# 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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **info\_id** | sp\_hr\_size |
| **question** | **Question:** Is home range size information available for your Target Species (can be taken from the literature)? If so, enter the home range diameter (in metres)  Home range data - importance for site selection  Home range: the area within which an animal normally lives and finds what it needs to survive and reproduce.  Home range size will not be exactly the same for every animal of a certain species; when thinking of home range size in the context of study design, we are really thinking about the average home range size for individuals of that species for the duration of your study. |

## Overview

\*\*Home range\*\*: the area within which an animal normally lives and finds what it needs to survive and reproduce.

Home range size will not be exactly the same for every animal of a certain species; when thinking of home range size in the context of study design, we are really thinking about the average home range size for individuals of that species for the duration of your study.

\[add figure home range size\]

:::{note}

Dont have information on home range size? Check out the “Shiny Apps/Widgets” tab to see if information for your Target Species is available for in our “Species home range / body size lookup.”

:::

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

Many aspect of site selection and study duration are often linked to the home range size of the [Target Species](#target\_species); this is because many [modelling approaches](#mods\_modelling\_approach) (e.g. [occupancy models](#mods\_occupancy) [{{ mackenzie\_et\_al\_2004 }}] assume “site closure” (i.e., that there is no change in state (e.g. species presence/ absence, immigration/ emigration, births/deaths) during the [survey](#survey) period ({{ mackenzie\_et\_al\_2004 }}). For some approaches, violation of the site closure [assumption](#mods\_modelling\_assumption) can result in an underestimate of [detection probabilities](#detection\_probability) and, in turn, over-estimate [density](#density) (e.g., with spatial recapture models) or result in simply averaging detections over the sampling period (e.g., [REM](#mods\_rem) [{{ rowcliffe\_et\_al\_2008 }}, 2013], [REST](#mods\_rest) [{{ nakashima\_et\_al\_2018 }}] models). To meet the “site closure” [assumption](#mods\_modelling\_assumption), the study design might include spacing cameras far enough apart that the same individual is not detected at multiple sites (e.g., larger than the species' home range size); this is often referred to as “independent camera locations”.

The [survey](#survey) duration must also be short enough that the probability of [occupancy](#occupancy) does not change (i.e., not confounded by other processes, e.g., by changes in the population) (O'Connell & Bailey, 2011).

<!-- The [survey](#survey) duration must also be short enough that the probability of [occupancy](#occupancy) does not change (i.e., not confounded by other processes, e.g., by changes in the population [occupancy](#occupancy) is a function of abundance) (O'Connell & Bailey, 2011). -->

:::{note}

Home range size information should, ideally, be chosen to reflect the conditions of your study (as closely as possible). For example, using data on home range size from a study that only reported home range size for one season (e.g., summer home range size) might bias placement if your study aims to evaluate occupancy over the entire year of a species whose movement highly varies between seasons (e.g., moves more in summer).

:::

For example, home range size “has implications for the interpretation of occupancy. If animals range over a much larger area than a single site, then a) they may conceivably be unavailable for capture during a sampling occasion, and b) the “occupancy” of a site is more related to the ranging patterns and habitat preferences of an individual, rather than the coarse-scale distribution of a species” (Wearn & Glover-Kapfer, 2017).

Species with higher dispersal ability (i.e., able to travel further distances) are more likely to be absent during the survey (Wearn & Glover-Kapfer, 2017).

## Advanced

Add some info here

## Figures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Image** | **file\_name** | **Caption (if applicable)** | **ref\_id** |
|  | figure1\_filename.png | figure1\_caption | figure1\_ref\_id |
|  | figure2\_filename.png | figure2\_caption | figure2\_ref\_id |
|  | figure3\_filename.png | figure4\_caption | figure3\_ref\_id |
|  | 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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| **caption** | **URL (no < / > before/after URL** | **ref\_id** |
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| vid2\_caption | vid2\_url | vid2\_ref\_id |
| 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 = 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 ({{ ref\_intext\_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 ({{ ref\_intext\_broekman\_et\_al\_2022 }})

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

Shiny name = shiny\_name2

Shiny caption =shiny\_caption2

Shiny URL = shiny\_url2

## Analytical tools & resources

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Name** | **Note** | **URL** | **ref\_id** |
| Data/Database | HomeRange: A global database of mammalian home range | HomeRange, a global database with 75,611 home- range values across 960 different species of mammals, including terrestrial, aquatic and aerial species | Article:<<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/geb.13625>>;<br>Data:<https://github.com/SHoeks/HomeRange>/<<https://shoeks.github.io/HomeRange/>> | broekman\_et\_al\_2022 |
| Data/Database | Supplementary material; PanTHERIA: a species-level database of life history, ecology,and geography of extant and recently extinct mammals |  | <https://ecologicaldata.org/wiki/pantheria>  Jones, K. E., Bielby, J., Cardillo, M., Fritz, S. A., O’Dell, J., Orme, C. D. L., Safi, K., Sechrest, W., Boakes, E. H., Carbone, C., Connolly, C., Cutts, M. J., Foster, J. K., Grenyer, R., Habib, M., Plaster, C. A., Price, S. A., Rigby, E. A., Rist, J., … Purvis, A. (2009). PanTHERIA: a species-level database of life history, ecology, and geography of extant and recently extinct mammals. \**Ecology*, *90\**(9), 2648–2648. <<https://doi.org/10.1890/08-1494.1>> | resource2\_ref\_id |
| Data/Database | Supplementary material; Wildlife camera trapping: a review and recommendations for linking surveys to ecological processes | \*\*Burton et al. (2015) \*\***<br>** - **Table S2. Data on body size and home range size for a sample of surveyed species.<br>**-“**Table S1**. Bibliographic details and data summarized from camera trap publications included in the review.” | Article: <https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1365-2664.12432>;<br>[Download **Table S2 XLS**](https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/downloadSupplement?doi=10.1111%2F1365-2664.12432&file=jpe12432-sup-0006-TableS2.csv) and/or<br>[Download the related references; CSV ](https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/downloadSupplement?doi=10.1111%2F1365-2664.12432&file=jpe12432-sup-0005-TableS1.xlsx) | burton\_et\_al\_2015 |
| resource4\_type | Animal Home Range Estimation in R | resource4\_note | resource4\_url | resource4\_ref\_id |
| resource5\_type | resource5\_name | resource5\_note | resource5\_url | resource5\_ref\_id |
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| resource15\_type | resource15\_name | resource15\_note | resource15\_url | resource15\_ref\_id |

## References / Glossary

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## Notes

* “Home range size is used as a means to control spacing between detectors when point sampling, but it is not related to the occupancy-abundance relationship and the potential for bias in estimates of occupancy. Rather, the importance of home range size to control spacing is related to bias in the standard errors if the independence of occupancy status assumption (e.g., sites are closed to changes in the state of occupancy for the duration of sampling) is violated. Investigators choose grain size, yet many studies fail to report justification for the selected grain size (Devarajan et al., 2020), and frequently use grid cell size to space traps/detectors under aerial sampling in discrete space and point sampling in continuous space. A final concern related to the site grainsize and assumptionthat the occupancy states across sites are independent relates to spatial correlation in the occupancy process. If individual home ranges overlap more than one point detector (e.g., point sampling of use), there is potential for spatial correlation in neighboring site occupancy states that could lead to false positives in testing hypotheses about ψ, as for example,in incorrectly concluding that occupancy changed (increased or decreased) over time. The outcome of spatial correlation in the occupancy process is that measures of precision will be overestimated (MacKenzie et al., 2017). To our knowledge, these types of false positive errors have not been formally investigated in occupancy models. The choice of grain is therefore an important consideration in occupancy studies since that choice will affect model assumptions and interpretation and is dependent on whether the study involves areal or point sampling (Efford and Dawson, 2012). Finally, point sampling in continuous space may result in unmodeled site-level heterogeneity in detection, resulting in underestimates in both ψ in occupancy models and site-level abundance in Royle-Nichols models (Efford and Dawson, 2012). This form of heterogeneity may arise because the probability of detecting an individual should increase with increasing overlap of its home range and a detector, and the number of individuals varies among occupied sites; the probability of detecting the species given presence may therefore be heterogeneous due to both variation in home-range overlap with sites and abundance at sites, while Royle-Nichols models only account for variation in abundance across sites..” ([Fuller et al., 2022, p. 4](about:blank)) ([pdf](about:blank))

# POPULATE MARKDOWN \_2024-09-14 - INFO

(i\_)=

# {{ title\_i\_sp\_hr\_size }}

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

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

\*\*{{ term\_ }}\*\*: {{ term\_def\_ }}

Dont have information on home range size? Check out the “Shiny Apps/Widgets” tab to see if information for your Target Species is available for in our “Species home range / body size lookup.”

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

#### Add some info here

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vid6\_caption

###### ::::

##### :::::

#### ::::::

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

<!--

Check back in the future!

<!--

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

\*\*Species home range / body size lookup \*\*

A R Shiny widget created for the RC Decision Support Tool (RCSC, 2024b) 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”

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- HomeRange: A global database of mammalian home ranges (Broekman et al., 2022)

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

::::{dropdown} Species home range / body size lookup

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##### :::::-->

#### ::::::

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

| Type | Name | Note | URL |Reference |

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

| Data/Database | HomeRange: A global database of mammalian home range | HomeRange, a global database with 75,611 home- range values across 960 different species of mammals, including terrestrial, aquatic and aerial species | Article:<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/geb.13625>

<https://github.com/SHoeks/HomeRange>

<https://shoeks.github.io/HomeRange/>

| {{ ref\_bib\_broekman\_et\_al\_2022 }} |

| Data/Database | Supplementary material; PanTHERIA: a species-level database of life history, ecology,and geography of extant and recently extinct mammals | | <https://ecologicaldata.org/wiki/pantheria> | {{ ref\_bib\_resource2\_ref\_id }} |

| Data/Database | Supplementary material; Wildlife camera trapping: a review and recommendations for linking surveys to ecological processes | \*\*Burton et al. (2015) \*\***<br>** - **Table S2. Data on body size and home range size for a sample of surveyed species.<br>**-“**Table S1.** Bibliographic details and data summarized from camera trap publications included in the review.” | Article: <https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1365-2664.12432>;<br>[Download **Table S2 XLS**](https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/downloadSupplement?doi=10.1111%2F1365-2664.12432&file=jpe12432-sup-0006-TableS2.csv) and/or<br>[Download the related references; CSV ](https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/downloadSupplement?doi=10.1111%2F1365-2664.12432&file=jpe12432-sup-0005-TableS1.xlsx) | {{ ref\_bib\_burton\_et\_al\_2015 }} |

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

Refs

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