## Topic Info

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| --- | --- |
| **info\_id** | sp\_size |
| **question** | **Question:** What is the approximate size of the Target Species?  Discuss influence of body size on design choices + Include mention of potential season effects on movement / HR + motility; movement; home range size |

## Note banner

Unsure about the size of your Target Species? There may be information available in the “Species home range / body size lookup”; see the\*\*Shiny Apps/Widgets\*\* tab below.

## Overview

Here are a few examples of comparable species for each body size options:

- \*\***Small**\*\*: rodents and similarly sized species in the “Mustelidae” family [i.e., weasels, badgers, otters, martens, wolverine, etc.])

- \*\***Medium**\*\*: small and mid-sized species, ~< 33 lbs (or 15 kilograms), such as meso-carnivores (i.e., Red, fox, Coyote) ({{ rtxt\_roemer\_et\_al\_2009 }})

- \*\***Large**\*\*: bears or ungulates (i.e., large mammals with hooves, such as White-tailed deer, Elk, Moose, etc)

- \*\***Multiple**\*\*: \*select this option if your study includes multiple Target Species that vary in body size.\*

:::{figure} ../03\_images/03\_image\_files/kemp\_et\_al\_2022\_pg15\_fig1.png

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\*\*Kemp et al. (2022) - Pg 15 Fig 1\*\* The graphic above shows how the height of the camera should reflect the size of the target animal to increase the chance of detection. In this case, the yellow area shows the field of view.

\*\*<font size=“4”><span style=“color:#2F5496”>How does this relate to study design?</font></span>\*\*

Body size **affects the detection process** ({{ rtxt\_obrien\_et\_al\_2011 }}). Species with a larger body size are more likely to be detected; and therefore may require lower sampling effort than smaller species ({{ rtxt\_chatterjee\_et\_al\_2021 }}). Larger species moving through the camera’s detection zone are more likely to trigger the camera ({{ rtxt\_chatterjee\_et\_al\_2021 }}; {{ rtxt\_rowcliffe\_et\_al\_2011 }}; {{ rtxt\_hofmeester\_et\_al\_2017 }}); they can also be detected farther away or occur at wider angles ({{ rtxt\_rowcliffe\_et\_al\_2011 }}; {{{ rtxt\_hofmeester\_et\_al\_2017 }}). Whereas, small mammals are often undetected due to their small size ({{ rtxt\_obrien\_et\_al\_2011 }}; {{ rtxt\_anile\_devillard\_2016 }}) and because “small species which routinely move at fast speeds, such as stoats and weasels, are likely to have especially small detection zones” ({{ rtxt\_glen\_et\_al\_2013 }}).

:::{figure} ../03\_images/03\_image\_files/kays\_et\_al\_2021\_fig6\_clipped.png

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\*\*Kays et al. (2021) - Fig. 6\*\*: Relationship between trigger probability and body mass for four focal species (ascending order by weight: gray fox, raccoon, coyote, white-tailed deer). Error bars show standard deviation. Body mass values come from North Carolina animals in the mammal collections of the NC Museum of Natural Sciences.

When thinking beyond the camera's FOV, larger species generally also have larger home ranges ({{ rtxt\_garland\_1983 }}) and daily movement distances, making them more likely to be detected at multiple cameras ({{ rtxt\_chatterjee\_et\_al\_2021 }}), therefore there are also implications for which models may be appropriate (due to assumptions of “site closure” / “independent locations”).

:::{note}

This is an especially important consideration when targetting multiple species of varying sizes.

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## In-depth

```{include} include/00\_coming\_soon.md

```

## Figures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Image** | **file\_name** | **Caption (if applicable)** | **ref\_id** |
|  | kays\_et\_al\_2021\_fig6\_clipped.png | \*\*Kays et al. (2021) - Fig. 6\*\* Relationship between trigger probability and body mass for four focal species (ascending order by weight: gray fox, raccoon, coyote, white-tailed deer). Error bars show standard deviation. Body mass values come from North Carolina animals in the mammal collections of the NC Museum of Natural Sciences | kays\_et\_al\_2021 |
|  | anile\_devillard\_2016\_fig2.jpg | \*\*Anile & Devillard (2028) - Fig. 2\*\* Violin plot of the trap rate, expressed as the number of capture events per 1000 days of camera trapping per species (\*n\* = 30) ordered by body mass (\*n\* = 513 records).  :::{dropdown}  Some records appeared as ‘outliers’ in this figure, that is, particularly high numbers of capture events/1000 trapping hours for large felids (\*Uncia uncia, Panthera tigris\*). These data were not included in the reduced dataset used in modelling as some data were lacking (either inter-trap distance, type and number of camera used as well as if they were used in pair). Consequently, these particular records were not responsible of the observed positive relationship between RAI and body mass.  ::: | anile\_devillard\_2016 |
|  | anile\_devillard\_2016\_fig3\_clipped.png | \*\*Anile & Devillard (2028) - Fig. 3\*\* Predicted number of trapped individuals as a function of the log-transformed body mass and the type of study design (multispecies vs. single species).  :::{dropdown}  Fitted values are predicted for fixed effects only from the averaged model. The number of trap hours \*th\* was fixed at = 1000 days, whereas the number of camera stations \*ncamstat\*, and the inter-trap distance \*intdist\* were fixed to their median values (\*ncamstat\* = 26, \*intdist\* = 1760 m, respectively), and, the type of camera used, the use of cameras in pairs, the use of bait or lures and whether the authors took into account the nonindependence of capture events were set to \*camtyp\* = A, \*campair\* = Y, \*baitlure\* = N, and \*ind.ce\* = N, that is, the most frequent design type used, to estimate fitted values.  ::: | anile\_devillard\_2016 |
|  | bodysize\_movement.png | figure4\_caption | bodysize\_movement.png |
|  | fisher\_et\_al\_2011\_fig6\_clipped.png | \*\* Fisher et al. (2011) - Fig. 6\*\* Characteristic scale of habitat selection (determined by AIC weight, see Figs. 1 and 2), log-transformed and modeled against body mass of six mammal species for which a characteristic scale was detectable. Habitat quantified at large scales best predicts both small and large mammal occurrence, whereas habitat quantified at small scales best predicts occurrence of intermediate-sized mammals. | fisher\_et\_al\_2011 |
|  | chatterjee\_et\_al\_2021\_table2\_clipped.png | \*\*Chatterjee et al. (2021) - Table 2.\*\* Broad classifications of mammals based on occupancy and detection probabilities. | chatterjee\_et\_al\_2021 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | kemp\_et\_al\_2022\_pg15\_fig1.png | \*\*Kemp et al. (2022) - Pg 15 Fig 1\*\* The graphic above shows how the height of the camera should reflect the size of the target animal to increase the chance of detection. In this case, the yellow area shows the field of view. | kemp\_et\_al\_2022 |
|  | figure8\_filename.png | figure8\_caption | figure8\_ref\_id |
|  | figure9\_filename.png | figure9\_caption | figure9\_ref\_id |
|  | figure10\_filename.png | figure10\_caption | figure10\_ref\_id |
|  | figure11\_filename.png | figure11\_caption | figure11\_ref\_id |
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## Video

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| vid2\_caption | vid2\_url | vid2\_ref\_id |
| vid3\_caption | vid3\_url | vid3\_ref\_id |
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| vid5\_caption | vid5\_url | vid5\_ref\_id |
| vid6\_caption | vid6\_url | vid6\_ref\_id |

## Shiny

Shiny name = Species home range / body size lookup

Shiny caption = A R Shiny app created for the RC Decision Support Tool to lookup information on species home range size / body size; information pulled directly from the following sources:

- Burton et al. (2015) supplementary material “S2. Average body mass and home range size for a sample of species and studies among the reviewed set of camera trap publications”

- PanTHERIA database ({{ rtxt\_jones\_et\_al\_2009 }}) “a species-level database of life history, ecology,and geography of extant and recently extinct mammals

- HomeRange: A global database of mammalian home ranges ({{ rtxt\_broekman\_et\_al\_2022 }})

Shiny URL = https://7e2l38-cassondra-stevenson.shinyapps.io/lu\_species\_homerange/

Shiny name = shiny\_name2

Shiny caption =shiny\_caption2

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## Analytical tools & resources

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## References / Glossary

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| {{ rbib\_anile\_devillard\_2016 }}  {{ rbib\_blackburn\_gaston\_1999 }}  {{ rbib\_broekman\_et\_al\_2022 }}  {{ rbib\_burton\_et\_al\_2015 }}  {{ rbib\_chatterjee\_et\_al\_2021 }}  {{ rbib\_fisher\_et\_al\_2011 }}  {{ rbib\_garland\_1983 }}  {{ rbib\_glen\_et\_al\_2013 }}  {{ rbib\_hofmeester\_et\_al\_2017 }}  {{ rbib\_jones\_et\_al\_2009 }}  {{ rbib\_kays\_et\_al\_2021 }}  {{ rbib\_kemp\_et\_al\_2022 }}  {{ rbib\_labarbera\_1989 }}  {{ rbib\_obrien\_et\_al\_2011 }}  {{ rbib\_roemer\_et\_al\_2009 }}  {{ rbib\_rowcliffe\_et\_al\_2011 }} |  |

## Notes

Not used

* Very small species (< 100 g) are sometimes detected by higherend camera traps on the market today (e.g. Fig 4-3), but detections will only be reliable at distances less than 2 m from the camera ({{Rowcliffe et al. 2011}})
* There is also some evidence that detection angles are smaller for species which move at faster speeds ({{Rowcliffe et al. 2011}}.
* Small species which routinely move at fast speeds, such as stoats and weasels, are likely to have especially small detection zones ({{Glen et al., 2013}}).
* “Most species with larger body sizes had moderate or high detection probabilities and thus required lower sampling efforts than smaller mammals. This makes sense, as larger-bodied animals are more likely to trigger the camera trap and have larger home ranges (Garland 1983) and daily movement distances, making them more likely to be detected at multiple cameras.” (Chatterjee et al., 2021)
* “While occupancy was positively correlated with body size, detection probability was not significantly correlated with body size (r = 0.17, P = 0.49).” (Chatterjee et al., 2021)
* Species with higher dispersal ability (i.e., able to travel further distances) are also more likely to be absent during the survey (may generally occur at a camera location, but weren’t detected when you were sampling)
* Body size affects how easy it is to detect an individual moving through the camera’s detection zone ([detectability]()); larger species can be detected farther away or occur at wider angles ({{Rowcliffe et al. 2011}}; {{Hofmeester et al. 2017}}). ;;;;; However, body size has been found to have the most important effect on detection zones, with larger species being detected at larger distances and wider angles ({{Rowcliffe et al. 2011}}; {{Hofmeester et al. 2017}}).

Other

“All other things being equal, larger species might be more easily trapped as they move more slowly than smaller species, or because their population density is higher (see Bengsen et al., 2011 and Rowcliffe & Carbone, 2008; Rowcliffe et al., 2008 on the importance of population density on trapping rates).”

SEE

* Yu, H., Lin, Z., & F. Xiao. (2024). Role of Body Size and Shape in Animal Camouflage. \**Ecology and Evolution,* 14\*(5), e11434. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.11434>
* Blackburn, TM, and KJ Gaston. “The Relationship between Animal Abundance and Body Size: A Review of the Mechanisms.” In *ADVANCES IN ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH, VOL 28*, edited by AH Fitter and D Raffaelli, 28:181–210, 1999. <https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2504(08)60033-1>.
* Hantak, Maggie M., Bryan S. McLean, Daijiang Li, and Robert P. Guralnick. “Mammalian Body Size Is Determined by Interactions between Climate, Urbanization, and Ecological Traits.” *Communications Biology* 4, no. 1 (August 16, 2021): 972. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-021-02505-3>.
* Kelt, Douglas A., and Dirk Van Vuren. “Energetic Constraints and the Relationship Between Body Size and Home Range Area in Mammals.” *Ecology* 80, no. 1 (January 1999): 337–40. [https://doi.org/10.1890/0012-9658(1999)080[0337:ECATRB]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1890/0012-9658(1999)080%5b0337:ECATRB%5d2.0.CO;2).
* Kozłowski, Jan, and Adam. T. Gawelczyk. “Why Are Species’ Body Size Distributions Usually Skewed to the Right?” *Functional Ecology* 16, no. 4 (August 2002): 419–32. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2435.2002.00646.x>.
* LaBarbera, Michael. “Analyzing Body Size as a Factor in Ecology and Evolution.” *Annu. Rev. Ecol. Syst.* 20, no. 20 (1989): 97–117.
* Ofstad, Endre Grüner, Ivar Herfindal, Erling Johan Solberg, and Bernt-Erik Sæther. “Home Ranges, Habitat and Body Mass: Simple Correlates of Home Range Size in Ungulates.” *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 283, no. 1845 (December 28, 2016): 20161234. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2016.1234>.

Future studies of small species using cameras could address this constraint by including body size as a parameter (O’Brien, Kinnaird, and Wibisono 2011).

# POPULATE – INFO

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**(i\_**sp\_rarity)=

# {{ title\_i\_sp\_rarity }}

:::{seealso}

{bdg-link-primary-line}`Species-accumulation curves<https://ab-rcsc.github.io/rc-decision-support-tool\_concept-library/02\_dialog-boxes/01\_10\_sp\_asymptote.html>`

{bdg-link-primary-line}`Species rarity<https://ab-rcsc.github.io/rc-decision-support-tool\_concept-library/02\_dialog-boxes/01\_19\_sp\_rarity.html>`

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**\*\*{{ term\_**sp\_rarity }}\*\*: {{ term\_def\_sp\_rarity }}

**:::::::{tab-set}**

**::::::{tab-item} Overview**

\*\*Species rarity\*\* describes how many individuals present of the species, relative to the total number of individuals of all species (or how “represented” is the species when considering the total number of individuals of all species). Generally, species rarity can be thought of as the probability that the species occupies the site, for a given species (or study area, depending on the scale of interest) {{rtxt\_kays\_et\_al\_2020}}.

While technically “how rare” a species is will be fairly dynamic from place to place (e.g., will depend on geographic range, habitat specificity, local abundance, etc.; {{rtxt\_crisfield\_et\_al\_2024}}), for the purposes of informing study design recommendations, the \*\*species rarity categories are defined as follows\*\*:

- \*\*Common\*\*: probability of occupancy > ~0.75-0.8 (> 0.75 [{{rtxt\_kinnaird\_obrien\_2012}}; {{rtxt\_kays\_et\_al\_2020}}]; > 0.8 [{{rtxt\_shannon\_et\_al\_2014}}; {{rtxt\_wearn\_gloverkapfer\_2017}}])

- \*\*Less common\*\*: 0.25-0.75

- \*\*Rare\*\*: probability of occupancy < 0.25 {{rtxt\_kays\_et\_al\_2020}}

- \*\*Very-rare\*\*: probability of occupancy < 0.001 ({{rtxt\_wearn\_gloverkapfer\_2017}}; {{rtxt\_rowcliffe\_et\_al\_2008}}; {{rtxt\_obrien\_2010}})

- \*\*Unknown\*\*: select this option if you’re not sure of the rarity of your Target Species (single or multiple species)

- \*\*Multiple\*\*: select this option if your study includes multiple Target Species that vary in rarity.

::: {note}

Species rarity can be generally thought of as a species characteristic, however, “not in the same sense that hair colour or wing venation… it’ an emergent trait of a species' population and its environment rather than a trait of an individual organism” {{rtxt\_kunin\_1997}}

:::

\*\*<font size=“4”><span style=“color:#2F5496”>How does this relate to study design?</font></span>\*\*

\*\*Species' rarity can influence the ideal camera arrangement. \*\* For example, when monitoring rare or cryptic species that are unlikely to be detected with other designs, it may be appropriate to use a \*Targeted design\* where cameras are placed in areas that are known or suspected to have higher activity levels (e.g., game trails, mineral licks, etc.).

\*\*Species' rarity can influence the ideal number of cameras and {{ survey\_tl }} length\*\* ({{ rtxt\_chatterjee\_et\_al\_2021 }}). Low [detection probability](#detection\_probability) of rare or cryptic species can result in imprecise estimates if there are too few cameras or if cameras are not deployed for long enough (e.g., Steenweg et al. 2019). Chatterjee et al. (2021) suggested that for [occupancy models](#mods\_occupancy) ({{rtxt\_mackenzie\_et\_al\_2002 }}) of common species, to survey a minimum of 50 sites for 15–20 days. For rare, elusive species, they recommended surveying 100 sites at a minimum for 20–30 days ({{rtxt\_chatterjee\_et\_al\_2021 }}).

\*\*Species' rarity can influence the appropriate modelling approach.\*\* For measures of species richness or diversity, it is presumed that a camera is active long enough to detect rare species that may occur at a specific location ({{ rtxt\_wearn\_gloverkapfer\_2017 }}). If this is not the case, the results will indicate that the species was not present when it was (i.e., a “false negative”).

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**::::::{tab-item} In-depth**

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\*\*Leroy (2024)\*\* The rarity cut-off point is here defined as the threshold of occurrence below which species are considered rare.

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:::{figure} ../03\_images/03\_image\_files/leroy\_2024\_Weight\_assignation-curve.png

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###### \*\*Leroy (2024)\*\*Weight assignation curve adjusted to an arbitrary rarity cut-off.

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Species accumulation and rarefaction curves

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###### Generating a rarefaction curve from collector's curves in R within the tidyverse (CC198)

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**Generating a** rarefaction curve from collector's curves in R within the tidyverse (CC198)

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

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loading=“lazy”

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allow=“accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture”

allowfullscreen>

</iframe>

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

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###### allowfullscreen>

###### </iframe>

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

| Type | Name | Note | URL |Reference |

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

| R package | Package ‘**Rarity’:** Calculation of Rarity Indices for Species and Assemblages of Species **|** Allows calculation of rarity weights for species and indices of rarity for assemblages of species according to different methods (Leroy et al. 2012, Insect. Conserv. Divers. 5:159-168 <doi:10.1111/j.1752-4598.2011.00148.x>; Leroy et al. 2013, Divers. Distrib. 19:794-803 <doi:10.1111/ddi.12040>). | <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/Rarity/> | {{ rbib\_leroy\_2023 }} |

| resource2\_type | resource2\_name | resource2\_note | resource2\_url | {{ rbib\_resource2\_ref\_id }} |

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**::::::{tab-item} References**

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{{ rbib\_kunin\_1997 }}

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