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History

- ❖ Kingdom: Animalia
- ❖ Phylum: Chordata
- ❖ Class: Mammalia
- ❖ Order: Carnivora
- ❖ Family: Procyonidae
- ❖ Genus: Nasua
- ❖ Species: Nasua, Narica and Nelsoni
- ❖ Coatimundi or Coati, refers to a solitary adult male.
- ❖ Last seen in Texas since 1930's
- ❖ Coatis have been around since about 1766

Characteristics

- ❖ A raccoon-like carnivore, but with a more slender snout.
- ❖ A tail that is longer than his body with six to seven light bands, used for balance
- ❖ Five toes on each foot.
- ❖ Females are a lot more aggressive than male coatis.
- ❖ Female coatis travel in packs, while male coatis are solitary.
- ❖ Female coatis only interact and allow male coatis in to their packs during mating season.
- ❖ Coatis are very vocal and exhibit a range of social group anti-predator behaviors including; foraging with juveniles in the centre, sharing vigilance, alarm calling and mobbing and attacking predators.

Habitat

- ❖ Spend most of their time on the ground, but can climb trees as easily as a squirrel.
- ❖ When climbing on trees coatis use their tail as a balance.
- ❖ They can live in rocky canyons and enter the mountains from the lowlands.
- ❖ Coatis can be both terrestrial and arboreal.
- ❖ Coatis do not hibernate in the winter nor aestivate in the summer.
- ❖ Are found from North America to South America.
- ❖ Found in lowland rainforests, river woodlands, bushy and rocky terrains with thickets.
- ❖ Moist tropical forests



Threats

- Threats to the Coatimundi.
- ❖ A primary threat to the coatis is lost of habitat and fragmentation due to deforestation.
- ❖ Coatis are sometimes trapped and killed.
- ❖ In some areas coatis are killed to prevent crop raiding.
- ❖ In Peru coatis are eaten for their supposed aphrodisiac powers.
- ❖ Coatis are also captured and kept as pets.
- ❖ Coatis are prey to bears, jaguarondis, foxes, tayras, ocelots, owls, hawks, eagles, and pumas.

Diet

- Coatis diet consists of a variety of meats and fruits.
- ❖ Approximately 45% of their diet is Fruits, berries, flowers, shoots, and tubers
- ❖ About 40% is invertebrates; insects and spiders
- ❖ Approximately 15% are vertebrates; lizards, frogs, rodents, and birds

Results / Solutions

•In Texas these animals were allowed to be keep as pets but because of the deforestation these beautiful mammals are now threatened in the state of Texas. Coatimundi have moved away from Texas as we continue to destroy their habitat. If we want these mammals to return to these lands we need every one to do little things that make a big difference in our environment : stop littering and start recycling. We also need to fight to protect our wet land, because the wet land is the coatimundi's primary water source. Having them as pets is great but we need to realize that coatimundi are wild animals and need to be with fellow coatimundi.

Literature Review

- ❖ Coatis are strictly seasonal breeders. Adult females produce only one litter of 2-7 offspring per year and are not considered to be prolific breeders. Population growth would be gradual. (Beisiegel, 2001)
- ❖ Adult male and female coati do not cohabit, only meeting for the purpose of breeding. (Schmidly and Davis, 2004)
- Coatis remain in home ranges and do not migrate. (Wilson and Reeder, 2005)

- ❖ Coatis prefer wooded habitats with optimum temperatures between 18-20 celsius, (Beisiegel, 2001)
- ❖ Coatis home range size and configuration are strongly determined by the need for water resources (Valenzuela and Macdonald, 2002)
- ❖ An escaped coati would be vulnerable to predators such as dogs, dingo, and foxes as well as traffic. (Hass and Valenzuela, 2002)

References

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