

## Atlantic frugivory: a plant–frugivore interaction data set for the Atlantic Forest

CAROLINA BELLO,<sup>1,2,9</sup> MAURO GALETTI,<sup>1,3</sup> DENISE MONTAN,<sup>1</sup> MARCO A. PIZO,<sup>4</sup> TATIANE C. MARIGUELA,<sup>1</sup>  
LAURENCE CULOT,<sup>4</sup> FELIPE BUFALO,<sup>4</sup> FABIO LABECCA,<sup>1</sup> FELIPE PEDROSA,<sup>1</sup> RAFAELA CONSTANTINI,<sup>1</sup> CARINE EMER,<sup>1</sup>  
WESLEY R. SILVA,<sup>5</sup> FERNANDA R. DA SILVA,<sup>6</sup> OTSO OVASKAINEN,<sup>2,7</sup> AND PEDRO JORDANO<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Departamento de Ecologia, Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), Rio Claro, São Paulo 13506-900 Brazil*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Biosciences, University of Helsinki, P.O. Box 65, Helsinki FI-00014 Finland*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Bioscience, Ecoinformatics and Biodiversity, Aarhus University,  
Ny Munkegade 116 Building 1540, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark*

<sup>4</sup>*Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Rio Claro, São Paulo 13506-900 Brazil*

<sup>5</sup>*Departamento de Biologia Animal, Instituto de Biologia, UNICAMP, 13083-862 Campinas, Brazil*

<sup>6</sup>*Departamento de Biologia Vegetal, UNICAMP, 13083-862 Campinas, Brazil*

<sup>7</sup>*Department of Biology, Centre for Biodiversity Dynamics, Norwegian University of Science and Technology,  
N-7491 Trondheim, Norway*

<sup>8</sup>*Integrative Ecology Group, Estación Biológica de Doñana, EBD-CSIC, Avenida Americo Vespucio 26,  
Isla de La Cartuja, 41092 Sevilla, Spain*

**Abstract.** The data set provided here includes 8,320 frugivory interactions (records of pair-wise interactions between plant and frugivore species) reported for the Atlantic Forest. The data set includes interactions between 331 vertebrate species (232 birds, 90 mammals, 5 fishes, 1 amphibian, and 3 reptiles) and 788 plant species. We also present information on traits directly related to the frugivory process (endozoochory), such as the size of fruits and seeds and the body mass and gape size of frugivores. Data were extracted from 166 published and unpublished sources spanning from 1961 to 2016. While this is probably the most comprehensive data set available for a tropical ecosystem, it is arguably taxonomically and geographically biased. The plant families better represented are Melastomataceae, Myrtaceae, Moraceae, Urticaceae, and Solanaceae. *Myrsine coriacea*, *Alchornea glandulosa*, *Cecropia pachystachya*, and *Trema micrantha* are the plant species with the most animal dispersers (83, 76, 76, and 74 species, respectively). Among the animal taxa, the highest number of interactions is reported for birds (3,883) followed by mammals (1,315). The woolly spider monkey or muriqui, *Brachyteles arachnoides*, and Rufous-bellied Thrush, *Turdus rufiventris*, are the frugivores with the most diverse fruit diets (137 and 121 plants species, respectively). The most important general patterns that we note are that larger seeded plant species (>12 mm) are mainly eaten by terrestrial mammals (rodents, ungulates, primates, and carnivores) and that birds are the main consumers of fruits with a high concentration of lipids. Our data set is geographically biased, with most interactions recorded for the southeast Atlantic Forest.

**Key words:** *Atlantic Forest; frugivores; frugivory; fruit traits; mutualism; network; plant–animal interaction; seed dispersal.*

The complete data sets corresponding to abstracts published in the Data Papers section in the journal are published electronically as Supporting Information in the online version of this article at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ecy.1818/supinfo>.

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<sup>9</sup> E-mail: caro.bello58@gmail.com