# 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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| info\_id | mod\_2flankspim |
| 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\_2flankspim\_assump\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_2flankspim\_assump\_02 }} | - {{ mod\_2flankspim\_pro\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_2flankspim\_pro\_02 }}  - {{ mod\_2flankspim\_pro\_03 }}  - {{ mod\_2flankspim\_pro\_04 }}  - {{ mod\_2flankspim\_pro\_05 }} | - {{ mod\_2flankspim\_con\_01 }}  - {{ mod\_2flankspim\_con\_02 }} |

## Overview

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

:width: 300px

:align: center

```

## 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 two-flank spatial partial identity model (2-flank SPIM) is an extension of camera trap spatial capture-recapture (SCR; see 2.1.2 Spatial Capture-Recapture \[in Clarke et al. 2023\]). Camera trap SCR uses images of uniquely-identifiable animals to infer the number of activity (or home range) centres in a population, and the area bounding these activity centres – or population size \*𝑁\* and sampling frame \*𝐴\*, respectively (see How the Model Works in the SCR section \[in Clarke et al. 2023\]). Oftentimes, individual identities are linked to animals using a paired camera sampling design: two cameras are deployed per station, facing each other, to capture the left and right flanks of a passing animal simultaneously. This design ensures that a single identity is Linked to both sides of an individual (i.e., an individual’s identity is completely resolved; {{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2018 }}). Single-sided captures (e.g., due to unpaired sampling design, camera failure, unclear images, obstructions) cannot be used to resolve an individual’s identity with certainty, as separate identities can be erroneously assigned to the left and right sides of the same animal. Single-sided images are therefore partially-identifying, and are often excluded from analyses, resulting in loss of data and compromised density estimates ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2018 }}).

The 2-flank SPIM draws on the locations of partially-identifying images captures to probabilistically resolve animals’ complete identities ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2018 }}). Partiallyidentifying captures that are many home ranges apart, for example, are not likely to belong to the same individual; left-and-right flank images captured at the same camera station in quick succession, on the other hand, are likely to belong to the same individual ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2018 }}). Thus, the 2-flank SPIM is essentially an SCR model augmented with data from partially-identifying images (i.e., “SCR+”).

## Simulations and Field Experiments

Simulations show that the 2-flank SPIM improves density estimates – especially when populations are small and few individuals can be completely identified ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2018 }}). Moreover, the 2-flank SPIM performed better when camera stations were regularly spaced and deployed close to one another relative to animals’ home range sizes ({{ ref\_intext\_augustine\_et\_al\_2018 }}).

In the field: Augustine et al. (2018) found that the 2-flank SPIM improved inference (i.e., accuracy and precision of estimates) for both a paired-camera survey of ocelots and a single-camera survey of bobcats. The 2-flank SPIM also produced estimates of leopard and spotted hyaena density that were more precise than SCR ({{ ref\_intext\_davis\_et\_al\_2021 }}).

## Figures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Image | file\_name | Caption (if applicable) | ref\_id |
|  | figure1\_filename.png  “Figure 0.2 Decision framework for choosing methods to estimate population density for partially marked or unmarked species. Figure 7.8 of the Algar Wildlife Monitoring Final Report (Burton et al. 2020).” – Sun & Burton, 2023  Sun, C. & Burton, C. A. (2023) Estimating population densities of unmarked mammal species using camera traps | figure1\_caption | figure1\_ref\_id |
|  | figure2\_filename.png | figure2\_caption | figure2\_ref\_id |
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|  | figure4\_filename.png | figure4\_caption | figure4\_ref\_id |
|  | figure5\_filename.png | figure5\_caption | figure5\_ref\_id |
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|  | 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 |
|  | figure12\_filename.png | figure12\_caption | figure12\_ref\_id |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| caption | URL (no < / > before/after URL | ref\_id |
| vid1\_caption | vid1\_url | vid1\_ref\_id |
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| vid3\_caption | vid3\_url | vid3\_ref\_id |
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| vid14\_caption | vid14\_url | vid14\_ref\_id |
| vid15\_caption | vid15\_url | vid15\_ref\_id |
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## Shiny

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Shiny name = shiny\_name2

Shiny caption =shiny\_caption2

Shiny URL = shiny\_url2

## Analytical tools & resources

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| resource14\_type | resource14\_name | resource14\_note | resource14\_url | resource14\_ref\_id |
| resource15\_type | resource15\_name | resource15\_note | resource15\_url | resource15\_ref\_id |

## References / Glossary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ref\_id |  |
| {{ ref\_bib\_augustine\_et\_al\_2018 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_clarke\_et\_al\_2023 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_davis\_et\_al\_2021 }} |  |

## Notes

SPIM model data at the level of each detection and make use of partial identity information such as sex to help probabilistically associate detections to individuals.

# POPULATE MARKDOWN \_2024-09-20 - MODS

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(i\_mod\_2flankspim)=

# {{ name\_mod\_2flankspim }}

\*\*{{ term\_mod\_2flankspim }}\*\*: {{ term\_def\_mod\_2flankspim }}

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

:::::{grid}

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

- {{ mod\_2flankspim\_assump\_01 }}

- {{ mod\_2flankspim\_assump\_02 }}

::::

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

- {{ mod\_2flankspim\_pro\_01 }}

- {{ mod\_2flankspim\_pro\_02 }}

- {{ mod\_2flankspim\_pro\_03 }}

- {{ mod\_2flankspim\_pro\_04 }}

- {{ mod\_2flankspim\_pro\_05 }}

::::

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

- {{ mod\_2flankspim\_con\_01 }}

- {{ mod\_2flankspim\_con\_02 }}

::::

:::::

::::::

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

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

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

:width: 300px

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```

#### ::::::

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#### ::::::

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

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Check back in the future!

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shiny\_caption2

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##### :::::

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

| Type | Name | Note | URL |Reference |

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

{{ ref\_ bib\_augustine\_et\_al\_2018 }}

{{ ref\_bib\_clarke\_et\_al\_2023 }}

({{ ref\_bib\_davis\_et\_al\_2021 }}

#### ::::::

### :::::::