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Seasonally flooded stepping stones: emerging diversity of small mammal assemblage in the Amazonia-Cerrado ecotone, central Brazil

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Abstract

Background: Seasonally flooded natural forest fragments, so-called ipucas, in the Araguaia alluvial plain of the state of Tocantins, central Brazil, represent a peculiar landscape that is poorly surveyed. This study considers the diversity in the small mammal assemblage and the zoogeographical patterns of this assemblage when compared to 30 other study sites in Brazil.

Results: 'Ipucas' harbour species adapted to disturbed habitats that are common in fragmented landscapes and endemic species of the Cerrado. However, they also constitute the most central-eastern distribution limit of one typical Amazonian species. These fragments are closely related to the central-western region of Brazil, in the Amazonia-Cerrado ecotone, which lies in the so-called arc of deforestation.

Conclusions: Our results reinforce the idea that the habitat mosaic found in the Araguaia alluvial plain has an important role in promoting the high biodiversity of this area and that natural forest fragments may act as a refuge and food resource for several species. These fragments may also constitute essential stepping stones for small mammal species within agricultural landscapes. Further studies are essential to better understand small mammal communities inhabiting natural forest fragments in the Araguaia alluvial plain, and these will support in assessing the future of this fauna and, thereby, help to establish future conservation practices in this area.

Keywords: Araguaia alluvial plain; Arc of deforestation; Didelphimorphia; 'Ipucas'; Rodentia

Background

The flora and fauna of two major neighbouring biomes of South America, Amazonia and Cerrado, overlap in a broad ecotonal area extending along a northeast to southwest axis in the states of Maranhão, Pará, Tocantins and Mato Grosso in central Brazil (Ackerly et al. 1989; Lacher and Alho 2001; Oliveira-Filho and Ratter 2002; Bezerra et al. 2009; Rocha et al. 2011). This transition from Amazonian deciduous and semi-deciduous forest to the savannah-like vegetation of Cerrado, which varies from grasslands to dense woodland, is mainly related to soil conditions (Ratter

1992). The Araguaia River lies in this transition, which is mostly characterized by the presence of alluvial forests and floodplain grasslands that are strongly influenced by the seasonal river-flooding regime (Oliveira-Filho and Ratter 2002).

Seasonally flooded natural forest fragments, regionally known as 'ipuca' or 'impuca' (Eiten 1985), are found in the landform depression swales of the middle Araguaia alluvial plain in central Brazil (Martins et al. 2002; Martins et al. 2008). These fragments represent a peculiar landscape when compared to surrounding vegetation types, which are mainly composed of 'varjão' - a seasonally flooded non-forested terrain (Eiten 1985; Martins et al. 2006; Martins et al. 2008). Ipucas are composed of the flora species of Amazonia, Atlantic Forest and Cerrado and, floristically, are closely related to the gallery forest of the central-western region of Brazil (Martins et al. 2008).

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Despite occurring as patches, Martins et al. (2008) suggested that these ipucas may act as stepping stones between riparian forests and the remaining forested areas of the Cerrado, which should favour the dispersal and conservation of the wildlife they harbour.

Small mammals, comprising both marsupials and rodents, are a common group in both forest and open areas (e.g. Carmignotto 2005; Gardner 2008; Paglia et al. 2012). Their richness and diversity are related to the habitat heterogeneity and complexity and have been used to understand both ecological and biogeographic patterns of Cerrado (e.g. Carmignotto 2005). Several studies have been conducted to understand the impact of fragmentation on small mammal communities in Cerrado (e.g. Bonvicino et al. 2002; Cáceres et al. 2010; Gheler-Costa et al. 2012; Napoli and Cáceres 2012), but ecological studies focusing on this group in natural forest fragments, or ipucas, in the Araguaia alluvial plain are lacking. This is still more relevant given the importance of this region, since it was considered a priority area for conservation of the Cerrado biodiversity (e.g. Cavalcanti and Joly 2002).

This study was aimed at assessing the diversity of the small mammal assemblage in ipucas and the zoogeographical patterns of this assemblage when compared to 30 additional study sites in Brazil. First, we evaluate the composition and richness of small mammal species in these natural fragments. Then, by comparing small mammal species assemblages among these fragments and other study areas distributed throughout the Cerrado and adjacent

biomes, we investigate the affinities of these seasonally flooded natural forest fragments. We test the hypothesis that the small mammal species composition in ipucas is similar to that in gallery forests of the central-western region of Brazil, as suggested in studies of floral species composition (Martins et al. 2008). Furthermore, we discuss the conservation importance of these natural forest fragments located in the Amazonia-Cerrado ecotone of central Brazil.

Methods

Study area and sampling design

Small mammals were collected in natural forested fragments, in the pristine area of the Cerrado *sensu strictu* matrix and in the irrigation channels of a private ranch, Fazenda Lago Verde (FLV), municipality of Lagoa da Confusão, state of Tocantins, central Brazil (Figure 1). Fazenda Lago Verde is an 8,000-ha private ranch that is managed for artificially irrigated crop production (rice, maize, bean and soybean). It is located along the Urubu and Lago Verde Rivers. About 70% of its area consists of pristine Cerrado *sensu lato* physiognomies, ranging from 'cerradão' (dense savanna woodland) to open scrublands, grasslands and 'varjões' (Oliveira-Filho and Ratter 2002). Natural forest fragments, or ipucas, occur within agricultural, Cerrado and varjões matrices at FLV. The regional climate is tropical, with a rainy season from October to April and a dry season from May to September (INMET 2011). Ipucas periodically flood during the rainy season, which makes them important elements in draining and

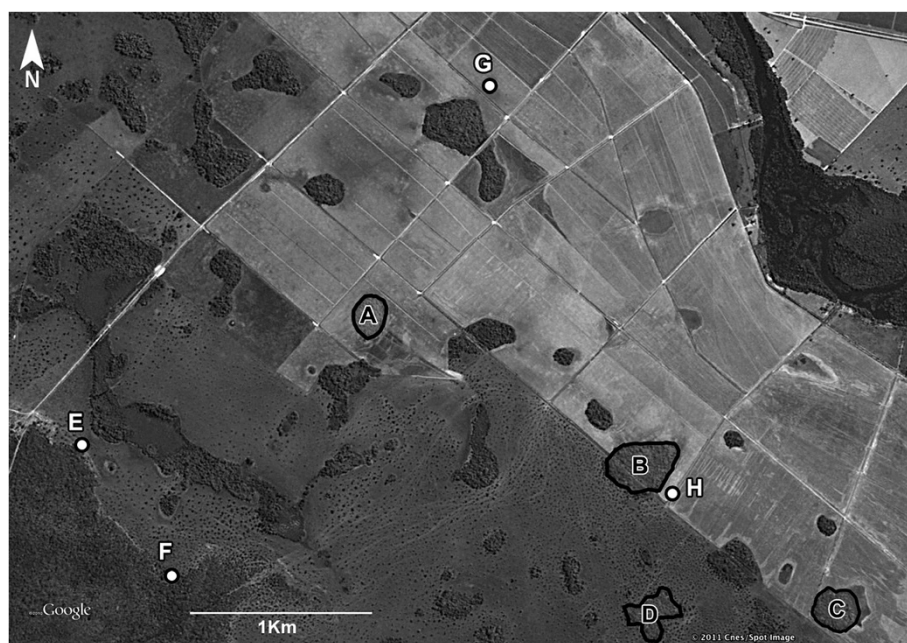


Figure 1 Detailed view of the study area in the Fazenda Lago Verde, state of Tocantins. Natural forest fragment sampled (A to D) and additional sampling points at Cerrado (E to F) and along irrigation channels (G to H) are shown. Geographical information of the study area is given in Figure 4 (sampling site 4) and Additional file 1. Source: Google Maps.

connecting several streams of the Araguaia alluvial plain (Martins et al. 2006).

Four natural fragments were selected in the study area, according to their surrounding matrices: agricultural matrix (ipuca A), agricultural and Cerrado frontier (ipucas B and C) and Cerrado matrix (ipuca D). From June to November 2008, each ipuca was sampled three times, except for ipuca C, which was sampled just once. Each sampling period comprised seven consecutive trapping nights. Each fragment, except ipuca C, was sampled with a transect of 16 30 L pitfalls with drift fences, a transect with 22 Sherman traps (45 × 12.5 × 14.5 cm) and 10 Tomahawk traps (45 × 21 × 21 cm) placed on the ground and a transect with 4 Sherman traps and 4 Tomahawk traps placed in the understorey. Ipuca C was sampled only with Sherman and Tomahawk traps at the ground (32) and understorey (8) levels. Four additional transects (E to H) with 22 Sherman and 10 Tomahawk traps were sampled only during a seven-night period. These were established in the Cerrado *sensu strictu* matrix (E to F) and near irrigation channels (G to H) at FLV. Live traps were baited with peanut butter and pineapple and were checked daily. The first series of individuals of each species were collected and prepared as voucher specimens. The remaining specimens were identified to species level, ear tagged, measured, weighed and then released. Voucher specimens have been deposited in the mammal and tissue collections at Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo (UFES), Vitória, Brazil (see details in Rocha et al. 2011). Fieldwork was done under the permits of Federal (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade-ICMBio, permits 200/2006 and 14307-1) and State (Naturatins, permits: 019/2006 and 001/2008) Conservancy Agencies.

Species richness, diversity and composition

The small mammal communities of natural forest fragments in the Araguaia alluvial plain were described based on the number of individuals (n) of each species, on the species richness (S) and diversity (H' and E) for each sampling point. Diversity, which simultaneously accounts for species richness and the relative contribution of each species, was estimated with the Shannon-Wiener index ($H' = -\sum p_i \ln p_i$, where p_i is the proportion of species i) and the equitability index ($E = e^{H'} / S$) (Hayek and Buzas 1997). The total number of captured individuals was also used to calculate the trap success, which is a standardized measure for trapping effort (trap success = $n \times 100 / \text{trap effort}$). Small mammal species were classified according to their geographic distribution (Gardner 2008; IUCN 2013) and also their form of locomotion (Emmons and Feer 1997; Paglia et al. 2012).

Individual-based species accumulation and Chao 1 richness estimator curves were produced using the software EstimateS version 9.1.0 (Colwell 2013). Species

accumulation curve corresponds to the mean among 100 independent runs with random sampling of individuals from the reference sample. Chao 1 richness estimator was estimated according to Chao (1984).

Zoogeographical patterns analysis

To compare small mammal species assemblages, we selected 30 faunistic study sites from Cerrado, the Amazonia-Cerrado ecotone, Amazonia, Pantanal and the Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone (see Additional file 1 for further geographic information on selected sites). Taxonomy was updated with Wilson and Reeder (2005), Weksler (2006) and Gardner (2008) to avoid incongruities. Species identified only to the genus level were excluded from the analyses, as well as *Oryzomys capito* and *Oecomys bicolor*, which represent composite species. The current geographical distributions of small mammal species were confirmed based on several authors (Gardner 2008; Bonvicino et al. 2008; Paglia et al. 2012; IUCN 2013).

A binary matrix was constructed based on the presence (1) or absence (0) of all the small mammal species occurring in the selected sampling sites and in the ipucas. A Bray-Curtis similarity matrix was created in PRIMER v6 (Clarke and Gorley 2006). This matrix was used to construct a dendrogram using the CLUSTER routine implemented in PRIMER v6 (Clarke and Gorley 2006), which performs group average linkage in the hierarchical agglomerative clustering algorithm. We used the SIMPROF test, a similarity profile routine, which tests for the presence of sample groups in an *a priori* unstructured set of samples (Clarke et al. 2008).

Results

Small mammal richness, diversity and composition

An effort of 4,704 trap nights yielded 116 captures of 12 species at FLV ($\approx 2.5\%$ trap success). The diversity estimate based on the total captured assemblage was $H' = 1.96$ and $E = 0.79$ (Table 1). Small mammal species captured in the FLV included three didelphid marsupials, eight cricetid rodents and one echymid rodent (Table 1). Of those species, five were exclusively captured in the natural forested fragments (*Gracilinanus agilis*, *Philander opossum*, *Hylaeamys megacephalus*, *Rhipidomys ipukensis* and *Makalata didelphoides*), and two were only captured in the Cerrado and agricultural matrix (*Didelphis albiventris* and *Pseudoryzomys simplex*) (Table 1). Although species number grows steadily, species accumulation curve showed a tendency to stability (Figure 2).

Natural forest fragments had the highest species richness ($S = 10$) and diversity ($H' = 1.69$), but the trap effort was also the highest (Table 1). The cerrado matrix (E to F) had higher species richness ($S = 5$) and diversity ($H' = 1.49$) than the agricultural matrix (G to H, $S = 3$ and $H' = 0.87$) (Table 1).

Table 1 Species recorded at Fazenda Lago Verde, state of Tocantins

	Ipucas (A to D)	Cerrado (E to F)	Agricultural (G to H)	Total	Locomotion	Distribution
Species						
<i>Didelphis albiventris</i>	-	1	-	1	Arb/Terr	Cer/Caa/AtlF
<i>Gracilinanus agilis</i>	40	-	-	40	Arb	Am/Cer/Caa/AtlF
<i>Philander opossum</i>	3	-	-	3	Arb/Terr	Am
<i>Calomys tocantinsi</i>	5	2	11	18	Terr	Eco/Cer
<i>Holochilus sciureus</i>	1	-	2	3	Semi-Aqua	Am/Cer/Caa
<i>Hylaeamys megacephalus</i>	6	-	-	6	Terr	Am/Cer
<i>Necomys lasiurus</i>	2	3	-	5	Terr	Am/Cer/Caa/AtlF
<i>Oecomys</i> sp.	6	1	-	7	Arb	Eco
<i>Oligoryzomys fornesi</i>	3	-	4	7	Terr	Cer/Caa
<i>Pseudoryzomys simplex</i>	-	1	-	1	Terr	Cer/Caa
<i>Rhipidomys ipukensis</i>	22	-	-	22	Arb	Eco
<i>Makalata didelphoides</i>	3	-	-	3	Arb	Am
N	91	8	17	116		
Trap effort	3808	448	448	4,704		
Trap success (%)	2.4	1.8	3.8	2.5		
S	10	5	3	12		
H'	1.69	1.49	0.87	1.96		
E	0.74	0.93	0.80	0.79		

Number of captured individuals (*n*) of small mammal species in each of four natural forest fragments (A to D), in the Cerrado *sensu strictu* matrix (E to F) and in the irrigation channels in the agricultural matrix (G to H), with trap effort and success, and species richness (*S*) and Shannon-Wiener diversity index (*H'*) for each sampling point. Form of locomotion (Arb, arboreal; Terr, terrestrial; Semi-aqua, semi-aquatic) and geographic distribution of small mammal species in Brazil (Am, Amazonia; Cer, Cerrado; Eco, ecotone Amazonia-Cerrado; AtlF, Atlantic Forest; Caa, Caatinga).

Two arboreal species, *G. agilis* and *R. ipukensis*, were the most abundant species in the natural forest fragments (Table 1). The ground-dwelling *Calomys tocantinsi* was the most abundant species in open areas (Table 1). Most of the species captured at the Araguaia alluvial plain are widely distributed, occurring in several biomes, such as *G. agilis*, *H. megacephalus* and *Necomys lasiurus* (Table 1). Two species that occur exclusively in the ecotone between Amazonia and Cerrado, *R. ipukensis* and *Oecomys* sp., were also captured in the ipucas (Table 1).

Zoogeographical patterns

A matrix of the 31 sampling sites yielded a total of 103 species of small mammals, including 29 didelphid marsupials, 53 cricetid rodents and 21 echymid rodents.

The dendrogram from the cluster analysis of the similarity among sampling sites revealed five main groups (Figure 3). Three sampling sites (20, 22 and 29) did not group with any other site (Figure 3). Sampling sites 20 and 22 are located in Pantanal, state of Mato Grosso do Sul. Sampling site 29 is located in the south-eastern Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone, state of Minas Gerais (Figure 4).

Amazonian sites (group I: 1 and 2) from the state of Pará clustered separately from all other sites (Figures 3 and 4). Group II mainly included sites not only from the Amazonia-Cerrado ecotone (3 to 6 and 15 to 18) but

also a site from Cerrado (7 and 9) and from the Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone (19) (Figures 3 and 4). There were three other clusters within group II, including sites from the states of Tocantins (a: 3 to 7), Mato Grosso (b: 15 to 18) and Goiás and Mato Grosso do Sul (c: 9 and 19) (Figures 3 and 4). Ipucas also clustered in group II (locality 4, Figures 3 and 4).

Group III included sites from south-western Cerrado, state of Mato Grosso do Sul (21, 23 to 24) (Figures 3 and 4). Group IV included sites from central and north-eastern Cerrado (Figures 3 and 4). There were two clusters within group IV: one that included north-eastern sites from the states of Piauí, Tocantins, Bahia and Minas Gerais (d: 8, 25, 27 to 28) and another that included the central plateau, Distrito Federal and Goiás (e, 11 to 14). One sampling site (26), which is located in a Caatinga moist forest enclave, state of Bahia (Figure 4), was included in group IV but did not cluster with any other sampling site. Group V included samples from southern Cerrado, states of Goiás (10) and São Paulo (30 to 31) (Figures 3 and 4).

Discussion

Small mammal richness, diversity and composition

The species richness recorded in ipucas and their matrix (12 species) is relatively low compared to those of other studies carried out in the ecotonal area between Cerrado

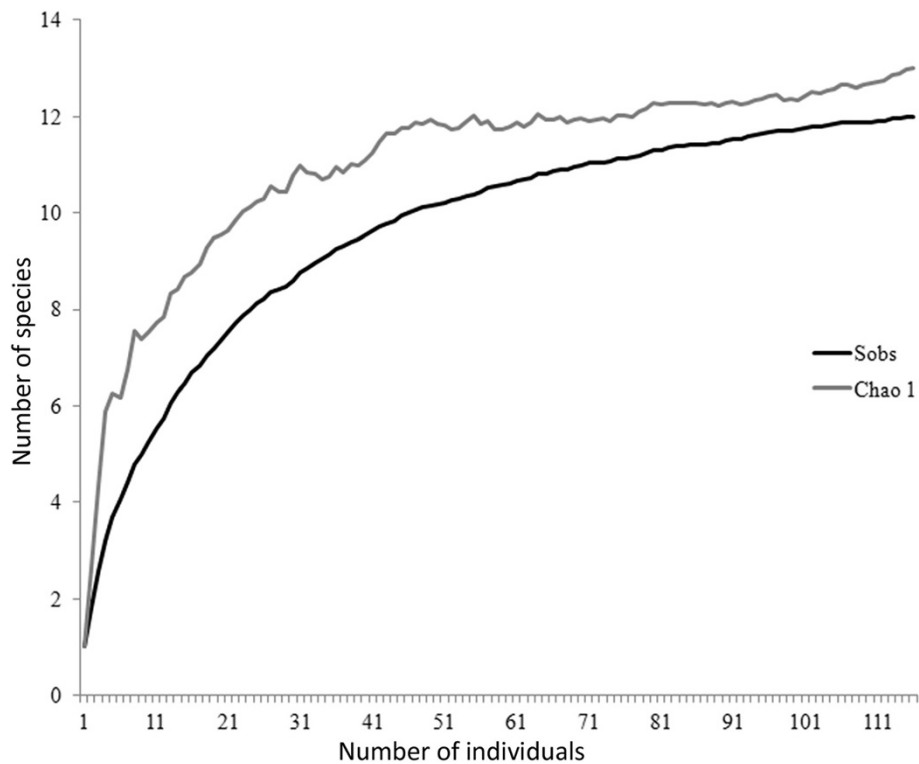


Figure 2 Species accumulation curve and Chao 1 richness estimator for the study area. Accumulation curve was smoothed after 100 randomizations and scaled by individual.

and Amazonia, where it varied between 13 and 22 species (Bonvicino et al. 1996; Lacher and Alho 2001; Lambert et al. 2006; Bezerra et al. 2009; Rocha et al. 2011). However, it lies within the range of other studies carried out in the Cerrado, where species richness

varied from 7 to 22 species (e.g. Bonvicino et al. 2002; Rodrigues et al. 2002; Bonvicino and Bezerra 2003; Carmignotto 2005; Bonvicino et al. 2005; Paglia et al. 2005; Ribeiro and Marinho-Filho 2005; Carmignotto and Aires 2011). Moreover, species richness in the

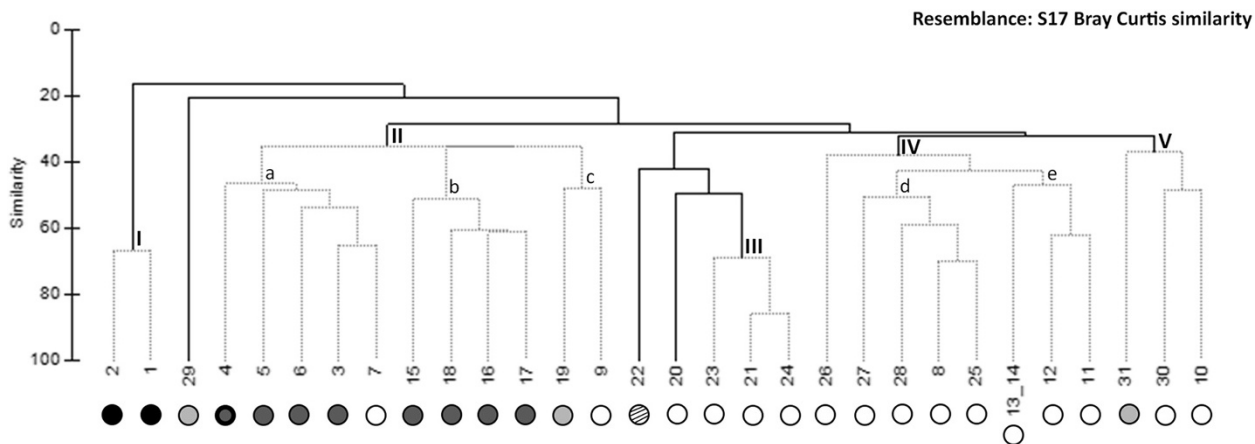
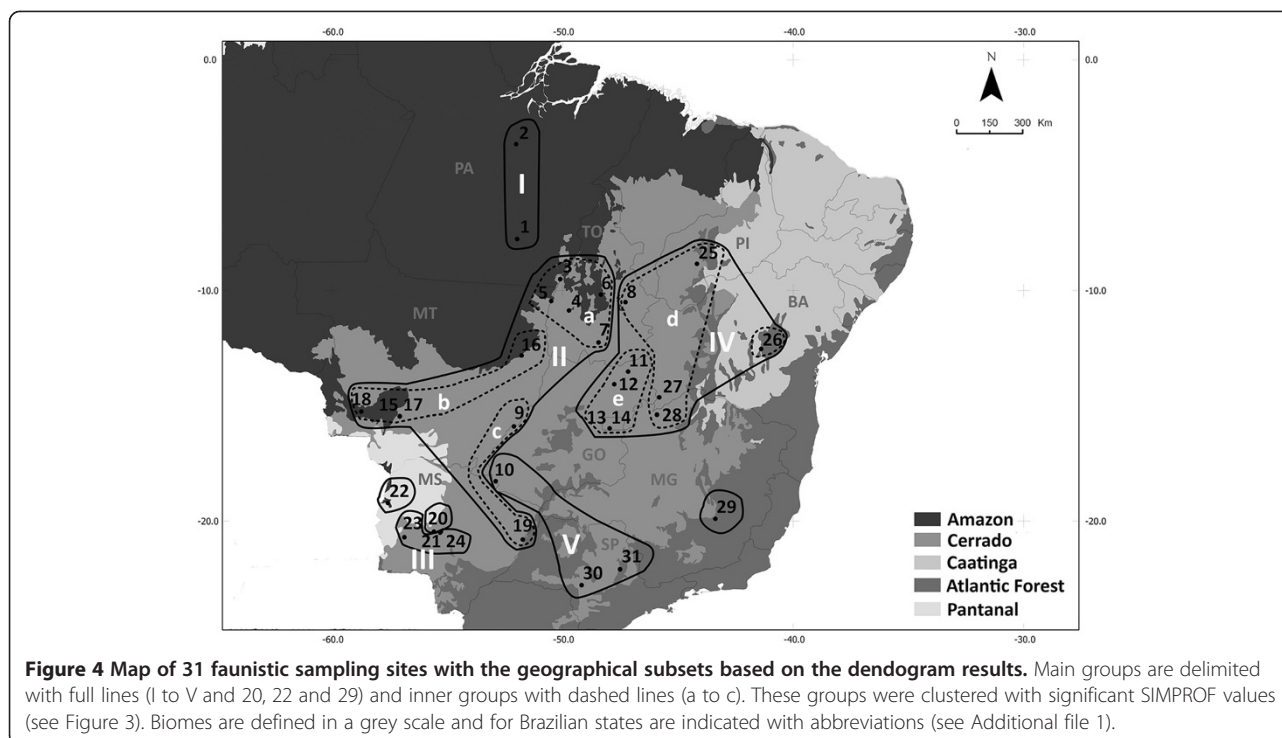


Figure 3 Dendrogram for cluster analysis of similarities among 31 faunistic sampling sites from Brazil. The dendrogram was constructed using group average linkage and based on the Bray-Curtis similarity matrix. Sample groups clustered with significant SIMPROF value ($p < 0.05$) are designated with roman numbers (I to V) and inner groups with letters (a to e). White circles represent sampling sites from Cerrado, light grey from Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone, dark grey from Amazonia-Cerrado ecotone, dashed from Pantanal, and black from Amazonia. Ipucas sampling point is denoted with large black margins.



study area can grow steadily with additional sampling effort in the region (Figure 2).

The marsupial *G. agilis* was the most common species captured in ipucas. In contrast, *P. opossum* was only captured three times in ipucas, and *D. albiventris* was only captured once in the Cerrado matrix. Thus, there is an apparent scarcity of marsupial species in these natural forested fragments, despite the fact that several other species of marsupials (e.g. *Caluromys philander*, *D. marsupialis*, *Marmosa murina*, *Marmosa demerarae*) have been captured in gallery forests of the Araguaia River (Bezerra et al. 2009; Rocha et al. 2011). D'Andrea et al. (2007) argued that the absence of marsupials from agro-ecosystems in the Atlantic Forest is probably related to the lack of major continuous forests, which are the favoured habitats of several didelphid species (Emmons and Feer 1997). This pattern was also reported by Barros-Battesti et al. (2000) in isolated remnants of Atlantic Forest. On the other hand, Cáceres et al. (2010) argued that marsupials sometimes dominated in abundance or richness in the smaller fragments of woodland and gallery forests in Cerrado, *G. agilis* being one of the species that contribute to this dominance (Cáceres et al. 2010; Napoli and Cáceres 2012). Although *G. agilis* is an arboreal species, like several other didelphid species (Emmons and Feer 1997), its small size and its broad habitat tolerance (Cáceres et al. 2010) make it more adapted to fragmented habitats, such as ipucas.

Three rodent species found in ipucas are not only endemic to Cerrado but have also been found in the ecotone

between this biome and Amazonia (Bezerra et al. 2009; Rocha et al. 2011). Although little is known about their ecology since two have only recently been described (*C. tocantinsi* Bonvicino et al. 2003 and *R. ipukensis* Rocha et al. 2011) and one is still an undescribed species (*Oecomys* sp.), endemic small mammals tend to occupy native vegetation, as argued by Umetsu and Pardini (2007). Widely distributed species, such as *H. megacephalus* and *N. lasiurus*, were also captured in these natural forest fragments. Such species are presumably less selective and adapted to more disturbed habitats (Marinho-Filho et al. 2008; Percequillo et al. 2008). However, *H. megacephalus* has more frequently been captured in the Araguaia gallery forests (Bezerra et al. 2009; Rocha et al. 2011), which is concordant with the results of Cáceres et al. (2010). These authors also found a different community of small mammals in gallery forests than that occurring in the fragmented landscape of the Cerrado. On the other hand, *N. lasiurus* was exclusively captured in the Cerrado and agricultural matrix, since this is a typical species of open areas, grasslands and forest borders (Marinho-Filho et al. 2008). *Makalata didelphoides*, a typical Amazonian species, which inhabits seasonally flooded tropical forests and secondary forests (Emmons and Feer 1997), was also captured in ipucas, now constituting the most central-eastern limit of the distribution of this species. Bezerra et al. (2007) have already expanded the geographic distribution of another typical Amazonian species (*Dactylomys dactylinus*) to gallery forest patches of the Araguaia-Tocantins basin, in central Brazil.

Natural forest fragments at the Araguaia alluvial plain harbour a small mammal fauna that is dominated by small-sized arboreal species, such as *G. agilis*, *Oecomys* sp. and *R. ipukensis*. These natural fragments are seasonally flooded (Eiten 1985; Martins et al. 2008), which may constitute an important abiotic factor that determines their faunal composition. It has been shown that the faunal assemblages of flooded forests differ from that of unflooded forests (e.g. Haugaasen and Peres 2005; Beja et al. 2009; Ramos Pereira et al. 2009, 2013). Additionally, these natural fragments also harbour some ground-dwelling species that are more common in open areas, such as *C. tocantinsi*, *N. lasiurus* and *O. fornesi*. Since sampling was conducted during the dry season, we believe that these fragments act as a refuge and food resource for these ground-dwelling species, while the terrain is not flooded.

Zoogeographical patterns

We have attempted to understand the affinities of the natural flooded forest fragments by comparing data on small mammal species assemblages from several sampling sites throughout Cerrado and adjacent biomes. Our hypothesis that the small mammal species composition of these fragments is similar to that of gallery forests of the central-western region of Brazil was supported by our analysis (Figures 3 and 4). At a primary level, the small mammal fauna of ipucas is closely related to that of adjacent forests in the Amazonia-Cerrado ecotone in the state of Tocantins (Passamani 2002; Bezerra et al. 2009; Rocha et al. 2011). However, these latter sites also clustered with sites from western Cerrado and Amazonia-Cerrado and Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotones. This region (group II) is a transition between dry areas and moist forested areas in central-western Brazil, which is characterized by the presence of typical Amazonian species, such as *M. didelphoides*, and by typical inhabitants of the Cerrado species, such as *C. tocantinsi* (Lacher and Alho 2001; Carmignotto 2005; Cáceres et al. 2008; Bezerra et al. 2009; Rocha et al. 2011; Santos-Filho et al. 2012), and also in the southern (site 19) by typical Atlantic Forest species, such as *Gracilinanus microtarsus* (Cáceres et al. 2008). Thus, these results corroborate the strong influence of moist tropical forested biomes on the natural forest fragments at the Araguaia alluvial plain (Martins et al. 2008).

Additionally, it is noteworthy that several geographical subsets (groups II, III, IV and V) were discriminated in the Cerrado biome concerning small mammal fauna (see also Carmignotto 2005) and that Amazonian sites (group I) and several transitional sites (sites 20, 22 and 29) either clustered separately or did not group with the remaining sampling sites. These geographical subsets in the Cerrado biome encompass the western region (group II), the south-western region (group III), the north-eastern and

central region (group IV) and the southeast region (group V). As argued by Carmignotto (2005), zoogeographical patterns observed in the Cerrado are related with the distance to adjacent biomes and their contribution to the small mammal assemblages of this biome. For example, group II has great influence of the Amazonia as mentioned above (Lacher and Alho 2001; Carmignotto 2005; Cáceres et al. 2008; Bezerra et al. 2009; Rocha et al. 2011; Santos-Filho et al. 2012); group III and sites 20 and 22 have great influence of Pantanal and Chaco, accounting with species such as *Thylamys macrurus*, *Marmosa constantiae* and *Oligoryzomys chacoensis* (Carmignotto 2005; Cáceres et al. 2010, 2011; Hannibal and Cáceres 2010; Napoli and Cáceres 2012); group IV accounts with typical and endemic Cerrado species, such as *Calomys expulsus*, *Oligoryzomys moojeni* and *Rhipidomys macrurus* (Mares and Ernest 1995; Bonvicino et al. 2002, 2005; Bonvicino and Bezerra 2003; Carmignotto 2005; Pereira and Geise 2009; Carmignotto and Aires 2011); and finally, group V and site 29 have influence of Atlantic forest, accounting with species such as *Marmosops incanus* and *Philander frenatus* (Rodrigues et al. 2002; Carmignotto 2005; Paglia et al. 2005; Gheler-Costa et al. 2012).

These geographical subsets of Cerrado are concordant with previous geographical groupings recognized by Ratter et al. (2003) based on floristic composition (see Figures 5, 6 and 8 from Ratter et al. 2003). These authors argue that despite the considerable overlap in the floristic composition of Cerrado subsets, this biome presents a significant heterogeneity, with large differences among subsets. Furthermore, Faria et al. (2013) found that Serra Geral de Goiás and São Francisco River are important geographic barriers in the Cerrado. The segregation of small mammal communities between groups II and IV, and also within group IV, as revealed by our results, is probably related to those geographic barriers. Although a growing number of studies have been focused on the small mammal fauna in Cerrado (for review see Carmignotto et al. 2012), further studies should be focused on understanding the role of geographic barriers and/or the contribution of different floristic structures within the Cerrado biome to the differentiation of small mammal assemblages (e.g. Nascimento et al. 2011, 2013).

Conservation implications

Ipucas are closely related to the Amazonia-Cerrado ecotone of central-western region of Brazil, which lies in the so called arc of deforestation (Fearnside and Graça 2006), a region highly susceptible to deforestation and the consequential impacts of human disturbance and agricultural conversion (Morton et al. 2006).

Several authors have already recognized the Araguaia basin as a priority area for conservation, mainly due to its floral and faunal diversity (Cavalcanti and Joly 2002;

Oliveira-Filho and Ratter 2002; Pinheiro and Dornas 2009; Rocha et al. 2011). Our results emphasize the idea that the habitat mosaic found in the Araguaia alluvial plain has an important role in promoting the high biodiversity of this area and that natural forest fragments within it may act as a refuge and food resource for several species. These fragments may also constitute essential stepping stones for small mammal species in an agricultural landscape. Uezu et al. (2008) have already shown that agro-forest systems favour higher species richness than monoculture systems and that agro-forest patches can potentially act as stepping stones, enabling connectivity in a fragmented landscape.

Conservation efforts in the Araguaia basin should be focused on combining a suitable large mosaic of habitats and providing conditions for a large number of species with different habitat requirements (Ramos Pereira et al. 2013). The long-term persistence of this ecosystem depends on the maintenance of current protected areas and the creation of new ones. Moreover, considering the current debate in Brazil on reconciling agricultural production and environmental conservation (Ferreira et al. 2012), sustainable use reserves will favour not only habitat conservation but also socio-economic interests in this area.

Conclusions

Seasonally flooded natural forest fragments in the Araguaia alluvial plain represent a peculiar landscape that has not been extensively studied. Ipucas not only harbour species adapted to disturbed habitats and endemic species of the Cerrado but also constitute the most central-eastern distribution limit of one typical Amazonian species (see also Bezerra et al. 2007).

Given the great importance of ipucas in promoting the biodiversity of the Araguaia alluvial plain, further studies are essential to better understand the small mammal communities inhabiting these natural forest fragments. Long-term studies should be directed towards the demographic, behavioural, genetic and ecological responses of small mammal species to fragment size, edge and matrix effects, landscape connectivity and gene flow, which will be very helpful in assessing the future of this fauna and, therefore, in establishing effective conservation practices in this region.

Additional file

Additional file 1: Gazetteer. List of the decimal geographic coordinates (longitude/latitude) of 31 faunistic study sites used in the similarity analysis. Localities are listed by Brazilian states. References of each sampling site are given after each geographic coordinates.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

RGR and EF designed the study, carried out small mammal sampling and performed the analyses of the data. RGR led the writing. ICMM, LPC and CF obtained funds and logistics to carry on the work and helped to draft the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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