# 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** | mod\_cr\_cmr |
| **question** | NULL  *2.1.2 Spatial Capture-Recapture* --> {bdg-link-primary-line}`Spatial capture-recapture (SCR) / Spatially explicit capture recapture (SECR)<https://ab-rcsc.github.io/rc-decision-support-tool\_concept-library/02\_dialog-boxes/03\_11\_mod\_scr\_secr.html>` |

## Assumptions, Pros, Cons – if modelling approach

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Assumptions** | **Pros** | **Cons** |
| - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_assump\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_assump\_02 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_assump\_03 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_assump\_04 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_assump\_05 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_assump\_06 }} | - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_pro\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_pro\_02 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_pro\_03 }} | - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_con\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_con\_02 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_con\_03 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_con\_04 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_con\_05 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_con\_06 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_con\_07 }}  - {{ mod\_cr\_cmr\_con\_08 }} |

## Overview

This section will be available soon! In the meantime, check out the information in the other tabs!

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```

## Advanced

:::{note}

\*\*This content was adapted from\*\*: The Density Handbook, "[Using Camera Traps to Estimate Medium and Large Mammal Density: Comparison of Methods and Recommendations for Wildlife Managers](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/368601884\_Using\_Camera\_Traps\_to\_Estimate\_Medium\_and\_Large\_Mammal\_Density\_Comparison\_of\_Methods\_and\_Recommendations\_for\_Wildlife\_Managers)" (Clarke et al., 2024)

:::

Of all the modelling frameworks discussed in this document, capture-recapture (CR) also called capture-mark-recapture or mark-recapture – is perhaps the most wellknown. Since the 19th century, CR has been used to measure population size by capturing, marking, releasing and recapturing individuals ({{ ref\_intext\_lecren\_1965 }}, {{ ref\_intext\_otis\_et\_al\_1978 }}). For species or populations that are challenging to physically trap and mark, CR can also be applied to DNA, acoustic and camera trap data ({{ ref\_intext\_royle\_et\_al\_2014 }}). Here, we will discuss camera trap CR.

:::{figure} ../03\_images/03\_image\_files/clarke\_et\_al\_2023\_fig11\_clipped.png

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\*\*Clarke et al. (2023) -Fig. 11\*\* Adapted from Royle (2020). A detection history matrix for an example population. For each individual (1 through \*𝑛\*) during each sampling occasion (1 through \*𝐾\*), a value of 1 is assigned if that individual was detected at a camera trap and a value of 0 is assigned if it was not detected at a camera trap. Note that we do not detect individuals \*𝑛\* + 1, \*𝑛\* + 2…\*𝑁\* (0s for every sampling occasion), but they are still present and able to be detected.

:::

\*\*Clarke et al. (2023) - Fig. 11\*\* Adapted from Royle (2020). A detection history matrix for an example population. For each individual (1 through \*𝑛\*) during each sampling occasion (1 through \*𝐾\*), a value of 1 is assigned if that individual was detected at a camera trap and a value of 0 is assigned if it was not detected at a camera trap. Note that we do not detect individuals \*𝑛\* + 1, \*𝑛\* + 2…\*𝑁\* (0s for every sampling occasion), but they are still present and able to be detected.

To estimate density using camera trap CR, we must first estimate population size \*𝑁\*. CR models use individuals’ detection histories – that is, the record of when each individual was photographed or not photographed (i.e., (re)captured or not (re)captured) – to solve for \*𝑁\* (Figure 3; Royle, 2020). Population-level detection histories look like a matrix of 1s and 0s, where 1s signify that an individual was captured during a given sampling occasion \*𝑘\*, and 0s signify that the individual was not captured during that occasion ({{ ref\_intext\_royle\_2020 }}, {{ ref\_intext\_royle\_et\_al\_2014 }}). The number of individuals photographed at least once over the course of the study (i.e., the count of animals captured) is \*𝑛\*.

Importantly, the count of animals is not the same as the size of the population (i.e., \*𝑛\* ≠ \*𝑁\*). Some individuals will never be photographed during a study, even though they are present and able to be detected (i.e., they are in \*𝑁\* but not in \*𝑛\*; {{ ref\_intext\_royle\_2020 }}). Using the matrix of detection histories, we must therefore calculate the likelihood animals will be detected by an array of camera traps – that is, detection probability \*p\* ({{ ref\_intext\_royle\_2020 }}).

Taking this information together, we can calculate population size \*𝑁\* as:

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which is often referred to as the canonical estimator of population size ({{ ref\_intext\_royle\_2020 }}). Population size \*𝑁\* can then be divided by an estimate of the area of the sampling frame \*𝐴\* to obtain density.

CR models have important limitations – notably that they do not consider the spatial configuration of camera traps or the spatial pattern of animal detections. This gives rise to two major issues:

1. The sampling frame \*𝐴\* is not known ({{ ref\_intext\_chandler\_royle\_2013 }}). In other words: the true area animals occupy is never measured, only approximated using adhoc approaches (e.g., using a buffer strip around the trap array; {{ ref\_intext\_rich\_et\_al\_2014 }}, {{ ref\_intext\_sollmann\_2018 }}). Consequently, density cannot be calculated explicitly ({{ ref\_intext\_chandler\_royle\_2013 }}), and CR-derived density estimates are somewhat arbitrary and difficult to compare across studies ({{ ref\_intext\_green\_et\_al\_2020 }}, {{ ref\_intext\_royle\_et\_al\_2014 }}, {{ ref\_intext\_sollmann\_2018 }}).

2. Detection probability is assumed to be the same across all individuals and sampling occasions, even though the likelihood a given individual is detected at a given camera trap will change with its proximity to that trap. An animal that occupies territory far away from a trap is less likely to be detected there than one that lives nearby, for example ({{ ref\_intext\_morin\_et\_al\_2022 }}).

The standard CR model has largely been phased out with the advent of spatially-explicit CR models (see {bdg-link-primary-line}`Spatial capture-recapture (SCR) / Spatially explicit capture recapture (SECR)<https://ab-rcsc.github.io/rc-decision-support-tool\_concept-library/02\_dialog-boxes/03\_11\_mod\_scr\_secr.html>`); {{ ref\_intext\_burton\_et\_al\_2015 }}, {{ ref\_intext\_sollmann\_2018 }}), which address the shortcomings of CR and have been shown to produce more accurate density estimates (e.g., {{ ref\_intext\_blanc\_et\_al\_2013 }}, {{ ref\_intext\_obbard\_et\_al\_2010 }}, {{ ref\_intext\_sollmann\_et\_al\_2011 }}).

## Figures

|  |  |  |  |
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| **Image** | **file\_name** | **Caption (if applicable)** | **ref\_id** |
| A black background with a white arrow  Description automatically generated | clarke\_et\_al\_2023\_fig11\_clipped.png | \*\*Clarke et al. (2023) – **Fig. 3\*\*** Adapted from Royle (2020). A detection history matrix for an example population.  :::{dropdown}  For each individual (1 through \*𝑛\*) during each sampling occasion (1 through \*𝐾\*), a value of 1 is assigned if that individual was detected at a camera trap and a value of 0 is assigned if it was not detected at a camera trap. Note that we do not detect individuals \*𝑛\* + 1, \*𝑛\* + 2…\*𝑁\* (0s for every sampling occasion), but they are still present and able to be detected.  ::: | clarke\_et\_al\_2023 |
| A number of letters and numbers  Description automatically generated with medium confidence | clarke\_et\_al\_2023\_eqn\_cr1.png |  | clarke\_et\_al\_2023 |
|  | figure3\_filename.png | figure4\_caption | figure3\_ref\_id |
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|  | figure5\_filename.png | figure5\_caption | figure5\_ref\_id |
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## Video

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## Analytical tools & resources

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CAPTURE

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## References / Glossary

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## Notes

# Markdown

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**POPULATE MARKDOWN \_2024-09-28** - MODS

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

:::::{grid}

::::{grid-item-card} Assumptions

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_assump\_01 }}

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_assump\_02 }}

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_assump\_03 }}

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_assump\_04 }}

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_assump\_05 }}

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::::{grid-item-card} Pros

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_pro\_01 }}

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_pro\_02 }}

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_pro\_03 }}

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_pro\_04 }}

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::::{grid-item-card} Cons

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_con\_01 }}

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_con\_02 }}

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

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

This section will be available soon! In the meantime, check out the information in the other tabs!

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

:::{note}

\*\*This content was adapted from\*\*: The Density Handbook, "[Using Camera Traps to Estimate Medium and Large Mammal Density: Comparison of Methods and Recommendations for Wildlife Managers](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/368601884\_Using\_Camera\_Traps\_to\_Estimate\_Medium\_and\_Large\_Mammal\_Density\_Comparison\_of\_Methods\_and\_Recommendations\_for\_Wildlife\_Managers)" (Clarke et al.. 2024)

:::

Occupancy models describe spatial patterns of animal occurrence ({{ ref\_intext\_sollmann\_2018 }}) and have been proposed as a proxy for abundance ({{ ref\_intext\_noon\_et\_al\_2012 }}). They ask: what proportion of a study area is inhabited by a population – that is, at how many camera sites do one or more individuals of a species occur ({{ ref\_intext\_mackenzie\_et\_al\_2017 }})? The basic equation for occupancy is:

```{figure} ../03\_images/03\_image\_files/clarke\_et\_al\_2023\_eqn\_occupancy1.png

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where \*𝜓\* is the probability a site is occupied, \*𝑥̂\* is the estimated number of occupied sites (i.e., the count of sites where animals were detected, corrected for detection probability) and 𝑠 is the total number of sites surveyed ({{ ref\_intext\_mackenzie\_et\_al\_2017 }}). Unlike simple measures of presence-absence, occupancy models account for imperfect detection ({{ ref\_intext\_sollmann\_2018 }}). They attempt to differentiate between absence – animals truly not present – and nondetection – animals present but not detected – by repeatedly sampling sites over time. The central assumption of basic occupancy models is that repeated samples occur during a period in which the site is closed to changes in occupancy (i.e., occupancy status – present or absent – does not change during the sampling period). Thus if a species is detected during one of three sampling occasions, it is assumed that it was present during all three occasions but undetected during two.

In theory, occupancy and abundance share a predictable relationship. As population size increases, the number of sites occupied by members of that population should also increase (until all sites are occupied); likewise, a decrease in population size should lead to a decrease in the number of sites used ({{ ref\_intext\_gaston\_et\_al\_2000 }}; {{ ref\_intext\_royle\_dorazio\_2008 }}). This is called an occupancy-abundance relationship, and – because of it – occupancy can be used as an index of abundance.

Advantages of occupancy as an index of abundance include:

- Occupancy studies may be easier to implement than some abundance or density estimators ({{ ref\_intext\_noon\_et\_al\_2012 }}; {{ ref\_intext\_sollmann\_2018 }}).

- Occupancy-abundance relationships appear to be robust to territoriality, group travelling behaviour and other biological traits (

{{ ref\_intext\_steenweg\_et\_al\_2018 }}).

- Occupancy can be modelled as a function of site- and sampling-specific covariates to better understand which factors predict animal occurrence ({{ ref\_intext\_sollmann\_2018 }}).

However, many researchers have cautioned against the use occupancy as an index. As with relative abundance (RA; see above), there is no consistent, long-term relationship between occupancy and abundance ({{ ref\_intext\_efford\_dawson\_2012 }}). Occupancy can change with abundance, but also with survey duration, species home range size, animal movement, etc., muddling occupancy-abundance relationships and thus inferences about population size ({{ ref\_intext\_neilson\_et\_al\_2018 }}; {{ ref\_intext\_steenweg\_et\_al\_2018 }}). While occupancy is a powerful stand-alone metric, Sollmann (2018) says it should not be “misinterpreted” as an index of abundance.

Despite its widespread use, occupancy may be particularly problematic for camera trap studies due to the violation of the closure assumption. Burton et al. (2015) highlighted that many camera trap studies using occupancy do not explicitly define the “site,” although is often implicitly given as some larger area around a camera trap. Since camera trap studies typically target mammal species with relatively large home ranges, the site closure assumption is almost certainly violated in most cases. Many camera trappers therefore assume that “occupancy” is in fact “use” of a site (i.e., the site is not closed), and that detection probability also includes availability for detection. Mackenzie et al. (2017) suggested that estimates should be unbiased if movements in and out of a site are random, but this assumption is rarely tested. And where occupancy estimates have been tested using realistic mammal movements, they have generally performed poorly ({{ ref\_intext\_neilson\_et\_al\_2018 }}; {{ ref\_intext\_stewart\_et\_al\_2018 }}).

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

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\*\*Murray et al. (2021) - Fig. 1\*\* Schematic of our multi- state occupancy model to estimate the occurrence of coyotes and mange.

:::{dropdown}

We used images of coyotes collected along transects following an urban gradient in the Chicago metro area in a standard single-species multi-season model with a stacked design. Following the coyote occupancy model, our mange model estimates the distribution of coyote with sarcoptic mange conditional on the distribution of coyote, mangy or otherwise, using by-image variation in the presence of mange signs and the quality of the image.

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\*\*Southwell et al. (2019) - Fig. 1.\*\* Structure of the spatially explicit power analysis framework for multiple species in dynamic landscapes.

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\*\*Chatterjee et al. (2021) - Table 2.\*\* Broad classifications of mammals based on occupancy and detection probabilities.

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Occupancy Modeling Video 1 -- Sampling Techniques for Mammals

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Occupancy Modeling Video 2 -- Introductory Statistical Review

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Occupancy Modeling Video 3 -- What are Occupancy Models and What are the Applications?

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Occupancy Modeling Video 4 -- How to Run and Interpret the Models in PRESENCE

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Occupancy modelling - more than species presence/absence! (Darryl MacKenzie)

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Occupancy modelling - the difference between probability and proportion of units occupied

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

Check back in the future!

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shiny\_caption

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

allowfullscreen>

</iframe>

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::::{dropdown} Bias in single-season occupancy models

Compute the relative bias (in %) in the maximum-likelihood estimator of the occupancy probability ψ in a single-season (aka static) occupancy model with constant parameters fitted with the package 'unmarked'.

{{ ref\_bib\_gimenez\_2020a }}

<iframe https://ecologicalstatistics.shinyapps.io/bias\_occupancy/

width="100%"

height="900"

src=""

frameborder="0"

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

allowfullscreen>

</iframe>

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

| Type | Name | Note | URL |Reference |

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

| rJAGS/R code | mfidino/multi-state-occupancy-models | | <https://github.com/mfidino/multi-state-occupancy-models> | {{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2021a }} |

| JAGS/R code | A gentle **introduction to an integrated occupancy model that combines presence-only and detection/non-detection data, and how to fit it in**JAGS**; <br>**integrated-occupancy-model” | | <https://masonfidino.com/bayesian\_integrated\_model/>;<br><https://github.com/mfidino/integrated-occupancy-model> | {{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2021b }}; {{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2021c }} |

| JAGS code/Tutorial | So, **you don't have enough data to fit a dynamic occupancy model? An introduction to auto-logistic occupancy models; <br>**auto-logistic-occupancy |

| <https://masonfidino.com/autologistic\_occupancy\_model/>;<br><https://github.com/mfidino/auto-logistic-occupancy> | {{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2021d }}; {{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2021e }} |

| R package | Package “autoOcc” | An R package for fitting autologistic occupancy models | <https://github.com/mfidino/autoOcc> | {{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2023 }} |

| R code | mfidino/periodicity | Using Fourier series to predict periodic patterns in dynamic occupancy models | <https://github.com/mfidino/periodicity> | {{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_magle\_2017 }} |

| resource13\_type | Bias in **occupancy estimate for a static model** |

| < > | {{ ref\_bib\_resource6\_ref\_id }} |

| R code/Tutorial | “An Introduction to Camera Trap Data Management and Analysis in R > Chapter 11 Occupancy” | | <https://bookdown.org/c\_w\_beirne/wildCo-Data-Analysis/occupancy.html> | {{ ref\_bib\_wildco\_lab\_2021c }} |

| Program | Program “PRESENCE” | "Relatively simple, but comprehensive, software dedicated to occupancy estimation. Linux version available. Can also be used for occupancy-based species richness estimation." (Wearn & Glover-Kapfer, 2017) | \*\*Software\*\*: <www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/ software/presence.html>;<br>\*\*Help forum\*\*: <www.phidot.org>| {{ ref\_bib\_hines\_2006}} |

| R package | Package “RPresence” | “The R counterpart to Presence. Cross-platform (Windows, Mac and Linux)." (Wearn & Glover-Kapfer, 2017) | <https://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/software/presence.shtml> | {{ ref\_bib\_hines\_2006 }} |

| R package | R package "unmarked” | "Implements a wide variety of occupancy and count-based abundance models (the latter are mostly not appropriate for camera-trapping). Actively being developed and supported by a community of users. Cross-platform (Windows, Mac and Linux)." (Wearn & Glover-Kapfer, 2017) | <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/unmarked/index.html>;<br><https://groups.google.com/d/forum/unmarked,>;<br>https://hmecology.github.io/unmarked> | {{ ref\_bib\_kellner\_et\_al\_2023 }}; {{ ref\_bib\_fiske\_chandler\_2011 }} |

| R code/Tutorial | Multi-season Occupancy Models | | <https://darinjmcneil.weebly.com/multi-season-occupancy.html> | {{ ref\_bib\_mcneil\_nd }} |

| R package | Package “detect” | R package for analyzing wildlife data with detection error | <https://github.com/psolymos/detect> | {{ ref\_bib\_solymos\_2023 }} |

| Spreadsheet | OccPower.xlsx | Spreadsheet to compute power to detect difference in 2 independent occupancy estimates using asymptotic approximations described in Guillera-Arroita et. al. (2012). | [Download the XLS](../09\_downloads/OccPower.xlsx) | {{ ref\_bib\_guillera\_arroita\_et\_al\_2012 }} |

| Tutorial | occupancyTuts: Occupancy modelling tutorials with RPresence | Occupancy modelling tutorials with RPresence | <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.14285> | {{ ref\_bib\_donovan\_et\_al\_2024 }} |

| R code/Tutorial | Implicit dynamics occupancy models in R | Implicit dynamics occupancy models with the R package RPresence. These models estimate occupancy probability when it changes through time without estimating colonization and extinction parameters.<br>

The code and sample data from this tutorial are available on GitHub; < https://github.com/jamesepaterson/occupancyworkshop>. | <https://jamesepaterson.github.io/jamespatersonblog/2024-06-02\_implicitdynamicsoccupancy.html> | {{ ref\_bib\_paterson\_2024 }} |

| resource16\_type | Using the mgcvmgcv package **to create a generalized additive occupancy model in**R | resource16\_note | <https:**//masonfidino.com/generalized\_additive\_occupancy\_model>** | {{ ref\_bib\_resource16\_ref\_id }} |

| resource17\_type | Bias in single-season occupancy models | "Compute the relative bias (in %) in the maximum-likelihood estimator of the occupancy probability ψ in a single-season (aka static) occupancy model with constant parameters fitted with the package 'unmarked'." | \*\*Repo\*\*: <https://github.com/oliviergimenez/bias\_occupancy\_flexdashboard><br>\*\*App\*\*: <https://ecologicalstatistics.shinyapps.io/bias\_occupancy> | {{ ref\_bib\_gimenez\_2020a }} |

| R code | Bias in occupancy estimate for a static model | "R code to calculate bias in occupancy estimate as a function of the detection probability given various levels of occupancy probability, various number of sites and surveys." | <https://github.com/oliviergimenez/bias\_occupancy>| {{ ref\_bib\_gimenez\_2020b}} |

| resource19\_type | resource19\_name | resource19\_note | resource19\_url | {{ ref\_bib\_resource19\_ref\_id }} |

| resource20\_type | resource20\_name | resource20\_note | resource20\_url | {{ ref\_bib\_resource20\_ref\_id }} |

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

{{ ref\_bib\_burton\_et\_al\_2015 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_cove\_2020a }}

{{ ref\_bib\_cove\_2020b }}

{{ ref\_bib\_cove\_2020c }}

{{ ref\_bib\_cove\_2020d }}

{{ ref\_bib\_donovan\_et\_al\_2024 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_efford\_dawson\_2012 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2021d }}

{{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2021a }}

{{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2021b }}

{{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2021c }}

{{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2021e }}

{{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_2023 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_fidino\_magle\_2017 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_fiske\_chandler\_2011 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_gaston\_et\_al\_2000 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_gimenez\_2020a }}

{{ ref\_bib\_gimenez\_2020b }}

{{ ref\_bib\_gimenez\_2023 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_guillera\_arroita\_et\_al\_2012 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_hines\_2006 }}

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{{ ref\_bib\_murray\_et\_al\_2021 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_neilson\_et\_al\_2018 }}

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{{ ref\_bib\_paterson\_2024 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_proteus\_2018 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_proteus\_2019a }}

{{ ref\_bib\_proteus\_2019b }}

{{ ref\_bib\_royle\_dorazio\_2008 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_sollmann\_2018 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_solymos\_2023 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_southwell\_et\_al\_2019 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_steenweg\_et\_al\_2018 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_stewart\_et\_al\_2018 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_weecology\_2020 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_wildco\_lab\_2021c }}

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