POPULATION DYNAMICS OF THE CLIMBING MICE *RHIPIDOMYS ITOAN* (COSTA, 2011) IN THE BRAZILIAN ATLANTIC FOREST

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

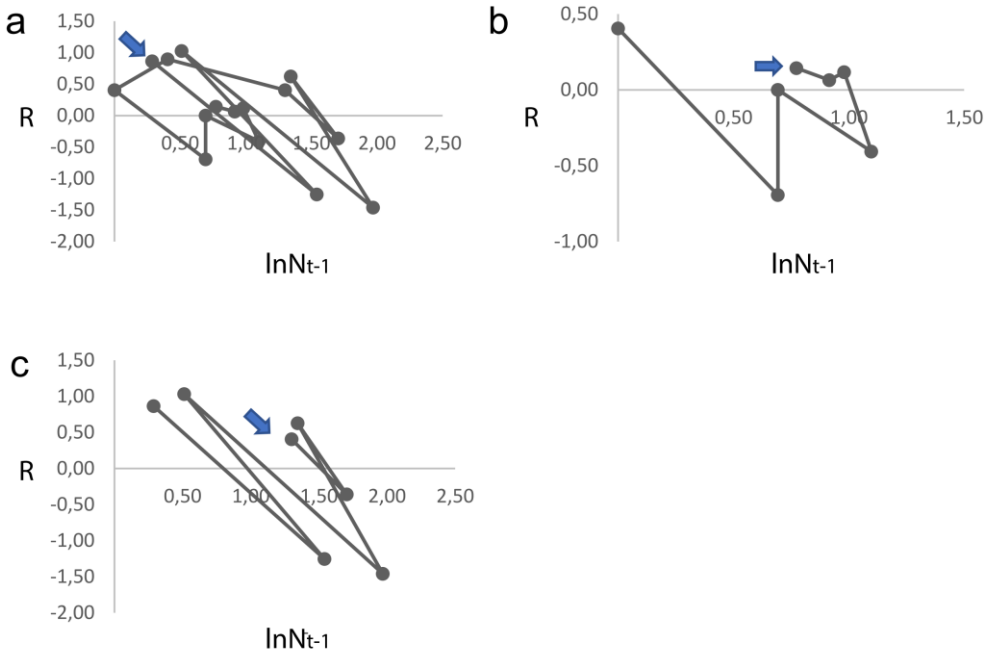

Figure S1. Phase portrait of the climbing mice *Rhipidomys itoan* for 16 years in an Atlantic Forest area, southeastern Brazil. a) Complete time series, b) between 2000 and 2007 (low-population sequence), and c) between 2008 and 2015 (high-population sequence). The lines connecting the points represent vectors [Nt-1, R]. (Nt-1 = population size with a lag of one year, R = per capita population growth rate). The blue arrow indicates the beginning of the time series.

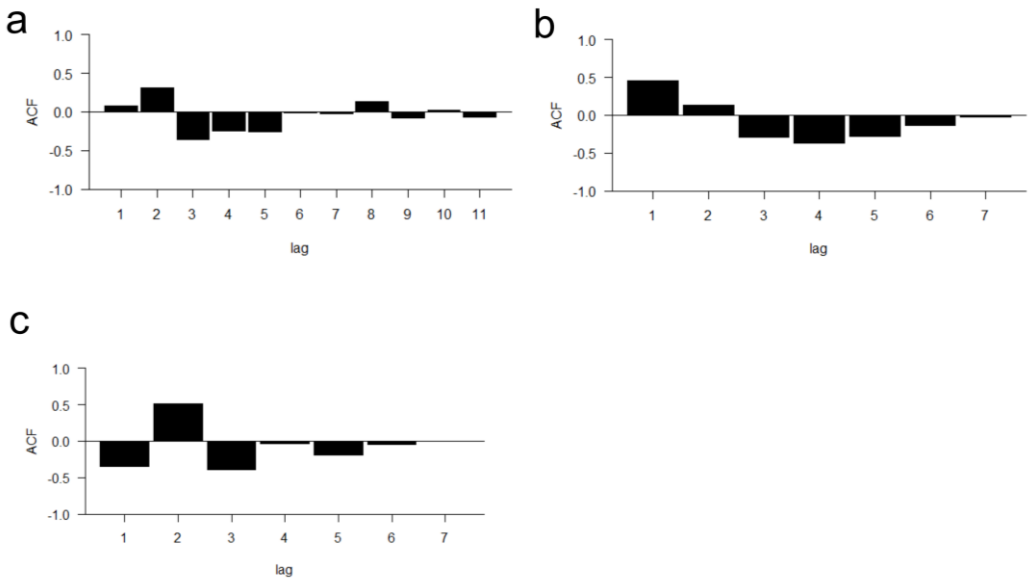

Figure S2. Autocorrelation function of the climbing mice *Rhipidomys itoan* for 16 years in an Atlantic Forest area, southeastern Brazil. a) ACF of the complete time series; b) ACF of the detrended time series from 2000 to 2007 (low-population sequence), and c) ACF of the detrended time series from 2008 to 2015 (high-population sequence). Lags = annual delays.

Table S1. Standardized parameters of the two top-ranked models predicting population size fluctuation of the climbing mice *Rhipidomys itoan* for 16 years in an Atlantic Forest area, southeastern Brazil. Tmax = mean maximum temperature in the current year and $Tmax_{-1}$ = mean maximum temperature in the previous year. Significant code: * 0.05.

Variable	Estimate	Standard Deviation
First model		
Intercept	31.8285	12.0915 *
$Tmax_{-1}$	-0.9806	0.411 *
Second model		
Intercept	31.0536	12.3617 *
Tmax	-0.9554	0.4206 *

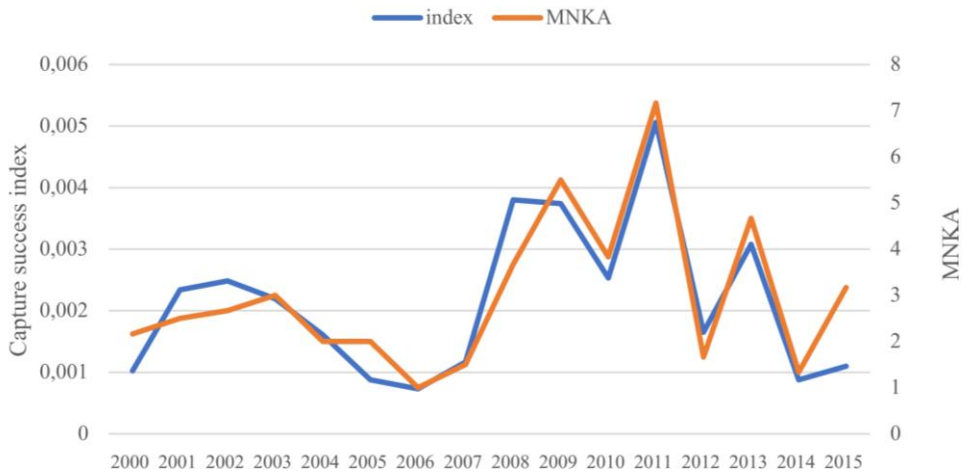

Figure S3. Comparison of population dynamics of the climbing mice *Rhipidomys itoan* estimated with a) the capture success index (Graipel *et al*. 2014) and b) the Minimum Number Known to be Alive (Krebs 1966). r = 0,90 ($p < 0.001$).