Supplementary Material

1   Supplementary Figures and Tables

We evaluated whether the sampling effort per landscape was satisfactory from the accumulation curves performed by the specaccum function of the vegan package in R. The curves were constructed based on the species richness per day of sampling. In general, the curves did not reach the asymptote (Supplementary Figure S1). Then, we compared the observed wealth with that estimated by the first-order Jackknif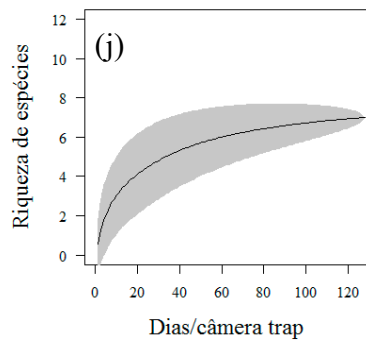e estimator (Jackknife 1) (SMITH; PONTIUS, 2006) and the sampling effort per point, in general, was sufficient to obtain a sample of the species present in the landscapes (Supplementary Table S1).

Supplementary Figure S1. Species accumulation curves for each sampled landscape. (Continues on the next page).
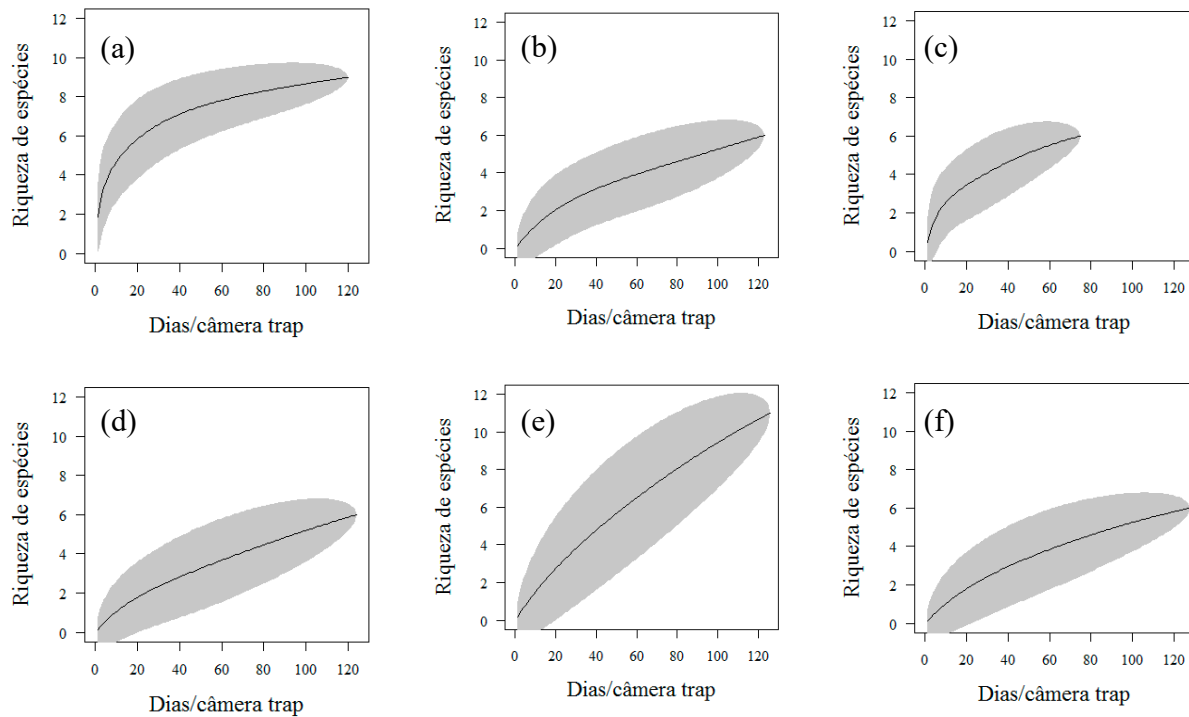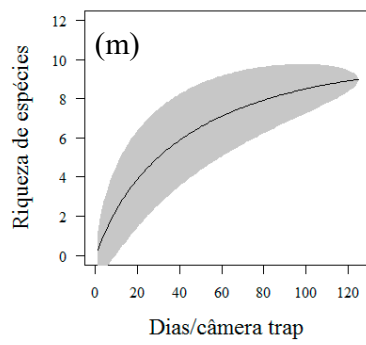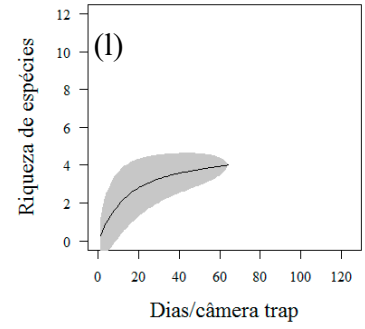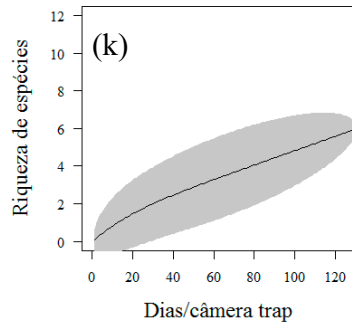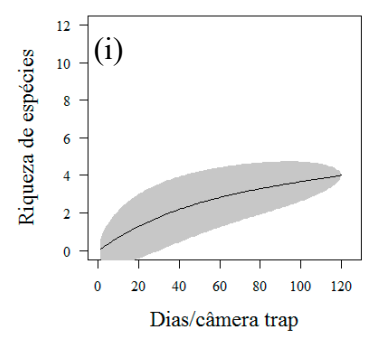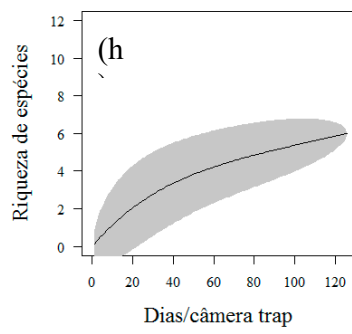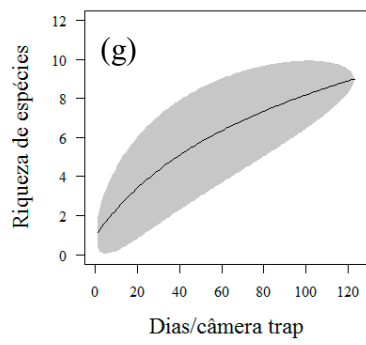
Supplementary Table S1. Values of the observed and estimated richness by the Jackknife estimator 1.

| Landscape	Observed richness	Estimated richness	Standard Error
P(a)	9	10.98	1.40
P(b)	6	9.97	1.98
P(c)	6	7.97	1.40
P(d)	6	9.97	1.98
P(e)	11	17.94	2.98
P(f)	6	8.98	1.72
P(g)	9	12.97	1.98
P(h)	6	8.98	1.72
P(i)	4	5.98	1.40
P(j)	7	7.99	0.99
P(k)	6	10.96	2.22
P(l)	4	4.98	0.98
P(m)	9	10.98	1.40

To assess the estimated number of species, we constructed a rarefaction and extrapolation curve based on the framework proposed by Chao et al. (2014), using the iNEXT package (HSIEH; MA; CHAO, 2016) in software R. The curve was constructed based on species richness and sample size, using species occurrence data and we extrapolated to twice the sample size with the confidence interval calculated by 999 bootstraps. The rarefaction and extrapolation curve indicates that we are approaching the expected total number of species (Supplementary Figure S2).

Supplementary Figure S2. Rarefaction and extrapolation curve. Solid line: interpolated values, dashed line: extrapolated values, gray area: confidence interval.
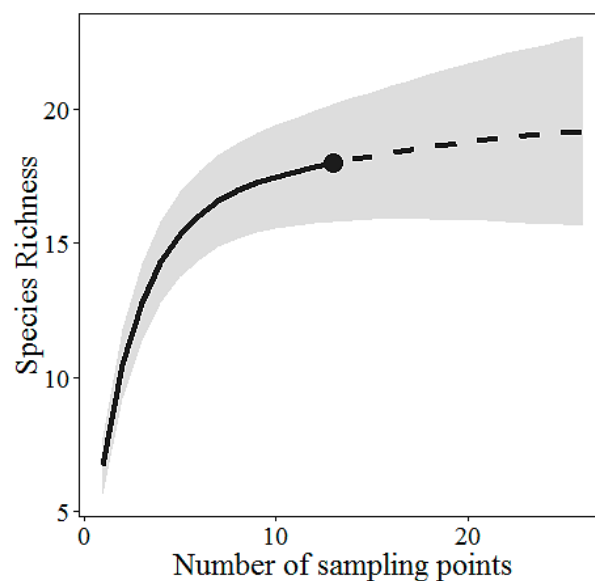
Supplementary Table S2. List of medium and large mammal species recorded by camera trap and their popular name.

Taxon	Popular name
ARTIODACTYLA	
Bos taurus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Gado
Sus scrofa (Linnaeus, 1758)	Javali
CARNIVORA	
Canis familiaris (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cachorro doméstico
Cerdocyon thous (Linnaeus, 1766)	Cachorro-do-mato
Chrysocyon brachyurus (Illiger, 1815)	Lobo-guará
Eira barbara (Linnaeus, 1758)	Irara
Leopardus guttulus (Hensel, 1872)	Gato-do-mato-pequeno
Leopardus pardalis (Linnaeus, 1758)	Jaguatirica
Nasua nasua (Linnaeus, 1766)	Quati
Procyon cancrivorus (G. Cuvier, 1798)	Mão-pelada
Puma concolor (Linnaeus, 1771)	Onça-parda
Puma yagouaroundi (E. Geoffroy, 1803)	Jaguarundi
CERVIDAE	
Mazama sp.	Veado
CINGULATA	
Cabassous tatouay (Desmarest, 1804)	Tatu-de-rabo-mole
Dasypus novemcinctus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tatu-galinha
DIDELPHIMORPHIA	
Didelphis albiventris (Lund, 1840)	Gambá-de-orelha-branca
Didelphis aurita (Wied-Neuwied, 1826)	Gambá-de-orelha-preta
PERISSODACTYLA	
Equus caballus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cavalo doméstico
PILOSA	
Myrmecophaga tridactyla (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tamanduá-bandeira
Tamandua tetradactyla (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tamanduá-mirim

PRIMATES

    *Callithrix penicillata (*E. Geoffroy, 1812)   Sagui-do-tufo-preto

    Sapajus nigritus (Goldfuss, 1809)   Macaco-prego

RODENTIA

    Cuniculus paca (Linnaeus, 1766)   Paca

    Sylvilagus brasiliensis (Linnaeus, 1758)   Tapeti

Supplementary Table S3. Values of the marginal test of distance-based linear models for the species richness and composition of each scale selected for each variable. Significant values in bold. R^2 = proportion of the variation explained by each model.

Variables	Scale	SS	Pseudo-F	P	R^2
Species richness					
Forest cover	500	5.198	1.445	0.263	0.116
Coffee cover	1500	11.437	3.774	0.083	0.255
Pasture cover	250	17.455	7.03	**0.024**	0.39
Number of fragments	500	4.909	1.355	0.288	0.11
NNDist	1250	1.936	0.497	0.519	0.043
Species composition					
Forest cover	750	4999.6	2.067	**0.024**	0.158
Coffee cover	500	3549.1	1.391	0.18	0.112
Pasture cover	250	3154	1.219	0.286	0.1
Number of fragments	500	3717.1	1.466	0.149	0.118
NNDist	2000	4846.3	1.992	**0.024**	0.153

Supplementary Table S4. Frequency of photographic records for each species in each sampled landscape. Number of occurrences = number of landscapes that each species was recorded; Total richness = total number of species, considering the arboreal and exotic species.

Species	P(a)	P(b)	P(c)	P(d)	P(e)	P(f)	P(g)	P(h)	P(i)	P(j)	P(k)	P(l)	P(m)	Occurrence Number
Bos taurus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	100	2
Cabassous tatouay	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	3	1	0	0	7
Callithrix penicillata	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Canis familiaris	4	0	5	3	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	8
Cerdocyon thous	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	3	3
Chrysocyon brachyurus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1
Cuniculus paca	52	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	4
Dasypus novemcinctus	8	6	1	0	2	1	6	0	4	6	0	5	0	9
Didelphis albiventris	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	5	2	0	8	0	6
Didelphis aurita	73	7	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Eira barbara	8	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	8
Equus caballus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1
Leopardus guttulus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Leopardus pardalis	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	5	9
Mazama sp.	0	0	14	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Myrmecophaga tridactyla	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7	4
Nasua nasua	1	0	0	10	1	9	2	1	0	0	8	3	2	9
Procyon cancrivorus	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Puma concolor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Puma yagouaroundi	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sapajus nigritus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sus scrofa	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sylvilagus brasiliensis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	22	0	0	0	3
Tamandua tetradactyla	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Total richness	11	6	8	6	12	7	8	6	7	8	6	4	11	.