

Supplementary Information

Habitat type and seasonality influence the isotopic trophic niche of small mammals in a neotropical savanna

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Table S1: Number of individuals of the small mammal species sampled for isotopic analysis in each vegetation formation of the Brazilian Cerrado during each season (rainy and dry). Letters on the left column refers to codes shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2

Codes	Species	Forest		Savanna		Grassland		Total
		Rain	Dry	Rain	Dry	Rain	Dry	
Ga	<i>Gracilinanus agilis</i>	1	2		1			4
Cr	<i>Cryptonanus agricolai</i>					1		1
Tv	<i>Thylamys velutinus</i>			1	5	1		7
Ma	<i>Monodelphis americana</i>				1			1
Md	<i>Monodelphis domestica</i>			3	1			4
Ce	<i>Calomys expulsus</i>	1	1		3		2	7
Ct	<i>Calomys tener</i>	1		3	1	3		8
Od	<i>Oxymycterus delator</i>	12	5					17
Ox	<i>Oxymycterus sp</i>			1		1		2
Nl	<i>Necomys lasiurus</i>	3	1			3	1	8
Ns	<i>Necomys squamipes</i>	6	2					8
Of	<i>Oligoryzomys fornesi</i>	5	2					7
On	<i>Oligoryzomys nigripes</i>	2	4	1	1	1		9
Hm	<i>Hylaeamys megacephalus</i>		1					1
El	<i>Euryoryzomys lamia</i>	1	1			2		4
Cs	<i>Cerradomys scotti</i>		4	2	1			7
Rm	<i>Rhipidomys macrurus</i>	3	3					6
Ob	<i>Oecomys cleberi</i>	1	4					5
Ca	<i>Cavia aperea</i>				1			1
Cd	<i>Carterodon sulcidens</i>						1	1
Cl	<i>Clyomys laticeps</i>				2			2
Ta	<i>Thrichomys apereoides</i>			11	3			14

Table S2: Proportional contribution (with maximum and minimum estimated values between parenthesis) of each food-source group assimilated by small mammals sampled in the Brazilian neotropical savanna. VF indicates the vegetation formations in which each species was captured (G = grassland, S = savanna, and F = forest). The shaded cells identify the most relevant group (or groups) in relation to its contribution to the correspondent species diet; N = number of individuals whose hair samples were analyzed. Cells of species with similar contribution of the 3 food sources (generally associated to very low sample sizes) were not shaded.

Species	C ₃ plants	C ₃ grasses	Invertebrates	N	VF
<i>Oecomys cleberi</i>	0.53 (0.25 - 0.80)	0.10 (0.00 - 0.19)	0.36 (0.03 - 0.69)	5	F
<i>Rhipidomys macrurus</i>	0.52 (0.27 - 0.77)	0.10 (0.00 - 0.20)	0.35 (0.04 - 0.67)	6	F
<i>Clyomys laticeps</i>	0.37 (0.04 - 0.71)	0.23 (0.00 - 0.46)	0.37 (0.03 - 0.71)	2	S
<i>Thylamys velutinus</i>	0.16 (0.00 - 0.32)	0.41 (0.21 - 0.60)	0.41 (0.08 - 0.74)	7	GS
<i>Necomys lasiurus</i>	0.15 (0.00 - 0.30)	0.41 (0.19 - 0.81)	0.49 (0.06 - 0.93)	8	GF
<i>Gracilinanus agilis</i>	0.27 (0.00 - 0.53)	0.30 (0.00 - 0.60)	0.43 (0.02 - 0.83)	4	SF
<i>Oxymycterus delator</i>	0.03 (0.00 - 0.06)	0.07 (0.00 - 0.13)	0.92 (0.84 - 1.00)	17	F
<i>Oxymycterus sp</i>	0.29 (0.00 - 0.57)	0.33 (0.00 - 0.65)	0.49 (0.02 - 0.95)	2	GS
<i>Calomys tener</i>	0.14 (0.00 - 0.27)	0.20 (0.00 - 0.40)	0.70 (0.43 - 0.96)	8	GSF
<i>Calomys expulsus</i>	0.17 (0.00 - 0.33)	0.29 (0.05 - 0.54)	0.55 (0.20 - 0.91)	7	GSF
<i>Oligoryzomys fornesi</i>	0.18 (0.00 - 0.36)	0.25 (0.00 - 0.50)	0.61 (0.27 - 0.95)	7	F
<i>Oligoryzomys nigripes</i>	0.11 (0.00 - 0.21)	0.18 (0.00 - 0.35)	0.75 (0.52 - 0.97)	9	GSF
<i>Euryoryzomys lamia</i>	0.24 (0.00 - 0.47)	0.31 (0.00 - 0.62)	0.50 (0.10 - 0.90)	4	GF
<i>Cerradomys scotti</i>	0.16 (0.00 - 0.31)	0.25 (0.00 - 0.50)	0.64 (0.32 - 0.95)	7	SF
<i>Necomys squamipes</i>	0.17 (0.00 - 0.33)	0.17 (0.00 - 0.34)	0.71 (0.47 - 1.00)	8	F
<i>Thrichomys apereoides</i>	0.31 (0.16 - 0.45)	0.12 (0.18 - 0.22)	0.57 (0.39 - 0.74)	14	S
<i>Monodelphis domestica</i>	0.28 (0.07 - 0.49)	0.37 (0.17 - 0.56)	0.33 (0.00 - 0.66)	4	S
<i>Monodelphis americana</i>	0.34 (0.01 - 0.68)	0.30 (0.00 - 0.60)	0.33 (0.00 - 0.66)	1	S
<i>Cryptonanus agricolai</i>	0.31 (0.00 - 0.62)	0.34 (0.01 - 0.67)	0.33 (0.00 - 0.66)	1	G
<i>Hylaeamys megacephalus</i>	0.34 (0.00 - 0.67)	0.31 (0.00 - 0.61)	0.34 (0.00 - 0.67)	1	F
<i>Carterodon sulcidens</i>	0.32 (0.00 - 0.63)	0.33 (0.01 - 0.66)	0.33 (0.00 - 0.65)	1	G
<i>Cavia aperea</i>	0.31 (0.01 - 0.62)	0.32 (0.01 - 0.63)	0.33 (0.01 - 0.66)	1	S