# INFO ENTRY

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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| question | Headers:  \*\*<font size="4"><span style="color:#2F5496">How does this relate to study design?</font></span>\*\*  \*\*<font size="4"><span style="color:#2F5496">How does that work?</font></span>\*\*  \*\*<font size="4"><span style="color:#2F5496">Why do we care?</font></span>\*\*  > \*\*Select “Unknown” if you’re not sure.\*\* |

## Assumptions, Pros, Cons – if modelling approach

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assumptions | Pros | Cons |
| - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_02 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_03 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_04 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_05 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_06 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_07 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_08 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_09 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_10 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_assump\_11 }} | - {{ mod\_catspim\_pro\_01 }} | - {{ mod\_catspim\_con\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_con\_02 }}  - {{ mod\_catspim\_con\_03 }} |

## Overview

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

```{figure} ../03\_images/03\_image\_files/00\_coming\_soon.png

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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)

:::

The categorical spatial partial identity model (catSPIM) is an extension of the spatial count (SC; see \*2.2.1 Spatial Count\* \[in Clarke et al. 2023\]) model. It was originally developed for use with genetic capture-recapture studies, but can also be applied to camera trap studies ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2019 }}). Here, we will discuss the camera trap catSPIM.

Camera trap SC uses the number and location of unmarked animal detections to infer the number and location of activity (or home range) centres, which can then be used to infer population density (see \*How the Model Works\* in the SC section \[in Clarke et al. 2023\]). With SC, individual identities are not known and cannot be resolved with any certainty. The catSPIM incorporates categorical information (i.e., information that can be divided into distinct groups) into the SC model to partially-resolve unmarked animals’ identities. Said differently: instead of viewing animals as completely unidentifiable and relying exclusively on model parameters to tease individuals apart, as SC does, the catSPIM uses model parameters and suites of traits to help distinguish animals – even if incompletely ({{ ref\_intext\_sun\_et\_al\_2022 }}). Thus, catSPIM can be thought of as “SC+”: an SC model augmented with categorical identifiers.

Examples of categorical identifiers include sex, age class, colour type, markings and antler point count ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2019 }}, {{ ref\_intext\_sun\_et\_al\_2022 }}). Each categorical identifier (e.g., sex) has a fixed number of possibilities (e.g., male/female). Every animal detection is assigned a “full categorical identity,” or a set of traits given all categorical identifiers and possibilities ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2019 }}).

Categorical identifiers are used to partially-distinguish unmarked animals in three ways:

1) Deterministic identity exclusion. This means that animals that differ in one or more categories cannot be the same individual ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2019 }}). This makes intuitive sense: an adult, female, brown animal cannot be the same individual as an adult, female, black animal, for example.

2) Categorical probabilistic identity association. This means that animals that share categorical identifiers are more likely to be the same individual ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2019 }}). The catSPIM’s power to resolve individuals’ identities increases with the number of categorical identifiers in a full categorical identity and the number of possibilities per categorical identifier, since individuals become increasingly unique ({{ ref\_intext\_sun\_et\_al\_2022 }}).

3) Spatial probabilistic identity association. The spatial pattern of detections and the size of animals’ home ranges limit which detections can be assigned to the same individuals ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2019 }}). As a simple example: an adult, female, collared elk is detected at two camera traps, many home ranges apart. We can deduce that the elk captured at one camera is not likely to be the same as the elk captured at the other camera, since it is improbable an individual elk would travel that far.

## Simulations and Field Experiments {{ ref\_intext\_clarke\_et\_al\_2023 }}

Sun et al. (2022) tested the catSPIM on two caribou populations in the Alberta oil sands region. They found that, compared to SC, the catSPIM was more precise and consistent year-to-year – but that it was still fairly imprecise. The catSPIM may also have produced overestimates of density in this system. Any overestimates would likely have been caused by misassigning identities (more specifically, by assigning identities to individuals that didn’t exist – that is, individuals that were in the augmented population \*𝑀\* but not the actual population \*𝑁\*; see How the Model Works in the SC section) and could be mitigated by increasing the number of categorical identifiers used ({{ ref\_intext\_sun\_et\_al\_2022 }}). The researchers used three categorical identifiers for this study: sex (male/female), presence of collars (collared/not collared) and antler point count (0 to 17), which they suggest is too few ({{ ref\_intext\_sun\_et\_al\_2022 }}).

Field data-based simulations showed that the catSPIM was less biased and more precise than SC ({{ ref\_intext\_sun\_et\_al\_2022 }}).

\*\*Box 2\*\*. Note the distinction between SPIMs and spatial mark-resight (SMR; see 2.3.1 Spatial Mark-Resight \[in Clarke et al. 2023\]

) models: SPIMs are for partially-identifying sets of images (two-flank SPIMs) or individuals that are themselves partially-marked, whereas SMR deals with partially-marked populations in which some animals are uniquely marked and identifiable and others are unmarked and unidentifiable.

## Figures

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| Image | file\_name | Caption (if applicable) | ref\_id |
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|  | figure12\_filename.png | figure12\_caption | figure12\_ref\_id |
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Shorten long captions (example)

\*\*Gotelli & Colwell (2011) - Fig. 4.1\*\* Species accumulation and rarefaction curves.

:::{dropdown}

The jagged line is the species accumulation curve for one of many possible orderings of 121 soil seedbank samples, yielding a total of 952 ......

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## Video

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## Shiny

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## Analytical tools & resources

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type | Name | Note | URL | ref\_id |
| R package/function | SPIMswith the ‘SPIM’ package | Can be used to assess model fit: 2-flank SPIM, categorical SPIM, categorical conventional and generalized Spatial Mark Resight | <https://rdrr.io/github/benaug/SPIM> | augustine\_et\_al\_2019 |
| resource2\_type | resource2\_name | resource2\_note | resource2\_url | resource2\_ref\_id |
| resource3\_type | resource3\_name | resource3\_note | resource3\_url | resource3\_ref\_id |
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| resource15\_type | resource15\_name | resource15\_note | resource15\_url | resource15\_ref\_id |

## References / Glossary

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| --- | --- |
| ref\_id |  |
| {{ ref\_bib\_augustine\_et\_al\_2019 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_clarke\_et\_al\_2023 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_sun\_et\_al\_2022 }} |  |

## Notes

# Markdown

## File from = 00\_00\_template-master\_2024-09-29.docx

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

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name: python3

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**Error! Reference source not found.**

::::::{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 }}

- {{ mod\_occupancy\_pro\_05 }}

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

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

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

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::::::{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)

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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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figure6\_caption

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figure11\_caption

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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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::::{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 }}

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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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