# INFO ENTRY - QUESTION INFO

ENTRY NOTES:

* green = does not need to be editted
* yellow = info for the inputter
* ref\_id = “refs\_glossary\_2024-08-09.xls > “references” tab
  + if the reference not present, either add it (if you’re confident that you can follow the format), or add a comment in this doc with the info and I will adjust
* **images – file name in** “refs\_glossary\_2024-08-09.xls > “references” tab
* Ignore everything in the “POPULATE MARKDOWN” section
* Size of columns in tables and text format do not matter; see note on bold and italize below
* Any content with “glue}`` prefix or surrounded by “{{ “ / “ }}” indicates where text will be inserted from the keys
* You may see “<br>” throughout, you can ignore these
* additional formatting notes (optional)
  + \*\***bold**\*\*
  + \**italics*\*
* **Topic Info**
  + If the topic is NOT related to a question, you can leave “question” as NULL
  + “question” here is more for your reference
* **Assumptions, Pros, Cons**
  + Only for modelling approaches; can ignore otherwise (leave table here)
  + [WILL BE HERE, BUT INSERTED DIRECTLY FROM CSV FILE (THUS NO INPUT NEEDED)]
* **Advanced**
  + If the topic doesn’t warrant inclusion, you can leave as NULL
* **Figures**
  + Placeholders here as “filename” can leave in if not <5 images
* **Video**
  + no “<” before the URL text and a “>” after URL in this case
  + ref\_id in this example is not correct, just for illustrative purposes
* **Analytical tools & resources**
  + The ref\_id should be included in the reference column (and the full text reference in the master reference file). If you aren’t sure if the reference is in the master doc, add the full text ref as a comment.
  + Please add a “<” before the URL text and a “>” after (e.g., <http://www.somesitelink.com>)
  + Type can be something similar to: Article, App/Program, R package
* **References / Glossary** 
  + items in-text above (IGNORE FOR NOW)
* **Notes**
  + (future ref / not included in markdown conversion)

## Topic Info

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| --- | --- |
| **info\_id** | mod\_behaviour |
| **question** | NULL |

## Assumptions, Pros, Cons – if modelling approach

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Assumptions** | **Pros** | **Cons** |
| - {{ mod\_behaviour\_assump\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_behaviour\_assump\_02 }} | - {{ mod\_behaviour\_pro\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_behaviour\_pro\_02 }}  - {{ mod\_behaviour\_pro\_03 }} | - {{ mod\_behaviour\_con\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_behaviour\_con\_02 }}  - {{ mod\_behaviour\_con\_03 }}  - {{ mod\_behaviour\_con\_04 }} |

behaviour focused objectives vary greatly; they may be qualitative or quantitative (e.g., diel activity patterns, mating, boldness, predation, foraging, activity patterns, vigilance, parental care \[{{ ref\_intext\_caravaggi\_et\_al\_2022 }}; {{ ref\_intext\_wearn\_gloverkapfer\_2017 }}\]).

vigilance - Schuttler et al. 2017

## Overview

Add some info here

## Advanced

Add some info here

## Figures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Image** | **file\_name** | **Caption (if applicable)** | **ref\_id** |
|  | caravaggi\_et\_al\_2022\_fig1\_clipped.png | \*\*Fig. 1.\*\* Examples of animal behaviour captured by camera traps: (A) Scent marking by an American black bear (Ursus americanus); (B) intraspecific competition in moose (Alces alces); (C) interspecific interactions between a European hare (Lepus europaeus; anti-predator response), a common buzzard (Buteo buteo; avoidance and attempted predation) and a hooded crow (Corvus cornix; anti-predator behaviour) captured on video (available at 10.6084/m9.figshare.4508369); (D) predation of a European rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus) by a red fox (Vulpes vulpes); (E) investigation of a squirrel feeding station by a pine marten (Martes martes); (F) nut caching by a grey squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis). Images provided by A.C. Burton (a, b), A. Caravaggi (c, d) and C.M.V. Finlay (e, f). | caravaggi\_et\_al\_2022 |
|  | figure2\_filename.png | Fig 1. Examples of mammals detecting camera traps and/or olfactory cues associated with camera traps. (a) Chimpanzee, Pan troglodytes; (b) African elephant, Loxodonta africana; (c) sitatunga, Tragelaphus spekii; (d) moose, Alces alces; (e) Eurasian lynx, Lynx lynx; (f) polar bear, Ursus maritimus; (g) roe deer, Capreolus capreolus; (h) African leopard, Panthera pardus; (i) mountain gorilla, Gorilla beringei; (j) red fox, Vulpes vulpes; (k) wolverine, Gulo gulo; (l) grizzly bear, Ursus arctos; (m) spotted hyena, Crocuta crocuta; (n) red deer, Cervus elaphus; (o) grey wolf, Canis lupus. Images provided by Ammie K. Kalan (a–c,i), T. R. H. (d,e), D. R. (f,o), S. G. (g,n), A. C. (h,j), J. T. F. (k,l), A. G. (m). Visit https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.4593902.v1 for selected source videos | figure2\_ref\_id |
|  | becker\_et\_al\_2022\_fig4.png | figure4\_caption | becker\_et\_al\_2022 |
|  | figure4\_filename.png | figure4\_caption | figure4\_ref\_id |
|  | figure5\_filename.png | figure5\_caption | figure5\_ref\_id |
|  | figure6\_filename.png | figure6\_caption | figure6\_ref\_id |

## Video

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| vid3\_caption | vid3\_url | vid3\_ref\_id |
| vid4\_caption | vid4\_url | vid4\_ref\_id |
| vid5\_caption | vid5\_url | vid5\_ref\_id |
| vid6\_caption | vid6\_url | vid6\_ref\_id |

## Shiny

Shiny name = Diel.Niche Shinyapp

Shiny caption = RShiny implementation of Diel.Niche. See Gerber et al. A model-based hypothesis framework to define and estimate the diel niche via the `Diel.Niche' R package.

Shiny URL = <https://shiny.uri.edu/bgerber/DielNiche/>

## Analytical tools & resources

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Name** | **Note** | **URL** | **ref\_id** |
| Paper | A model-based hypothesis framework to define and estimate the diel niche via the ‘Diel.Niche’ R package | /- | <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2023.06.21.545898v1> | gerber\_et\_al\_2023 |
| R package | Diel-Niche-Modeling | “An R package to evaluate hypotheses of diel phenotypes based on empirical data and estimate the probabilitiy of activity during the crepuscular, daytime, and nighttime periods.” | <https://github.com/diel-project/Diel-Niche-Modeling> | resource2\_ref\_id |
| R Shiny | Diel.Niche Shinyapp | “RShiny implementation of Diel.Niche. See Gerber et al. A model-based hypothesis framework to define and estimate the diel niche via the `Diel.Niche' R package.” | <https://shiny.celsrs.uri.edu/bgerber/DielNiche/> | resource3\_ref\_id |
| Tutorial | An Introduction to Camera Trap Data Management and Analysis in R > Chapter 14 Behavior | resource4\_note | <https://bookdown.org/c\_w\_beirne/wildCo-Data-Analysis/behavior.html> | resource4\_ref\_id |
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## References / Glossary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ref\_id** | **glossary\_keys** |
| { ref\_bib\_caravaggi\_et\_al\_2017 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_caravaggi\_et\_al\_2020 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_meek\_et\_al\_2014b }} | keys\_here |

## Notes

* The focus of the study could be on a particular location (such as a lekking site or a fruiting tree) or on a particular species. However, as for the study types we have considered above, the starting point is to establish what the key assumptions of the modelling are, and then design the sampling appropriately with this in mind.
* For example, imagine you are interested in the rate at which a given behaviour occurs in a species (e.g. vigilance: Schuttler et al. 2017), and how this differs across major habitat types in your study area. If your aim was to make inferences about the population in your study area as a whole, then you would want to take a representative sample of individuals, and you would want to observe them at random locations and random times of the day. All of this could be achieved using random sampling points, stratified by habitat type, with camera traps set to trigger throughout the 24 hr period. Cameras would ideally be sufficiently spaced apart to obtain samples from lots of different individuals (e.g. 1 km apart, depending on the species). Similarly, the number of sampling points, and how long each is sampled for, would have to be sufficient in order to obtain a reasonable number of behavioural observations in each habitat type (> 20 per stratum would be a sensible minimum target). The length of the study would ideally not be too long, for example restricted to a single season, so as to provide a snapshot of the prevalence of the behaviour in different habitat types in the absence of any temporal trends in the behaviour (temporal or seasonal trends could be a focus of follow-up surveys). This basic approach to sampling design for a behavioural study would be suitable for the study of activity patterns, which is a common use of camera traps. In this case, some aspects of sample size have been investigated (Ridout & Linkie 2009; Rowcliffe et al. 2014). This work suggests that a sample size of 20-25 observations will offer useful insights into activity patterns over a 24 hr period, but that larger samples (> 100) will be needed to characterise the activity patterns with any reasonable level of precision, especially if the pattern has a complicated shape (Ridout & Linkie 2009; Rowcliffe et al. 2014).
* species interactions and niche partitioning via comparisons of co-occurrence and activity patterns (de Almeida Jacomo et al. 2004; Kukielka et al. 2013; Farris et al. 2014; Wang et al. 2015; Bu et al. 2016; Cusack et al. 2016; Sweitzer and Furnas 2016).

# POPULATE MARKDOWN

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(i\_mod\_behaviour)=

# {{ name\_mod\_behaviour }}

### :::::::::{div} full-width

### ::::::{dropdown} Assumptions, Pros, Cons

::::{grid}

:::{grid-item-card} Assumptions

- {{ mod\_behaviour\_assump\_01 }}

- {{ mod\_behaviour\_assump\_02 }}

:::

:::{grid-item-card} Pros

- {{ mod\_behaviour\_pro\_01 }}

- {{ mod\_behaviour\_pro\_02 }}

- {{ mod\_behaviour\_pro\_03 }}

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:::{grid-item-card} Cons

- {{ mod\_behaviour\_con\_01 }}

- {{ mod\_behaviour\_con\_02 }}

- {{ mod\_behaviour\_con\_03 }}

- {{ mod\_behaviour\_con\_04 }}

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### :::::::{tab-set}

#### ::::::{tab-item} Overview

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Add some info here

#### ::::::

#### ::::::{tab-item} Advanced

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#### ::::::{tab-item} Visual resources

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\*\*Figure 1.\*\* Examples of animal behaviour captured by camera traps: (A) Scent marking by an American black bear (Ursus americanus); (B) intraspecific competition in moose (Alces alces); (C) interspecific interactions between a European hare (Lepus europaeus; anti-predator response), a common buzzard (Buteo buteo; avoidance and attempted predation) and a hooded crow (Corvus cornix; anti-predator behaviour) captured on video (available at 10.6084/m9.figshare.4508369); (D) predation of a European rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus) by a red fox (Vulpes vulpes); (E) investigation of a squirrel feeding station by a pine marten (Martes martes); (F) nut caching by a grey squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis). Images provided by A.C. Burton (a, b), A. Caravaggi (c, d) and C.M.V. Finlay (e, f).

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vid6\_caption

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#### ::::::{tab-item} Shiny apps/Widgets

##### :::::{card}

\*\*Diel.Niche Shinyapp \*\*

RShiny implementation of Diel.Niche. See Gerber et al. A model-based hypothesis framework to define and estimate the diel niche via the `Diel.Niche' R package.Click or tap here to enter text.

<iframe

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allowfullscreen>

</iframe>

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#### ::::::

#### ::::::{tab-item} Analytical tools & resources

| Type | Name | Note | URL |Reference |

|:----------------|:---------------------------------------|:----------------------------------------------------------------|:----------------------------------------------------------------|:----------------------------------------------------------------|

| Paper | A model-based hypothesis framework to define and estimate the diel niche via the ‘Diel.Niche’ R package | /- | <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2023.06.21.545898v1> | {{ ref\_bib\_gerber\_et\_al\_2023 }} |

| **R package** | **Error! Reference source not found.** | “An R package to evaluate hypotheses of diel phenotypes based on empirical data and estimate the probabilitiy of activity during the crepuscular, daytime, and nighttime periods.” | **Error! Reference source not found.** | {{ ref\_bib\_resource2\_ref\_id }} |

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#### ::::::{tab-item} References

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