

In: 11 REUNION DE TRABAJO DE ESPECIALISTAS EN MAMIFEROS ACUATICOS DE AMERICA DEL SUR, 2004, Quito. 11 Reunion de Trabajo de Especialistas en Mamiferos Acuaticos de America del Sur. Quito: NAZCA, 2004. p. 50-50.

Description of shelters and latrinaes of *Lontra longicaudis* in Naufragados beach, Santa Catarina Island, Brazil

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This work aims to describe the presence of shelters and latrinaes of *Lontra longicaudis* in Naufragados beach, south of Santa Catarina Island, Brazil. The river otter belongs to the Mustelidae family. It is a semi-aquatic carnivorous, more active at the first and last hours of the day. It feeds mainly on fish and crustaceans. It is found in different aquatic environments such as narrow channels, wetlands, rivers, lakes and typical marine environments. The study area is located within a conservation unit, the *Parque Estadual da Serra do Tabuleiro*. The region is characterized as sand beach with exposed rocky coast on both sides. The predominant vegetation is the Atlantic Forest. In the study area there is a fresh water source from the local water basin. This fresh water is believed to be important to the physiology of the specie. Shelters and latrinae sites are located and described with the help of a GPS (Global Positioning System). Shelters and latrinae can be identified through indirect signs such as faeces and footprints. Shelters that show these signs are defined as natural cavities along the rocky coast of Naufragados beach. The shelters represent natural rocky formation with compartments of different sizes and lengths. Some of the shelters can be affected by the high tides. The presence of the vegetation on the surroundings of the shelters is rare or does not exist. From August 2003 to March 2004 were found 93 faeces in the latrinaes and shelters. The diet of the animal is based on fishes, crustaceans and mollusks. Birds and mammals in the faeces were rare

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