Universidade Federal de São Paulo

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Montes Benitez, Luis Fernando. Variação intra e interespecífica na detecção de água em anfíbios anuros: um estudo no gênero *Rhinella* (família Bufonidae). Diadema. 2022. (Dissertação - Instituto de Ciências Ambientais, Químicas e Farmacêuticas, Universidade Federal de São Paulo). São Paulo, 2022. (MONTES BENITEZ, Luis Fernando. Variação intra e interespecífica na detecção de água em anfíbios anuros: um estudo no gênero Rhinella (família Bufonidae). 2022. 29 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Ecologia e Evolução) - Instituto de Ciências Ambientais, Químicas e Farmacêuticas, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Diadema, 2022)

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Página	Linha	Onde se lê	Leia-se	Comentários
9	38		**Abstract:** Dehydration is considered a potent stressor in amphibians, affecting the physiology and behavior of individuals. In this context, the ability to perceive water is an important characteristic that can vary between species. Therefore, we investigated in this work how sensory perception acts	Incluir o Abstract e keywords na dissertação. Estes dois itens tem que ser inseridos debaixo do Resumo e palavras chave.

			as a mechanism in the water homeostasis of terrestrial frogs. We propose to test the hypothesis that "*Rhinella* species from environments with low water availability have a greater ability to find water compared to species that occupy environments with greater water availability". For this, we used three species of the genus *Rhinella* that occupy different environments in terms of water availability. We investigated, under controlled conditions in the laboratory, the diversity of search strategies and the ability to find water sources when individuals are subjected to	

			moderate dehydration. We use time-related operational variables to finding the water source, the number of attempts to find the water source, and the time the animal remained in the water source. We observed that after starting to move, the individuals of *R. icterica* and *R. ornata* made the fewest attempts until they came into contact with the water resource. Next, individuals of *R. icterica* found water faster, followed by *R. ornata* and *R. dypticha*, which took seven times longer to find water than *R. icterica* and twice as long as *R. ornata*. Additionally, *R.*	

			icterica individuals had a higher success rate in finding different water levels. These results show that individuals of *R. icterica* and *R. ornata* have strategies that allow them to find water faster and with less locomotor effort when compared to *R. dypticha*. Additionally, individuals of *R. icterica* have a greater ability to detect considerably low water levels. The results do not demonstrate that the ability to find water is greater for the drier species. However, we suggest a possible association between behaviors to find water and the effect of dehydration on	

			locomotion already found for these *Rhinella* species studied. **Keywords:** Anura, behavior, water search, detection thresholds, water balance.	