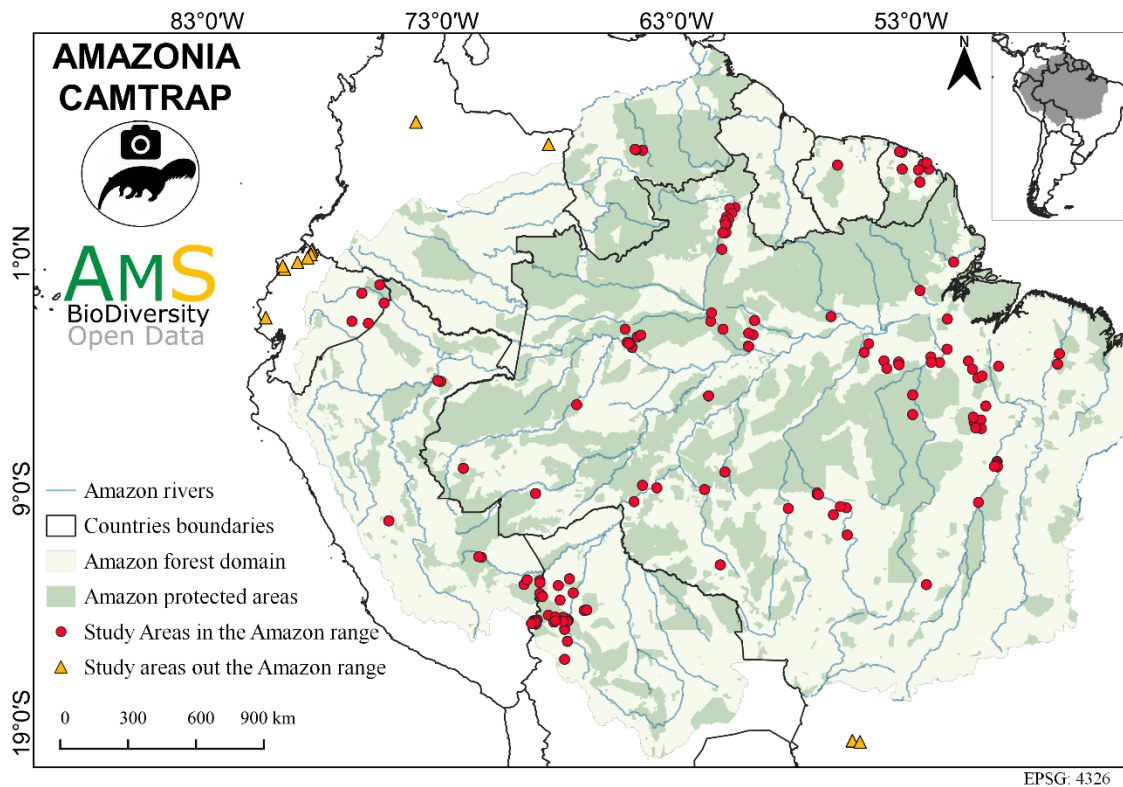
birds, 119 mammals and 13 reptiles) gathered from surveys from the Amazonian portion of eight countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela). The most frequently recorded species per taxa were: mammals - *Cuniculus paca* (11,907 records); birds - *Pauxi tuberosa* (3,713 records); and reptiles - *Tupinambis teguixin* (716 records). The information detailed in this data paper opens-up opportunities for new ecological studies at different spatial and temporal scales, allowing for a more accurate evaluation of the effects of habitat loss, fragmentation, climate change and other human-mediated defaunation processes in one of the most important and threatened tropical environments in the world.

#### **D: Keywords**

Data paper, Vertebrates, Tropical forest, Amazonia

#### **E: Description**

The complete database includes camera trap data from 43 data sets, from 155 study areas, and contains a total of 154,123 records from 317 species (185 birds, 119 mammals and 13 reptiles). However, for our analysis, we considered only records from studies conducted within the Amazon forest limits (as defined by RAISG 2020 - Fig. 1) and where animals could be identified to the species level.

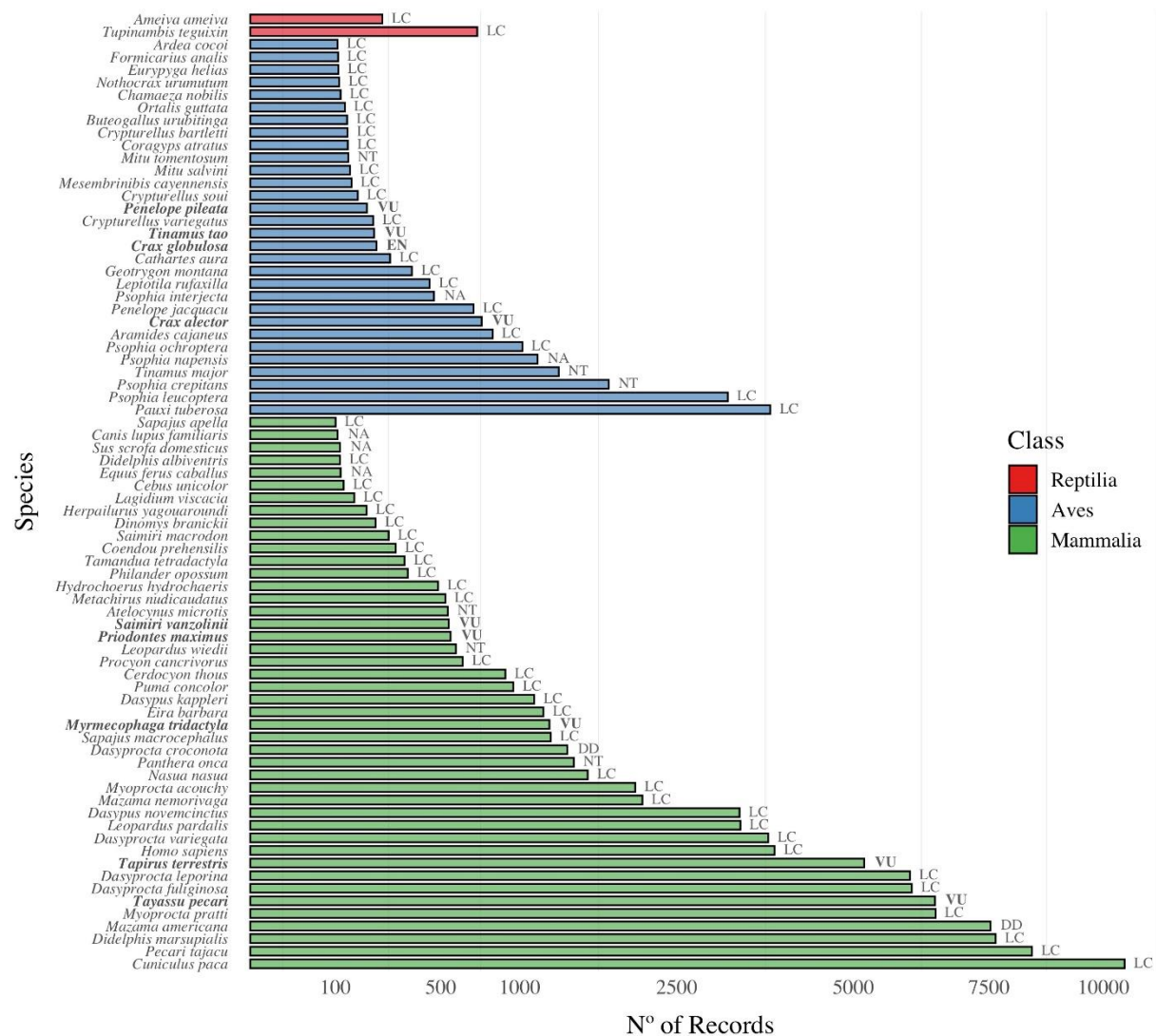


**Fig. 1. Distribution of camera trap studies.** Red and yellow dots represent study areas within and outside the Amazon Forest limits from this study, respectively. Each red dot represents one study area that englobes multiple sampling units (or camera trap stations).

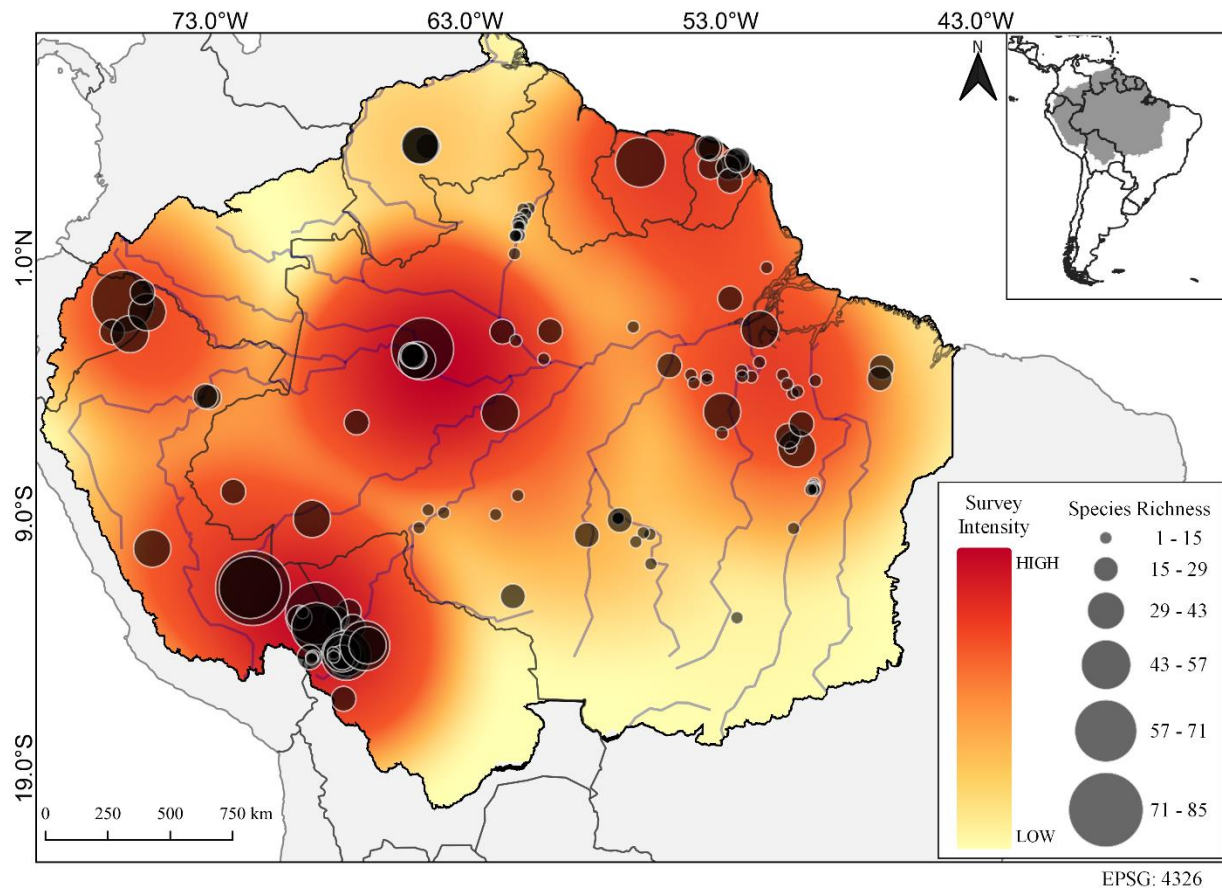
Considering the filtered dataset, for our analysis, we used data from 42 data sets, 143 study areas, and a total of 122,534 records, from which we identified 289 species (166 birds, 111 mammals and 12 reptiles), from 196 genera, 77 families, and 31 orders (Fig. 2). The most frequent species recorded per taxa were: mammals - *Cuniculus paca* (10,495 records); birds - *Pauxi tuberosa* (3,713 records); reptiles - *Tupinambis teguixin* (708 records). Baits were used in 21% of the data sets. On average, the minimum distance between stations was  $1270 \pm 714$  meters (mean  $\pm$  SD). The time interval established for determining independent detections varied



379 between studies: 37% of studies used 30 minutes, 15% 1 hour, 6% 24 hours, 22% used both 30  
380 minutes and 24 hours (for *Panthera onca*), 16% used other time intervals, while 4% did not  
381 report this criterion. For most studies, the time interval was determined by the ecological  
382 question and the species studied (Sollmann 2018). The mean sampling effort among study areas  
383 was 2127 traps/days (min 3 – max 18,566), with more intense effort in Central Amazonia. The  
384 effort was evaluated by multiplying the number of sampling units by the number of days these  
385 units were operational. The number of study sites also varied per country, with 59% of the  
386 surveys conducted in Brazil, 25% in Bolivia, 3% in Ecuador, 6% in French Guiana, 4% in Peru,  
387 2% in Venezuela, and 0.6% in Suriname.



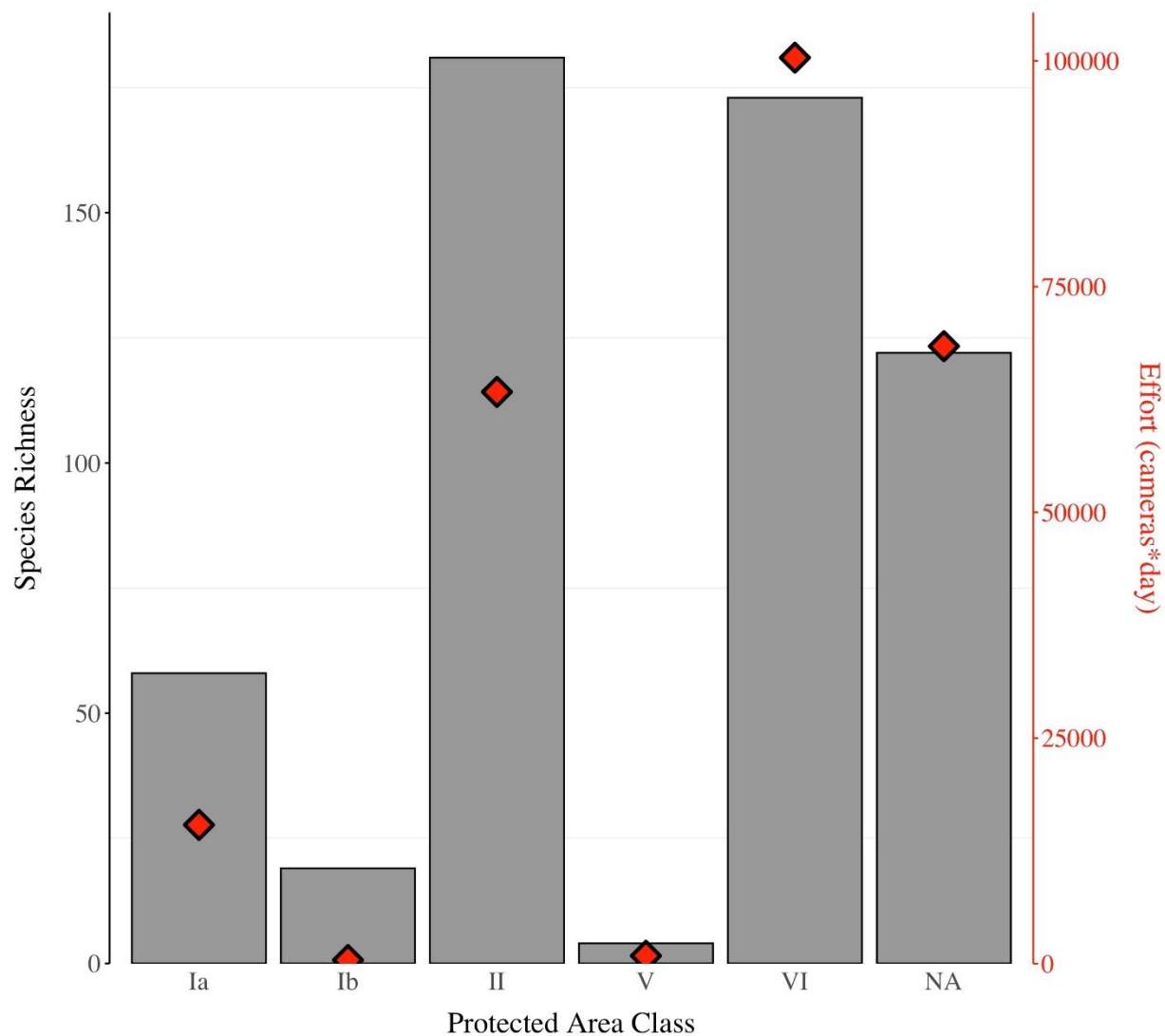
**Fig. 2. Number of records of species with more than 100 records.** The symbols from the global assessment were: LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened, VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, DD = Data Deficient, NA = Data Not Available. Vulnerable and endangered species are shown in bold.



**Fig. 3. Species richness and sampling effort per study area.** Species richness was higher in areas with more intense sampling effort.

The average detected species richness per site was  $18.8 \pm 15.6$  species (mean  $\pm$  SD), with the highest recorded richness in southwestern Amazon, between northwestern Bolivia and southeastern Peru (Fig. 3). About 88% of records occurred inside PAs, while the remaining 9% were in non-protected areas. For 3% of the records the information was not specified. Both species richness and sampling effort were higher in Protected Areas with sustainable use of natural resources, when compared to other classes of protected and non-protected areas (Fig. 4). The sampling effort varied widely among and within PA classes: Ia -  $1765.3 \pm 2655.8$  cameras\*day (mean  $\pm$  SD); Ib -  $1721.9 \pm 3270.9$  cameras\*day; II -  $1579.2 \pm 3847.9$

cameras\*day; V -  $2104.8 \pm 4356.1$  cameras\*day; VI -  $1660.4 \pm 3356.4$  cameras\*day; NA -  $1669.5 \pm 2759.8$  cameras\*day.



**Fig. 4. Species richness (gray bars) and sampling effort (red diamonds) per class of Protected Area.** IUCN Protected Area Management Categories were: Ia – Strict Nature Reserve; Ib – Wilderness Area; II – National Park; V – Protected Landscape/Seascape; VI – Protected Area with sustainable use of natural resources; and NA - Non-protected Area (not an IUCN category).

## 411 **CLASS II – RESEARCH ORIGIN DESCRIPTORS**

### 412 **A. Overall project description**

#### 413 **1. Identity**

414           A dataset compilation with information on terrestrial mammals, birds, and reptile species  
415 from camera trap records in the Amazon forest.

#### 416 **2. Originators**

417           The AMAZONIA CAMTRAP project was coordinated by Ana Carolina Antunes,  
418 Guilherme Costa Alvarenga, Anelise Montanarin, Erison Carlos dos Santos Monteiro, Fernando  
419 Ferreira de Pinho and Diogo Maia Gräbin. The following collaborators were part of the support  
420 team:

421       Graphs and statistics: Guilherme Costa Alvarenga, and Fernando Ferreira de Pinho

422       Dataset standardization: Ana Carolina Antunes, Guilherme Costa Alvarenga, Anelise  
423 Montanarin, Erison Carlos dos Santos Monteiro, Diogo Maia Gräbin, and Fernando Ferreira de  
424 Pinho

425       Co-authorship coordination: Anelise Montanarin and Ana Carolina Antunes

426       Map generations: Fernando Ferreira de Pinho and Ana Carolina Antunes

427       Manuscript writing: Ana Carolina Antunes, Guilherme Costa Alvarenga, Anelise Montanarin,  
428 Erison Carlos dos Santos Monteiro, Diogo Maia Gräbin, Fernando Ferreira de Pinho, Robert B.  
429 Wallace, Emiliano Esterci Ramalho, and Milton Cezar Ribeiro.

Species distribution range and taxonomy validation: Daniel Lane, Jean Boubli, Marcélia Basto, Mario Cohn-Haft, Rafael N. Leite, and Ronaldo G. Morato

### **3. Period of study**

Species records range from 2001 to 2020.

### **4. Objectives**

Our main objectives were: (1) To summarize information from camera trap inventories conducted in the Amazon forest, exploring raw, unpublished, and published data; (2) to identify species distribution, richness, the spatial pattern of sampling effort, and knowledge gaps. Therefore, we provide a database with information that can be used in further macroecological studies.

### **5. Sources of funding**

The compilation of this dataset was supported by grants, fellowships, and scholarships from: Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA); Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq - Grant numbers 150123/2018-3; 142352/2017-9; 201475/2017-0; 441443/2016-8; 441703/2016-0; 307084/2013-2; bolsa PCI-D; processos individuais número 300087/2016-0, 312539/2016-9, 300057/2017-2, 300444/2019-2 e 132510/2019-7); Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES - Grant numbers 88882.184240/2018-01; Doutorado Pleno no Exterior/ nº:88881.128140/2016-01); Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species (Grant number 20-001); DEAL Guyane (French Ministry of Environment); Dean Amadon Grant from the Raptor Research Foundation; Disney World Conservation Fund; Ecopetrol; EERC University of Salford internal grants; ERDF

451 Funds; Fundação Grupo Boticário de Proteção à Natureza; Fundação Monsanto; Fundação  
452 Pantanal Com Ciência; Fundación Marío Santo Domingo; Idea Wild; Instituto Chico Mendes de  
453 Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio); Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá  
454 (IDSIM); Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA - FDB/Vale S.A.); Jaguar  
455 Conservation Program (Wildlife Conservation Society – WCS); Leme Engenharia; Liz Claiborne  
456 Art Ortenberg Small Grant (Panthera Foundation); National Science Foundation (Division of  
457 Environmental Biology - Grant number 1146206); Norte Energia; People’s Trust for Endangered  
458 Species (PTES); Phoenix Herpetological Society; Projeto Conservação de Vertebrados  
459 Aquáticos Amazônicos (Aquavert) – Programa Petrobras Ambiental; PROCAD-AM, (Grant  
460 number 88881.314420/2019-01); The Explorers Club; The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation;  
461 The International Osprey Foundation Endowment; The Rufford Foundation Small Grants (Grant  
462 numbers 12231-1; 16299-1; 20754-1); USAID; Wildlife Research; Woodland Park Zoo; World  
463 Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

## 464 **B. Specific Subproject description**

### 465 **1. Site Description**

466 The Amazon is the largest rainforest in the world. This study is focused on an area of  
467 8,414,085 km<sup>2</sup> encompassing eight countries: Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, French  
468 Guiana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela (RAISG 2020). Dominated by rivers, the Amazon forest  
469 mainly consists of lowland plains, however along the frontiers among Venezuela, Brazil, and  
470 Guiana, the highlands of Guiana Shield have peaks that can reach up to 3,000 m (Lujan and  
471 Armbruster 2011). Rainfall ranges from 1,500 to 3,000 mm annually (Salati and Vose 1984),  
472 resulting in extensive seasonally-flooded areas (Junk et al. 2011). Combined with a marked

annual flood pulse, the wide range of soil profiles covering the Amazon forest drives vegetation composition and structure (Quesada et al. 2010).

The Amazon forest comprises a complex mosaic of 53 major ecosystems and over 600 different types of land and freshwater habitat (Salati et al. 2012). Most of the Amazon consists of upland forests, or *terra firme* forests, which occur at well-drained sites above the high-water levels (Melack and Hess 2010). Wetlands cover between 14 - 30% of the Amazon basin and result from the heavy annual rainfall, unevenly distributed between seasons, and consequent rising river levels and inundation of adjacent floodplains of up to 230 days per year (Junk et al. 1989, Melack and Hess 2010, Junk et al. 2011).

The physical and chemical parameters of the major Amazonian floodplain rivers characterize the three dominant habitats in these wetlands: the *várzea* forests, flooded by sediment-rich white-water rivers originating in the Andes; the paleo-*várzeas* formed from ancient Andean sediments and therefore with intermediate fertility; and the *igapós*, associated with nutrient-poor black and clearwater rivers (Prance 1979; Irion et al. 2010; Sioli 1956; Junk et al. 2011). *Campinas* and *campinaranas*, the Amazonian savannahs, are associated with sandy, very nutrient-poor soils, often subject to periodic flooding (Pires and Prance 1985). Other vegetation types are also present and cover small areas, but are quite distinct. Those include mangrove forest, restinga, and swamps (for more details on each vegetation type, see Pires and Prance 1985, Junk et al. 2011).

These ecosystems are interconnected and have different levels of resilience to anthropogenic alterations. In the Amazon Basin, PAs are considered a viable way to conserve biodiversity and reduce deforestation and forest degradation (Sobral-Souza et al. 2018). In, for



example, the Brazilian Amazon, PAs cover 2.2 million km<sup>2</sup>, with 44% comprised of forests (Verissimo et al. 2011). Nevertheless, PA effectiveness as a conservation tool may vary depending on the type, size, administrative level, and exposure to deforestation (Nogueira et al. 2018). Amazonian deforestation is concentrated mainly in the “arc of deforestation”, an area located on its southern and eastern limits, along the Andean piedmont (Malhi et al. 2008). It is estimated that, for the entire Amazon Basin, around 100Gt (gigatons = billion tons) of carbon, as above-ground live biomass, roots, dead trees and soil stocks, could be released into the atmosphere if the forest is converted to non-forest vegetation (Fearnside 2008).

## **2. Data Compilation**

A collaborative network of researchers shared their published and unpublished camera trap data for the Amazon forest. The invitation was open; therefore, we tried to reach every potential collaborator and invited them to contribute and participate as a co-author in the AMAZON CAMTRAP data paper.

## **3. Research Methods**

This data paper is part of the AMAZONIA, NEOTROPICAL, ATLANTIC, and BRAZIL series initiative, which aims to compile information on the biodiversity of these regions, making data available publicly. Until now, the following data papers of these series have been published: NEOTROPICAL – GPS jaguar movements (Morato et al. 2018), Xenarthrans (Santos et al. 2019), Carnivores (Nagy-Reis et al. 2020), Alien mammals (Rosa et al. 2020); BRAZIL: Road kills (Grilo et al. 2018), ATLANTIC: Plant-animal frugivory (Bello et al. 2017), Terrestrial mammals (Lima et al. 2017; Bovendorp et al. 2017; Souza et al. 2019), Bats (Muylaert et al. 2017), Birds (Hasui et al. 2018), Amphibians (Vancine et al. 2018), Frugivorous butterflies

(Santos et al. 2018), Mammal and bird traits (Gonçalves et al. 2018; Rodrigues et al. 2019), Epiphytes (Ramos et al. 2019) and Primates (Culot et al. 2019).

In this data paper, we compiled records of mammals, birds, and reptiles obtained from camera trap records. Most of these records occurred on or near the ground; however, we also included arboreal sampling efforts. The records were subdivided into two-scale categories: sampling unit and study area. For each study area, we used centroid coordinates of each respective sampling units. All the geographic coordinates are expressed in decimal degrees, using the WGS 84 datum. We focused our data paper on the Amazon forest, and the precise limits of which were defined using RAISG 2020. We maintained records from outside the Amazon forest limits in the dataset, but they were not included in the analysis, graphs, and figures. Data was compiled mostly from unpublished data, but also included data from Negrões et al. 2011; Zapata-Ríos and Araguillin 2013; Benchimol and Peres 2015; Campos et al. 2016; Isasi-Catalá et al. 2016; Abrahams, Peres, and Costa 2017, 2018; Aguiar-Silva et al. 2017; Torralvo, Botero-Arias, and Magnusson 2017; Alvarenga et al. 2018; Costa, Peres, and Abrahams 2018; Antunes et al. 2019; Wang et al. 2019; and Rocha et al. 2020.

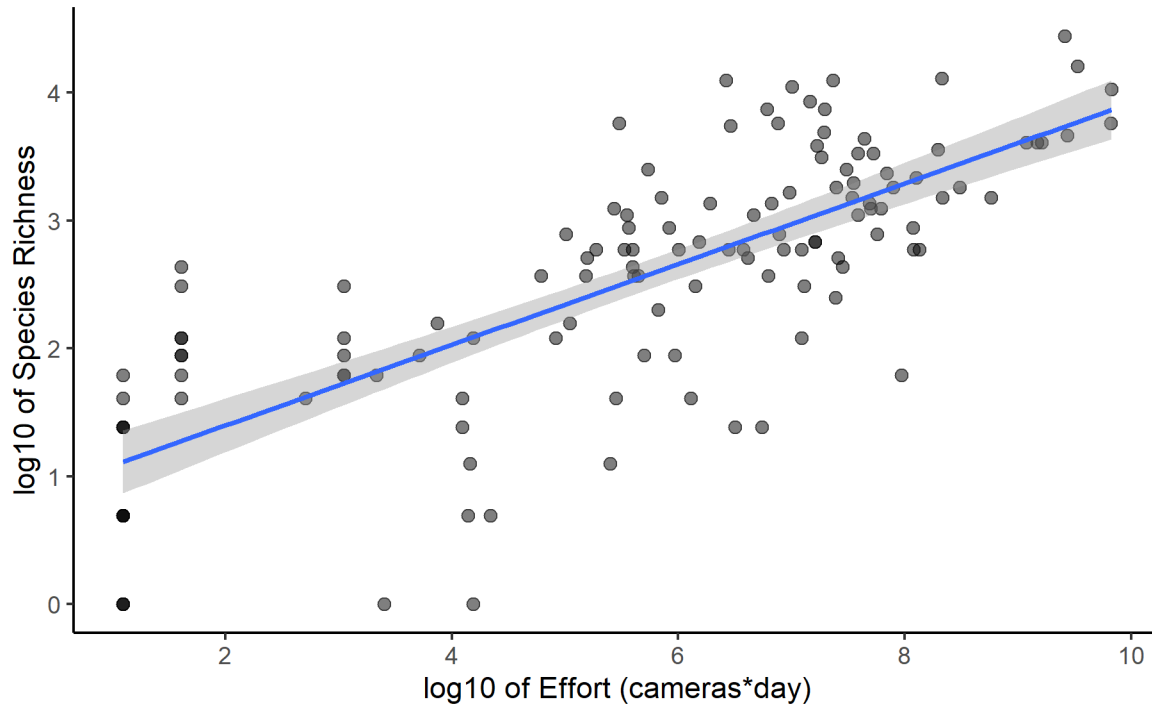
#### **4. Taxonomic Data**

Each collaborator was responsible for identifying the species recorded in the data shared. After we received the data, the verification and standardization used the following steps: first, the Amazon Camtrap Core Team identified errors in species nomenclature and synonymies species, and standardized all names according to IUCN (2020), Catalog of Life (Roskov et al. 2019), Reptile Database (Uetz et al. 2020), and Patton et al. (2015). After this standardization, we generated maps for the distribution of records of each species and sent them for verification by

specialists of each taxonomic group (reptiles - Marcélia Bastos; birds - Mario Cohn-Haft and Daniel Lane; primates - Jean Boubli; rodents and marsupials - Rafael Leite; medium and large mammals - Ronaldo Morato). Finally, the specialists evaluated whether records needed double-checking. In positive cases, we asked collaborators for photos or videos of the specific species records. After this double-checking, collaborators were informed of the specialist's conclusion. Taxonomic uncertainties were retained at the genus level or excluded from the dataset.

### **C. Data Limitations and Potential Enhancements**

Our dataset compiles information on mainly terrestrial Amazon mammals, birds, and reptiles. Since each study had a different objective, additional care is required when comparing the data, as the study design may influence the detectability of target species (Meek et al. 2014). It is also necessary to consider the time interval independence and the sampling effort per study, both of which can directly influence the number of records and species richness (Fig. 5). Some studies also used baits, which may bias the detection and number of records of some species (e.g., Rocha et al. 2016). In addition, different camera trap brands and models may influence species detection (Meek et al. 2014).



**Fig. 5. Positive effect of sampling effort on species richness in the AMAZON-CAMTRAP database.**

The slope for the effort-richness relationship was 0.32. Gray area represents the 95% confidence interval (0.27-0.36) and each dot represents one study area. Overlapped dots are represented by a darker color.  $R^2 = 0.604$ ,  $p < 0.001$ .

Spatial and temporal sampling efforts varied considerably across studies and should be considered when using this dataset. While on a local scale, animal trait, camera specifications, and vegetation type might affect animal detection, on a broader scale, it is important to consider processes such as animal density and movement, sampling unit size, number of cameras, and survey duration (Burton et al. 2015). Abundance data should be carefully used and interpreted. It is not recommended to use the number of records as a measure of abundance, doing so only if the study has specified this (e.g., accounting for individual identification) (Burton et al. 2015). We suggest researchers check the “data type” in our data file prior to using data in this manner.

It is also important to highlight that, even though the Amazon Camtrap Core Team and taxon-specific experts checked the taxonomy and distribution of the species involved, species identification was made independently by the groups who collected the data. Finally, we also highlight the variation in sampling effort, as well as the uneven sampling across the different regions of the Amazon. Similarity of species composition is known to decrease with the distance from access infrastructure (Oliveira et al. 2016). This might be an important issue in the Amazon forest since many regions are remote or hard to access, dangerous, logistically challenging or simply too expensive to receive studies. Additionally, local economic and social conflicts can make it highly challenging to conduct scientific activities in some areas.

Notwithstanding these limitations, this study contributes to the large-scale perspective of research into macroecological processes, and helps answer questions related to anthropogenic impacts on Amazonian biodiversity. This data paper represents a massive effort, and has resulted in the compilation of the largest-ever camera trap dataset for the Amazon forest. In doing so, we provide information that was never accessible before, such as reports and non-published data, and explore data on broad spatial and temporal scales.

## 582 **CLASS III – DATA SET STATUS AND ACCESSIBILITY**

### 583 **A. Status**

584 **Latest update:** 20/08/ 2021

585 **Latest Archive data:** 20/08/ 2021

586 **Metadata Status:** Latest update on 20/08/2021 refers to the submitted version of the revision  
587 process.

### 588 **B. Accessibility**

589 Original AMAZONIA CAMTRAP dataset can be accessed on the GitHub Inc. repository  
590 ([https://github.com/LEEClab/Amazon\\_camtrap](https://github.com/LEEClab/Amazon_camtrap)). All the data – both the updated version and  
591 complementary material – are fully available for public use and research purposes. The dataset  
592 will be updated on a regular basis on the GitHub Inc. repository and the acquisition of new data  
593 is possible by contacting the authors of this manuscript.

#### 594 **1. Storage location and medium**

595 The dataset and its future updates can be accessed on the GitHub Inc. repository  
596 ([https://github.com/LEEClab/Amazon\\_camtrap](https://github.com/LEEClab/Amazon_camtrap)) in .CSV format, as well as its metadata. A  
597 mirror of this repository will also be available at [https://github.com/LEEClab/Amazon\\_series](https://github.com/LEEClab/Amazon_series),  
598 where all the other data-papers of AMAZON SERIES are available.

#### 599 **2. Contact people**

600 Ana Carolina Antunes, German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv)  
601 Halle-Jena-Leipzig, Germany and Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany. E-mail:  
602 ana\_carolina.antunes@idiv.de

603 Milton C. Ribeiro, Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), Instituto de Biociências,  
604 Departamento de Ecologia, Rio Claro (SP), 13506-900, Brazil. E-mail:  
605 miltinho.astronauta@gmail.com

606 **3. Copyright restrictions:**

607 None.

608 **4. Proprietary restrictions**

609 Please cite this data-paper when using its data in publications. We also request that  
610 researchers and educators inform us of how they are using this data.

611 **5. Costs:**

612 None.

613 **CLASS IV – DATA STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTORS**

614 **A. Data Set File**

615 **1. Identity**

616 AMZ\_CAMTRAP\_AREA.csv

617 AMZ\_CAMTRAP\_UNIT.csv

618 **2. Size**

619 1.5 KB

620 21.7 KB

621 **3. Format and storage mode**

622 Comma-separated values (.csv).

623 **4. Data anomalies**

624 If no information is available for a given record, this is indicated as 'NA'.

625 **B. Variable Information**

Tab Name	Column Abreviation	Column Full Name	Description	Example
All tabs	DATASET	Dataset responsible(s)	Your name and/or team name.	RosaClarissa_LECOM/ UFLA
All tabs	DATA_TEAM	Data owners	Names of data owners.	Rosa, C.; Ribeiro, M.
All tabs	RECORD_ID	Record id	Your own record id.	INV1
All tabs	REFERENCE	Reference	Add complete reference if data has already been published. Otherwise, add "unpublished".	Unpublished
All tabs	TYPE_REF	Reference type	Type of reference (e.g., master's dissertation, unpublished, etc).	Published peer reviewed
All tabs	DATA_TYPE	Type of data	Record type (Presence-only, Presence-absence, Abundance).	Presence_absence
All tabs	DATA_AIM	Aim of data collection	Please specify if data are "primary" (your study was designed to collect this specific information on this species) or "secondary" (your main objective was not to collect data on this specific species).	Primary
All tabs	SITE	Study site	Name of your study area (e.g., remnant name, protected area, etc).	Serra do Japi
All tabs	AREA_HA	Study area size	Size of study area (total in hectares).	35000
All tabs	MUNICIPALITY	Municipality	Name of the nearest city where the study area is located.	Jundiá



All tabs	STATE	State	Name of the state/province where the studied area is located.	SP
All tabs	COUNTRY	Country	Name of the country where the studied area is located.	Brazil
Study_area	LONG_X_AREA	Longitude of the study area	Longitude of the study area in decimal degrees (centroid). Use 5 digits if possible.	-46.97554
Study_area	LAT_Y_AREA	Latitude of the study area	Latitude of the study area in decimal degrees (centroid). Use 5 digits if possible.	-23.27613
Sampling_unit	LONG_X_POINT	Longitude of the sampling unit	Longitude of the record in decimal degrees. Use 5 digits if possible.	-46.97554
Sampling_unit	LAT_Y_POINT	Latitude of the sampling unit	Latitude of the record in decimal degrees. Use 5 digits if possible.	-23.27613
Study_area	ALTITUDE	Altitude	Altitude of your sampling unit (i.e., point where species was recorded). If not available, use average altitude of study area.	900
Study_area	ANNUAL_RAIN	Annual rain precipitation	Total annual precipitation for your study area.	1424
Study_area	VEG_LANDUSE_TYPE_AREA	Study area's main vegetation or land cover type	Main vegetation or land cover type of study area.	Semidesciduous forest
Study_area	VEG_LANDUSE_TYPE_AREA_BUFFER5KM	Vegetation or land cover surrounding study area	Vegetation or land cover around your study area (5 km buffer around the entire study area). One or more.	Forest
Sampling_unit	VEG_LANDUSE_TYPE_POINT	Point's vegetation or land cover type	Vegetation or land cover type of your sampling unit (i.e., point where you recorded the species).	Semidesciduous forest
Sampling_unit	VEG_LANDUSE_TYPE_POINT_BUFFER5KM	Vegetation or land cover surrounding sampling unit	Vegetation or land cover around your sampling unit (5 km buffer around the point where data was collected).	Forest
All tabs	PROTECT_AREA	Protected area	Is the sampling unit where you recorded the species located within a protected area? Yes or no.	Yes
All tabs	PROTECT_AREA_TYPE	Type of protected area	If the sampling unit where you recorded the species is located within a protected area, add here the protected area management category according to IUCN: Ia, Ib, II, III, IV,	Ia

			V, VI (Please see guidelines or <a href="https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-area-categories">https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-area-categories</a> ).	
All tabs	ORDER	Order	Order of the species.	Carnivora
All tabs	FAMILY	Family	Family of the species.	Felidae
All tabs	GENUS	Genus	Genus of the species.	<i>Leopardus</i>
All tabs	SPECIES	Species	Most recent name of the species.	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>
All tabs	COL_START_MO	Data collection start month	Month in which data collection started.	Mar
All tabs	COL_START_YR	Data collection start year	Year in which data collection started.	2015
All tabs	COL_END_MO	Data collection end month	Month in which data collection ended.	Apr
All tabs	COL_END_YR	Data collection end year	Year in which data collection ended.	2017
All tabs	METHOD	Method for data collection	Method used to collect data (Camera trap, Paired Camera trap).	Camera trap
All tabs	CAM_TYPE	Camera type	Camera-trap model used in the study.	Reconyx
All tabs	BAIT	Baiting	Presence or absence of bait.	Yes
All tabs	OCCUR	Occurrence	Occurrence (zero or 1).	1
All tabs	N_RECORDS	Number of records	Number of records (number of photos, number of individuals counted).	4
Study_area	TOTAL_EFFORT	Total sampling effort	Total sampling effort: Camera trap/night.	5000
Sampling_unit	EFFORT	Sampling effort	Sampling effort: Camera trap/night.	120
All tabs	IND_CAM	Independence for camera records	Time interval (in min) for independence between records.	60
All tabs	MIN_DIST_CAM	Minimum distance between cameras	Minimum distance (in m) between camera traps.	2000
All tabs	MAX_DIST_CAM	Maximum distance between cameras	Maximum distance (in m) between camera traps.	3000

All tabs	OBS	Observations	Any important observation that users should know to better understand your data.	NA
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626

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660

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