

Anthropogenic perturbation modifies interactions between mammals and fruits in a tropical forest of southern Mexico

Mayra Zamora-Espinoza¹, Juan Carlos López-Acosta² and Eduardo Mendoza^{1,*,}**

¹Instituto de Investigaciones sobre los Recursos Naturales (INIRENA), Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Av. San Juanito Itzicuaró s/n, Col. Nueva Esperanza, Morelia, Michoacán, 58337, México

² Centro de Investigaciones Tropicales, Universidad Veracruzana, Calle José María Morelos y Pavón 44 y 46, Centro, 91000 Xalapa, Veracruz, México

Submitted: July 28, 2020. Final revision received: June 8, 2021. Accepted: July 6, 2021

*Corresponding author; e-mail: eduardo.mendoza@umich.mx

**ORCID: 0000-0001-6292-0900

Supplementary material

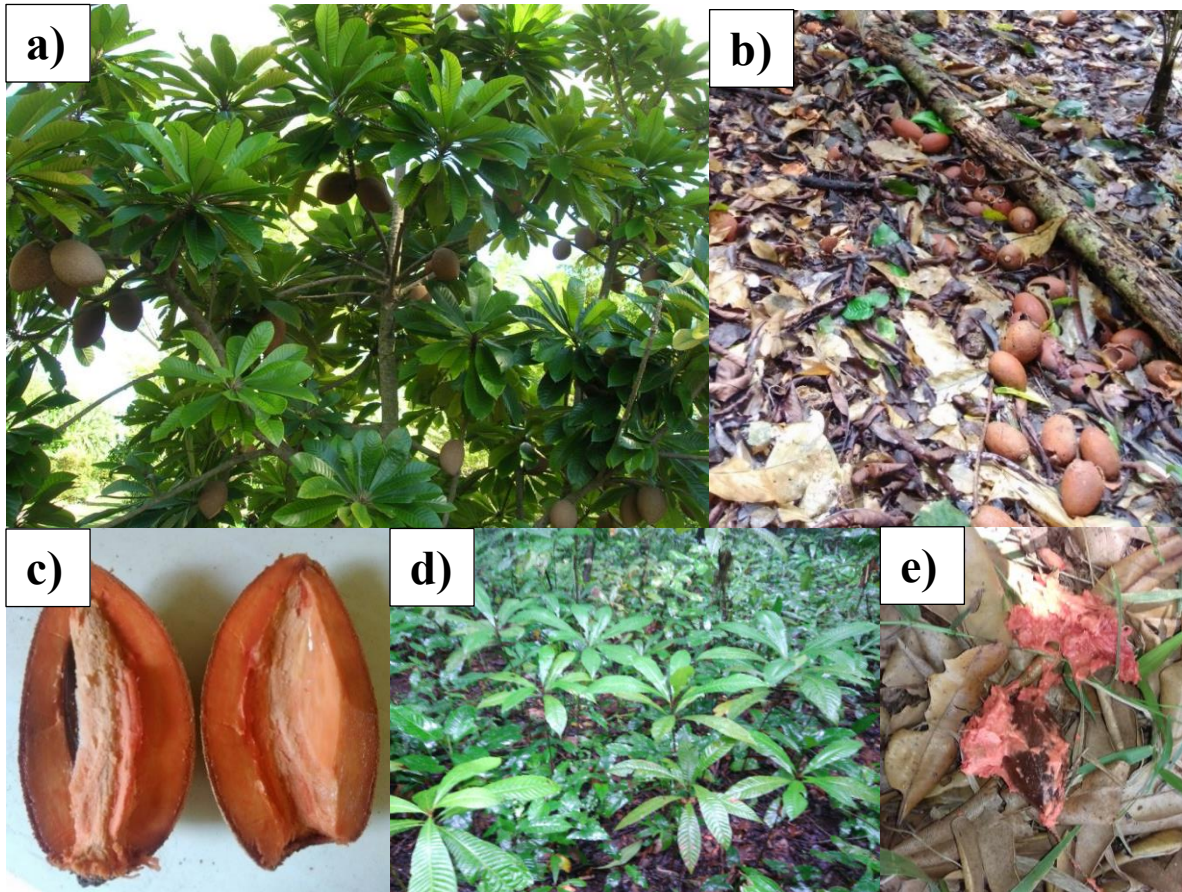


Figure S1. (a) Adult tree of *Pouteria sapota* producing fruits. (b) Natural accumulation of *P. sapota* fruits under one focal tree. (c) Ripe fruit. (d) Seedling accumulation under the parental tree outside the LTFS. (e) Seed deposited on forest floor after a cow has chewed the fruit pulp.



STEALTH CAM 082F 07-03-2018 10:39:40



STEALTH CAM 07:43 15/06/18 25 C STEALTH CAM4

Figure S2. Alien fauna consuming fruits of *P. sapota* in the rainforest in Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, southern Mexico.



Figure S3. Mammals recorded interacting with fruits of *P. sapota* on the forest floor of the tropical rain forest of Los Tuxtlas biosphere reserve in Veracruz, southern Mexico.

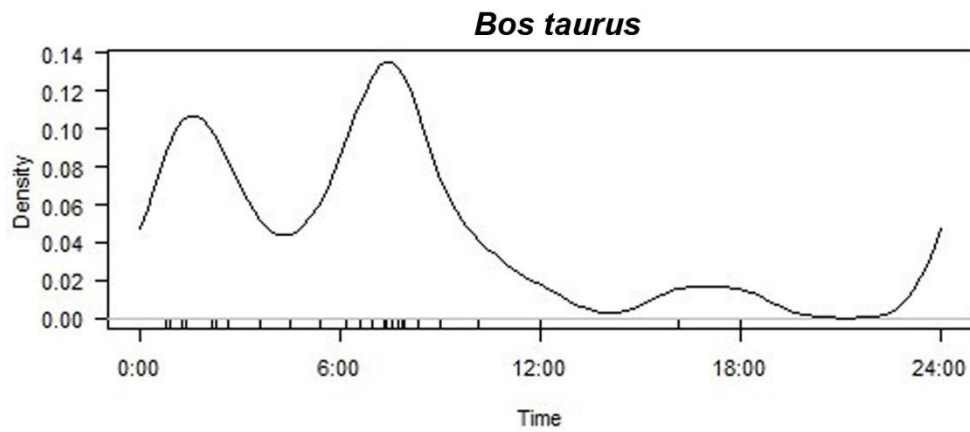
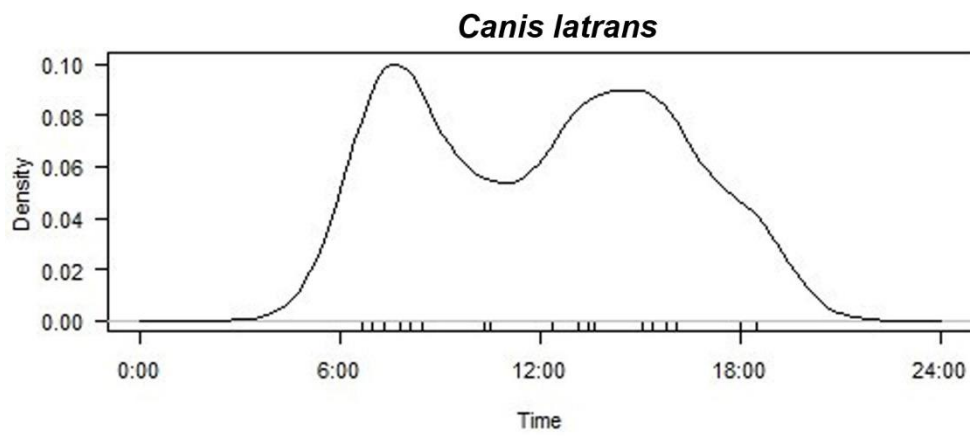
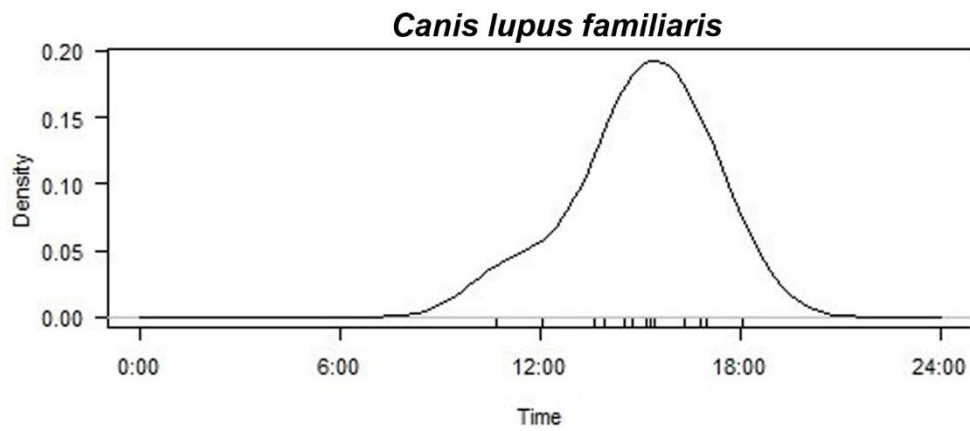


Figure S4. Curves describing the overall daily activity of dogs, coyotes and cows in Los Tuxtlas biosphere reserve, Veracruz.