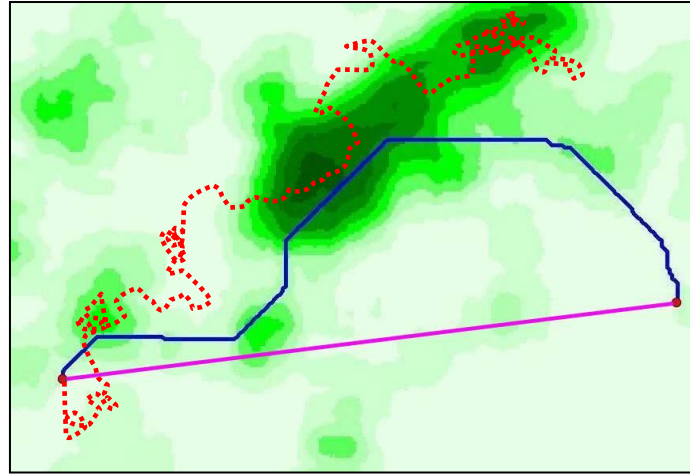


The use of a stochastic movement simulator improves estimates of landscape connectivity



Aurélie Coulon^{1,2}, Job Aben³, Steve Palmer⁴,
Michel Baguette^{5,6}, Virginie Stevens⁵, Diederick Strubbe³, Luc Lens^{7,8},
Justin Travis³

1: CESCO, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France 2: CEFE, Montpellier, France

3: Evolutionary Ecology Group, Department of Biology, University of Antwerp, Belgium

4: Institute of Biological and Environmental Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Scotland

5: Station d'Ecologie Théorique et Expérimentale, CNRS, Moulis, France

6: Institut Systématique, Evolution, Biodiversité, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France

7: Terrestrial Ecology Unit, Department of Biology, Ghent University, Belgium

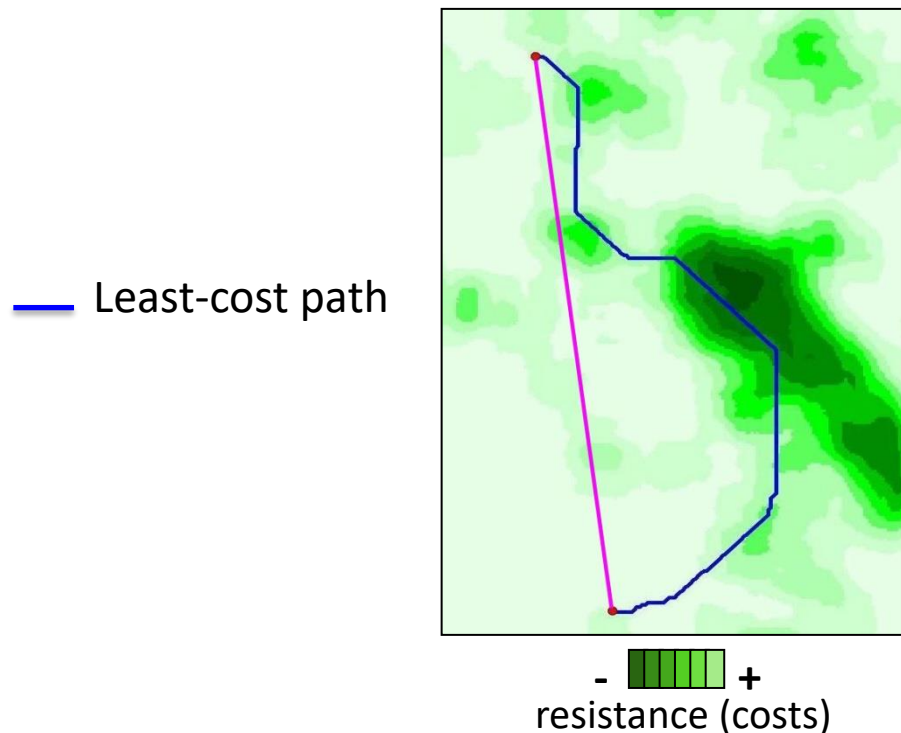
8: Ornithology Section, Zoology Department, National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya

Estimating connectivity: still a challenge...

« Connectivity: the degree to which a landscape facilitates or impedes movements among resource patches » (Taylor et al. 1993)

- **Most used estimators:**

- Least-cost paths: “easy” but several limiting assumptions (omniscience, optimality)



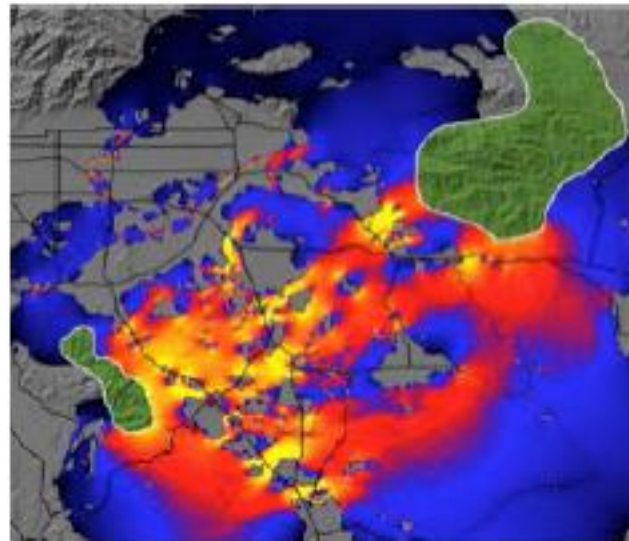
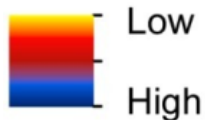
Estimating connectivity: still a challenge...

« Connectivity: the degree to which a landscape facilitates or impedes movements among resource patches » (Taylor et al. 1993)

- **Most used estimators:**

- Least-cost paths: “easy” but several limiting assumptions (omniscience, optimality)
- (Electric) circuit-based estimates (Circuitscape): ~~omniscience~~, ~~optimality~~; but absence of realistic movement rules

Current density



Estimating connectivity: still a challenge...

« Connectivity: the degree to which a landscape facilitates or impedes movements among resource patches » (Taylor et al. 1993)

- **Most used estimators:**

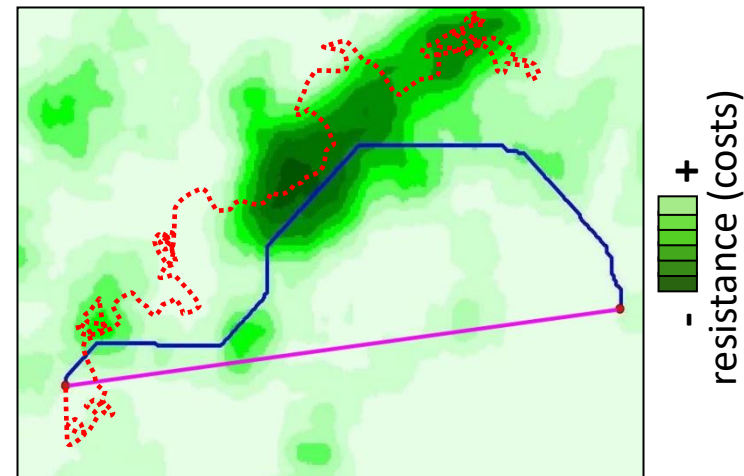
- Least-cost paths: “easy” but several limiting assumptions (omniscience, optimality)
- (Electric) circuit-based estimates (Circuitscape): ~~omniscience~~, ~~optimality~~; but absence of realistic movement rules

- **An alternative:**

- individual-based modelling, e.g. SMS (Stochastic Movement Simulator):
 - rule-based, stochastic simulations (C++)
 - animals have limited perceptual range
 - routes taken may be sub-optimal

Palmer, Coulon, Travis MEE 2011

----- SMS-simulated movement



SMS movement rules

Landscape assessment within Perceptual Range

- Peceptual range
- Current cell
- Orthogonal move
- Diagonal move

ex: perceptual range = 3 cells

		4	4	4	4	4	6	10		
		4	4	4	4	4	5	7		
		4	4	4	4	4	4	5		
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
		2	2	2	2	2	2	1		
		2	2	2	2	2	1	1		

Mean effective costs

4.00	4.00	5.44
4.00		4.11
2.67	2.67	2.33

SMS movement rules

Landscape assessment within Perceptual Range

- Peceptual range
- Current cell
- Orthogonal move
- Diagonal move

ex: perceptual range = 3 cells

		4	4	4	4	4	6	10		
		4	4	4	4	4	5	7		
		4	4	4	4	4	4	5		
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
		2	2	2	2	2	2	1		
		2	2	2	2	2	1	1		

Mean effective costs

4.00	4.00	5.44
4.00		4.11
2.67	2.67	2.33

$$\text{movement probability} = \frac{1}{\text{weighted mean effective cost}}$$

SMS movement rules

Landscape assessment within Perceptual Range

- Peceptual range
- Current cell
- Orthogonal move
- Diagonal move

ex: perceptual range = 3 cells

		4	4	4	4	4	6	10		
		4	4	4	4	4	5	7		
		4	4	4	4	4	4	5		
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
		2	2	2	2	2	2	1		
		2	2	2	2	2	1	1		

Mean effective costs

4.00	4.00	5.44
4.00		4.11
2.67	2.67	2.33

movement probability =

$$\frac{1}{\text{weighted mean effective cost}}$$

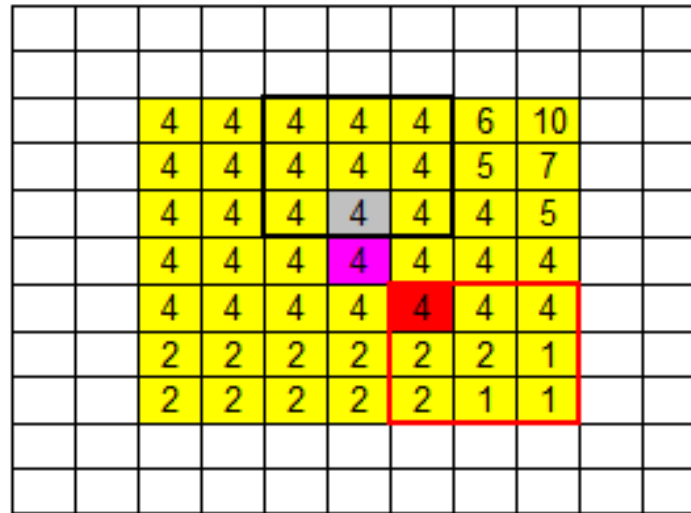
1. mean of cost of cells within perceptual range

SMS movement rules

Landscape assessment within Perceptual Range

Peceptual range
 Current cell
 Orthogonal move
 Diagonal move

ex: perceptual range = 3 cells



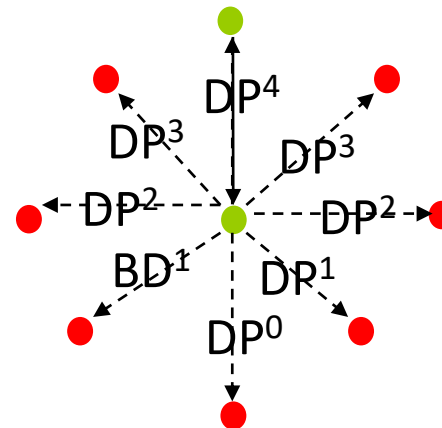
Mean effective costs

4.00	4.00	5.44
4.00		4.11
2.67	2.67	2.33

$$\text{movement probability} = \frac{1}{\text{weighted mean effective cost}}$$

2. weighting by directional persistence

→ higher probability for cells in the same direction as the previous move



SMS movement rules

- **Movement decisions depend on:**
 - perceptual range (n cells)
 - directional persistence
- **Connectivity estimate from patch A to patch B**
= nb of dispersers from patch A to patch B

Aims of the study

- **Compare performance of connectivity estimates based on:**
 - Least Cost Paths
 - Circuit theory (Circuitscape)
 - SMS
- **2 case studies**



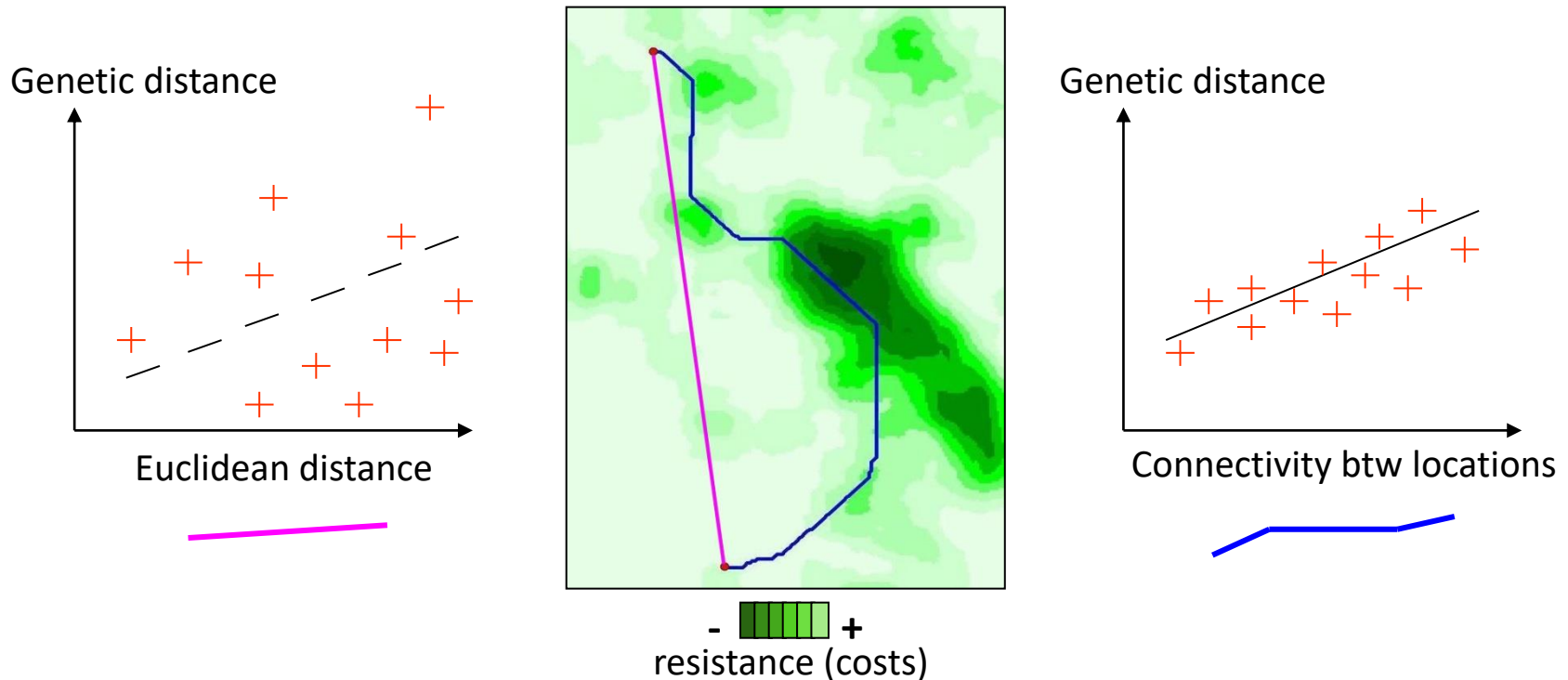
Natterjack toad
Bufo calamita



Cabanis's greenbul
Phyllastrephus cabanisi

SMS / LCP / Circuitscape – How do they compare?

Correlation of genetic estimates of inter-patch connectivity with Euclidean, LCP, Circuitscape and SMS estimates of connectivity



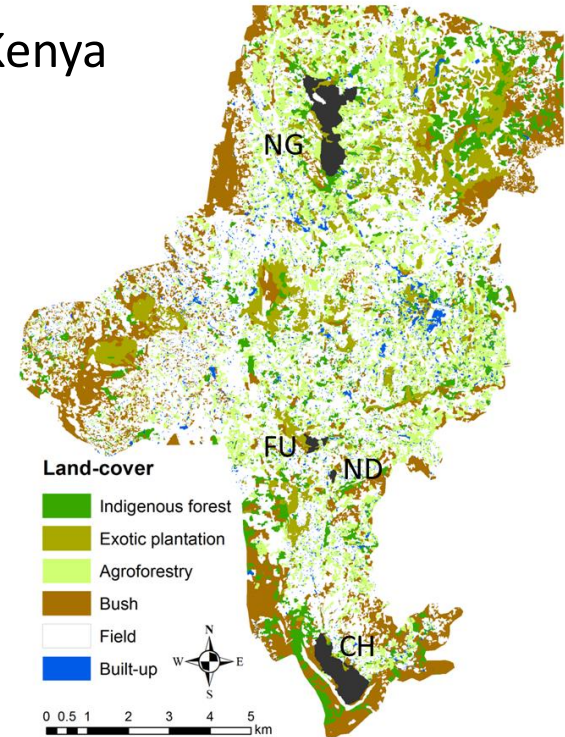
→ Larger r with better estimates of connectivity

SMS / LCP / Circuitscape – How do they compare?

1st case study: the Cabanis' greenbul in the Taita hills, Kenya



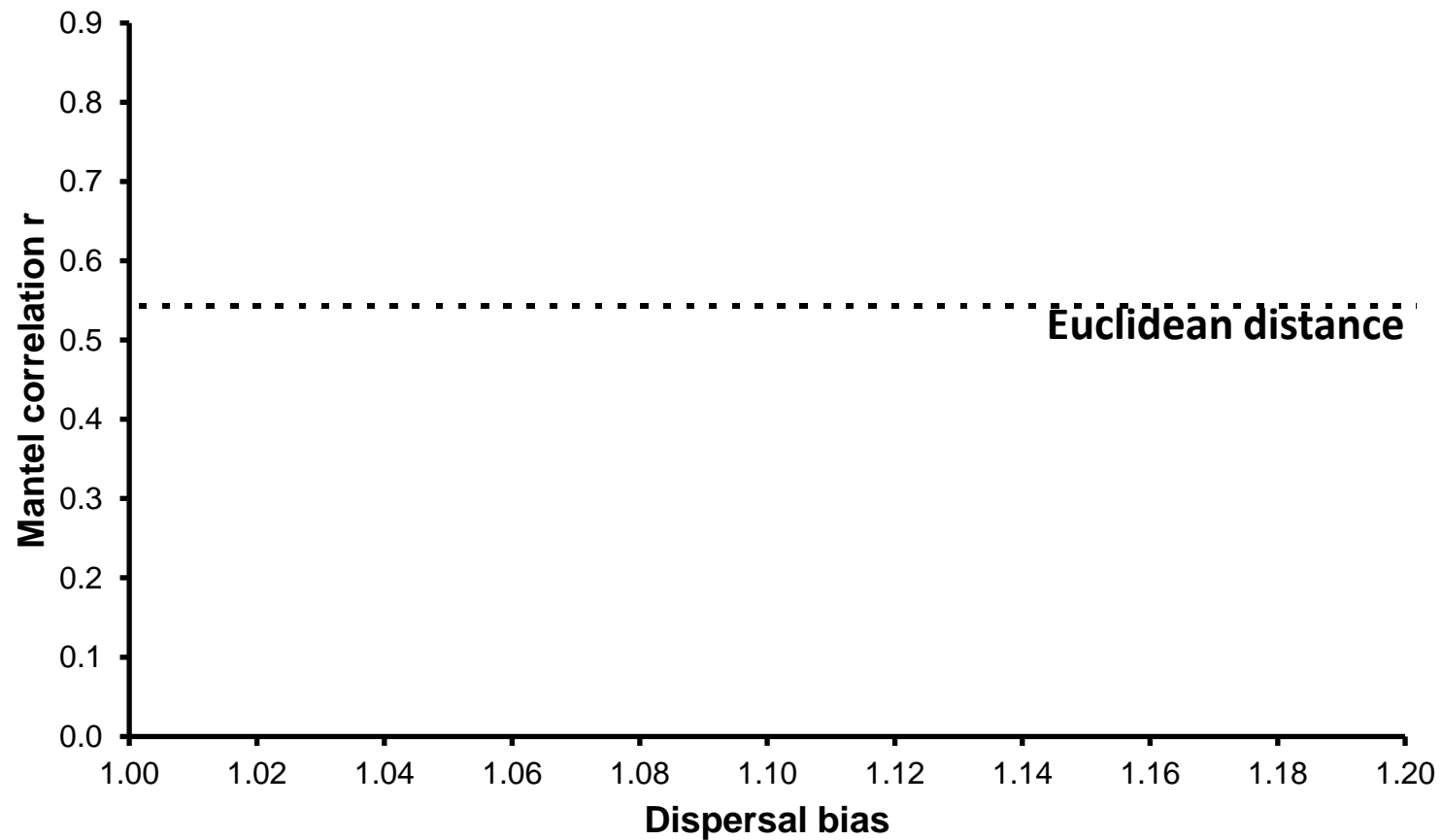
Cabanis's greenbul
Phyllastrephus cabanisi



- Forest-dwelling passerine species
- Birds captured, released ~1km away & tracked back to home forest block → analysis of trajectories → resistance values
- SMS parameters set by congruence assessment of simulated trajectories to actual movements
- Dispersal bias added to SMS
- Microsatellites → genetic distance estimated among the four forest patches (migration rates, MLNE)

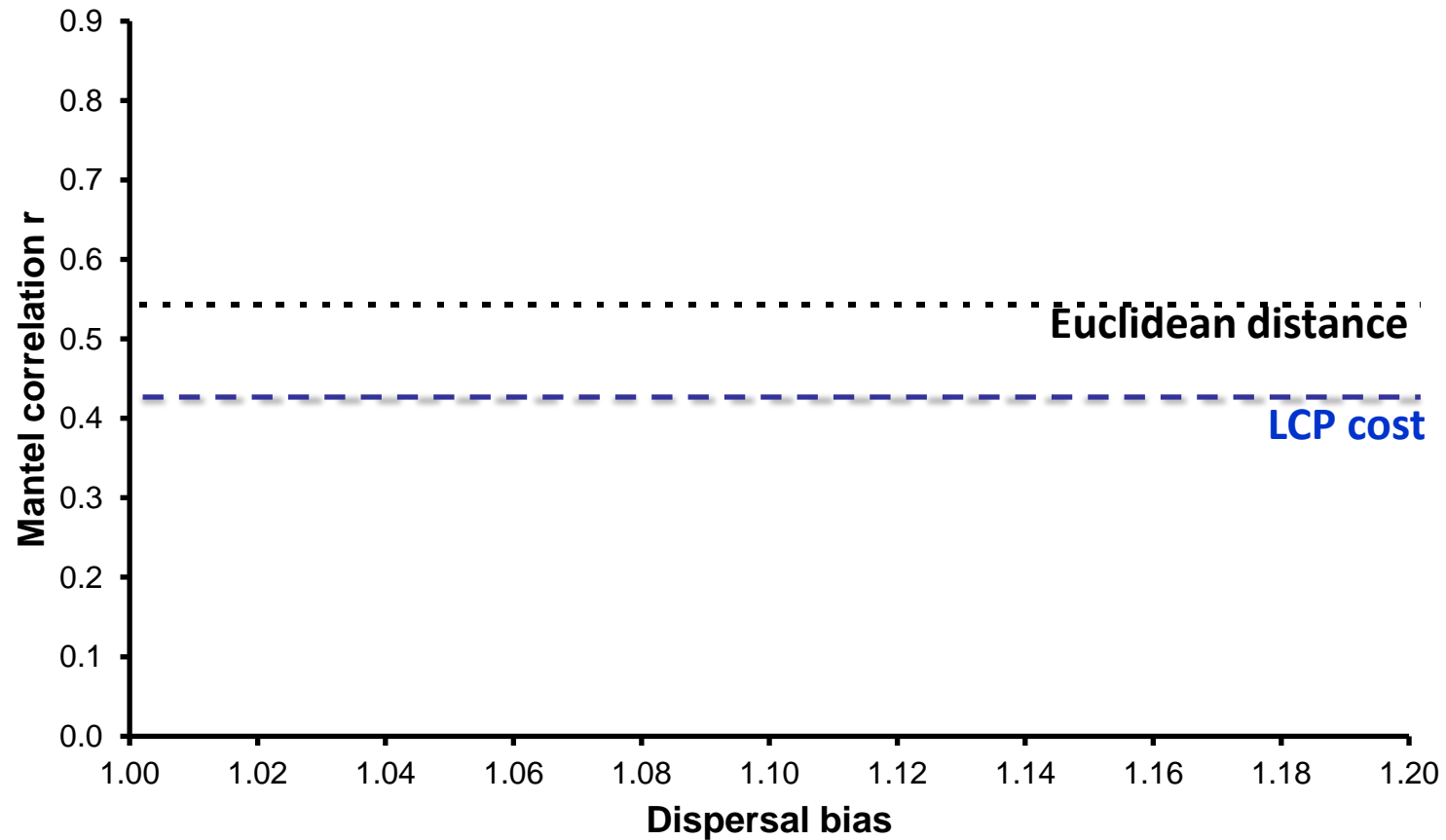
SMS / LCP / Circuitscape – How do they compare? (Greenbuls)

Correlation of genetic estimates of inter-patch connectivity with Euclidean, LCP, Circuitscape and SMS estimates of connectivity



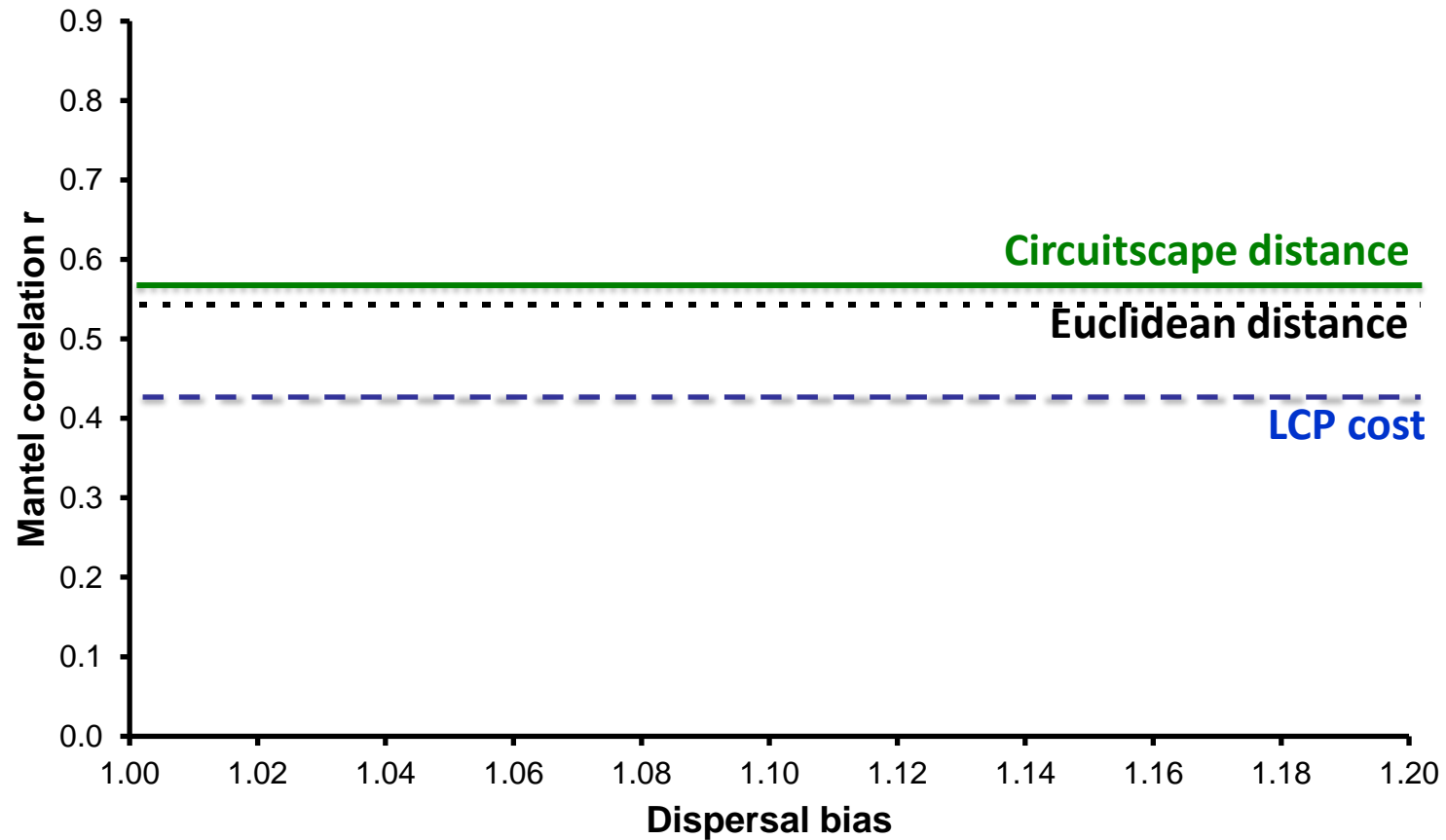
SMS / LCP / Circuitscape – How do they compare? (Greenbuls)

Correlation of genetic estimates of inter-patch connectivity with Euclidean, LCP, Circuitscape and SMS estimates of connectivity



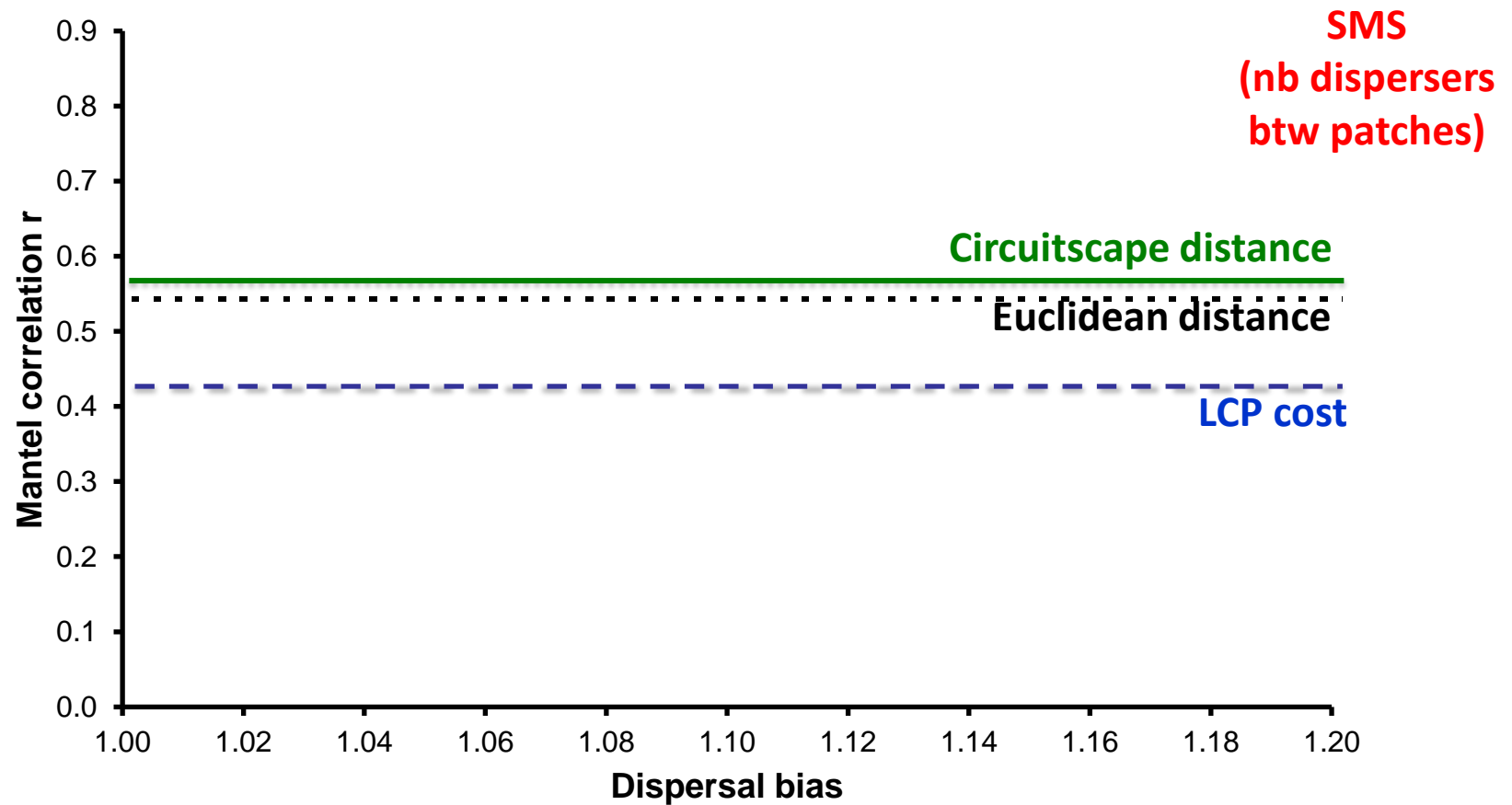
SMS / LCP / Circuitscape – How do they compare? (Greenbulbs)

Correlation of genetic estimates of inter-patch connectivity with Euclidean, LCP, Circuitscape and SMS estimates of connectivity



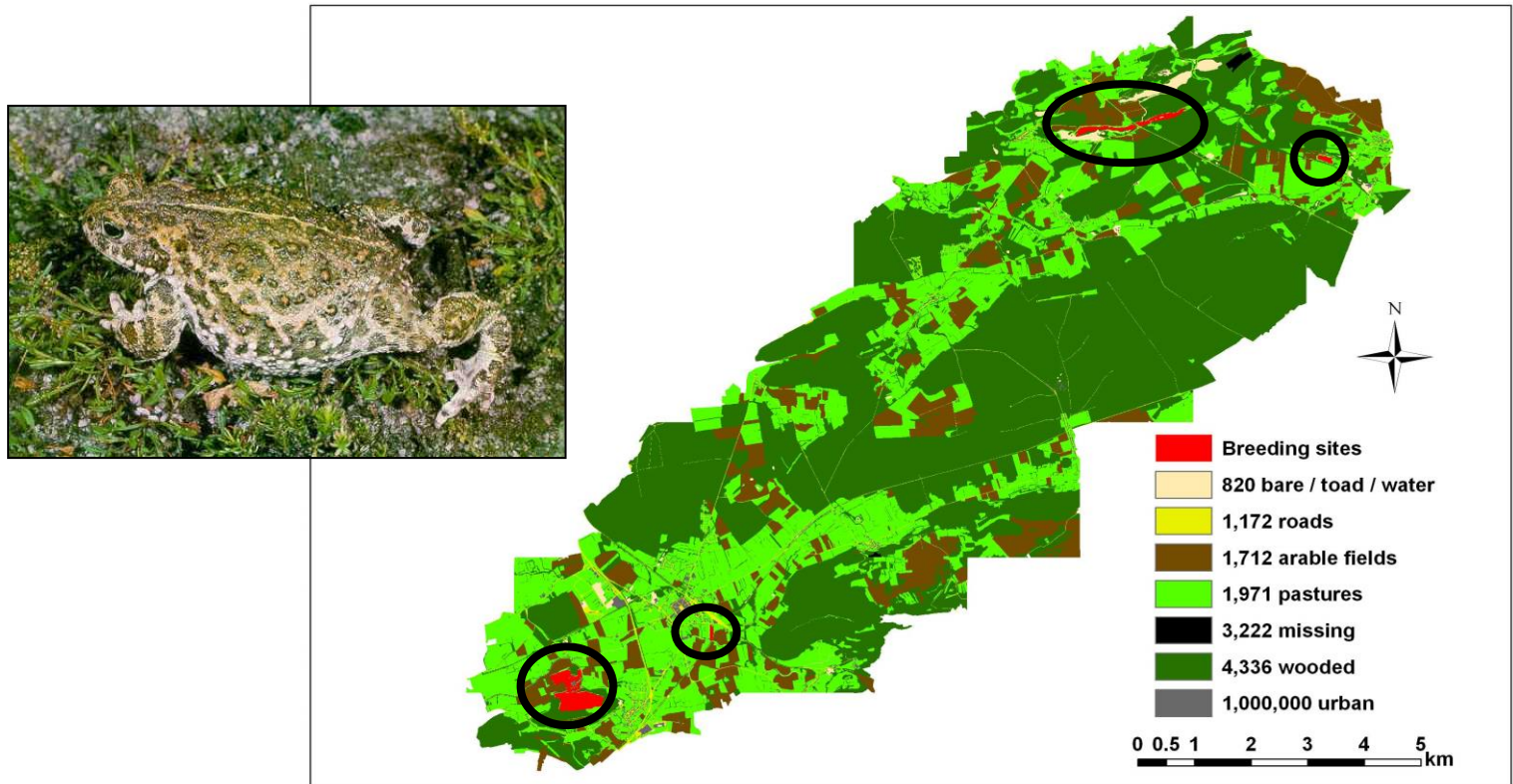
SMS / LCP / Circuitscape – How do they compare? (Greenbulbs)

Correlation of genetic estimates of inter-patch connectivity with Euclidean, LCP, Circuitscape and SMS estimates of connectivity



SMS / LCP / Circuitscape – How do they compare? (Natterjack toad)

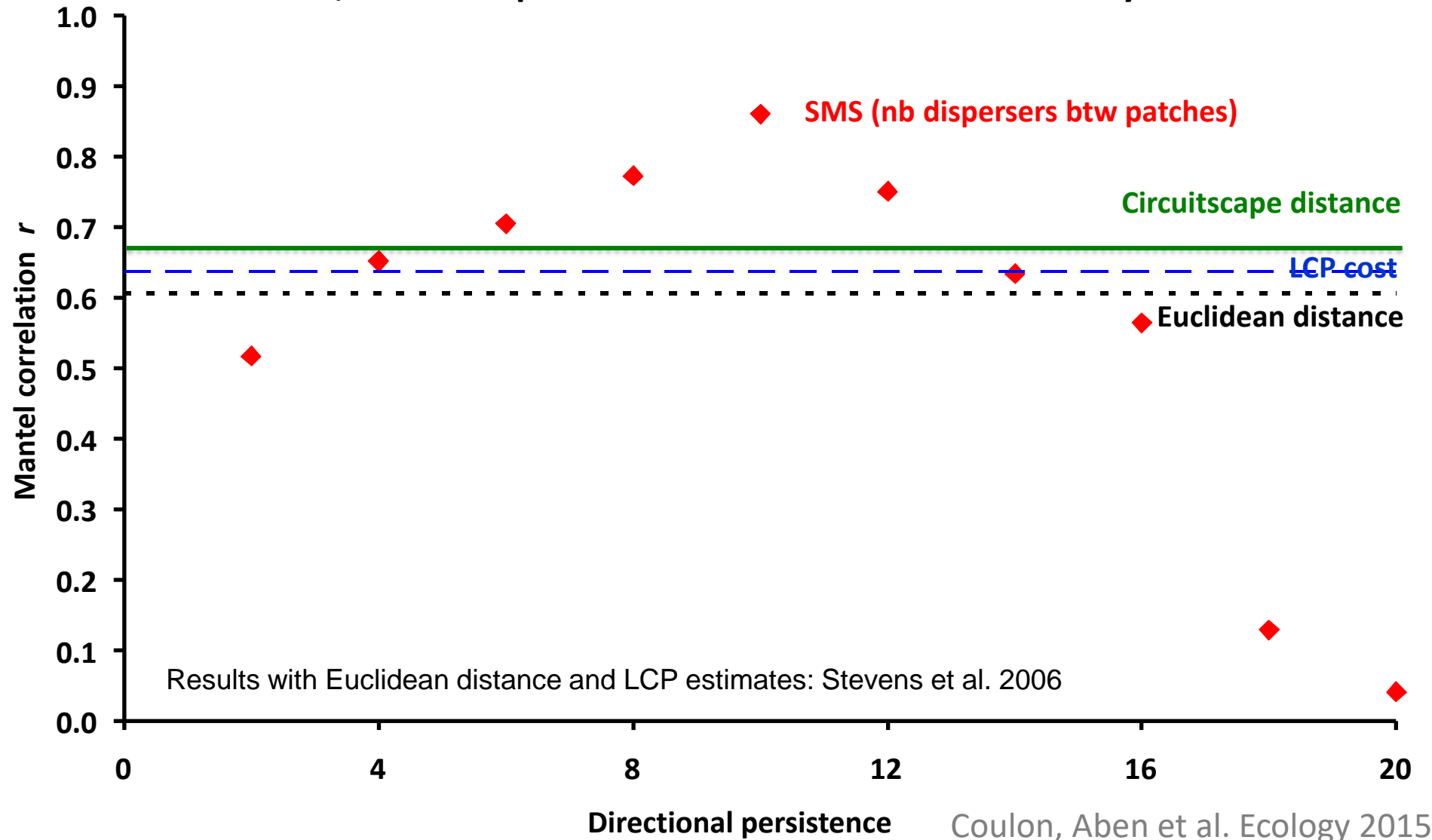
2nd case study: the Natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*) in Sambre-Meuse valley, Belgium



- Terrestrial toad, favours open vegetation or bare ground
- Movement costs estimated experimentally (Stevens et al. 2004, 2006)
- 1km buffer around ponds added to SMS
- Microsatellites → genetic distances among the four patches (migration rates, MIGRATE)

SMS / LCP / Circuitscape – How do they compare? (Natterjack toad)

Correlation of genetic estimates of inter-patch connectivity with Euclidean, LCP, Circuitscape and SMS estimates of connectivity



Conclusions

- A spatially-explicit IBM appears to be a better predictor of habitat connectivity than LCP or Circuitscape
 - verified for 2 species (one landscape in each case)
 - requires certain species-specific assumptions (auditory attraction) ...
 - will this be prohibitive in general?
- SMS robust to the choice of spatial grain and perceptual range
- Is it robust to relative costs of habitat types?
- SMS is potentially a suitable tool to help conservationists and policy makers

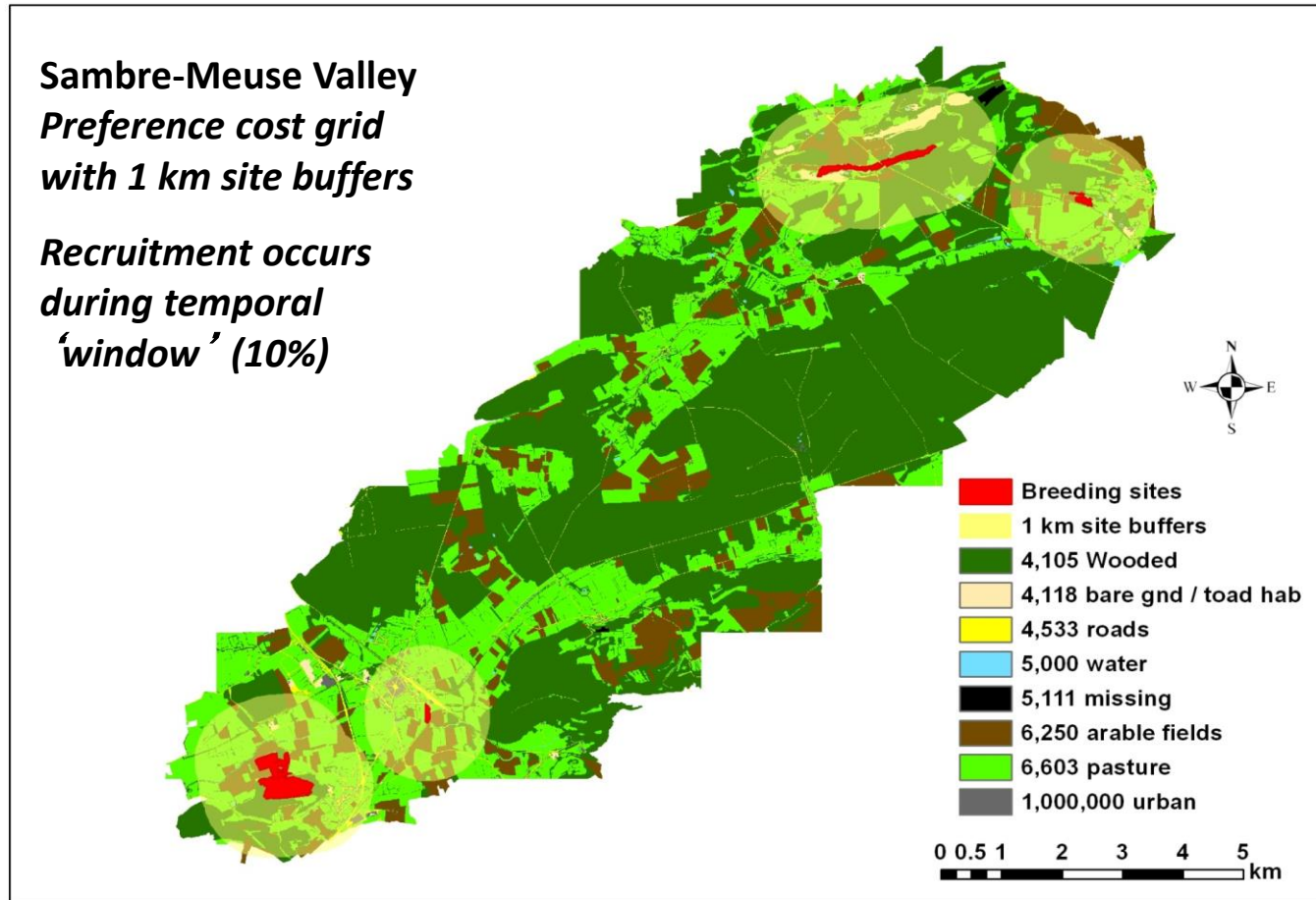
Acknowledgements



VLIR-VLADOC scholarship

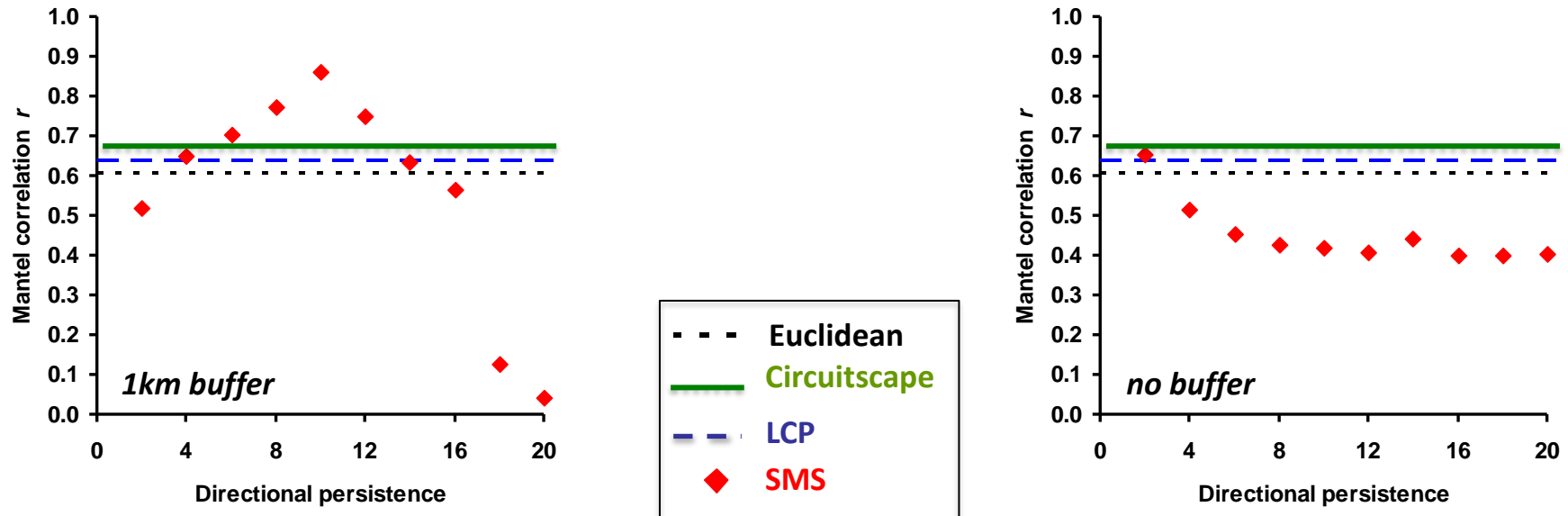
SMS / LCP / Circuitscape – How do they compare? (Natterjack toad)

Does SMS need species-explicit ecology?



SMS / LCP / Circuitscape – How do they compare? (Natterjack toad)

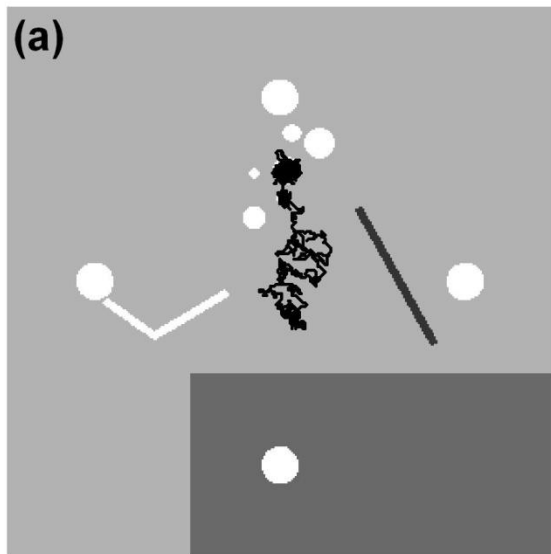
Does SMS need species-explicit ecology?



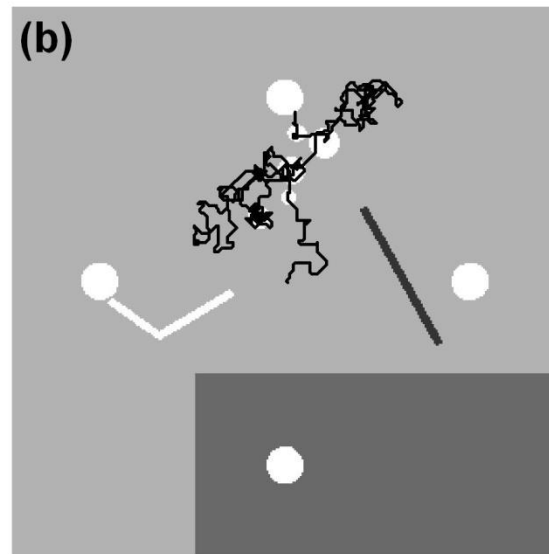
...in this case yes...

Example paths

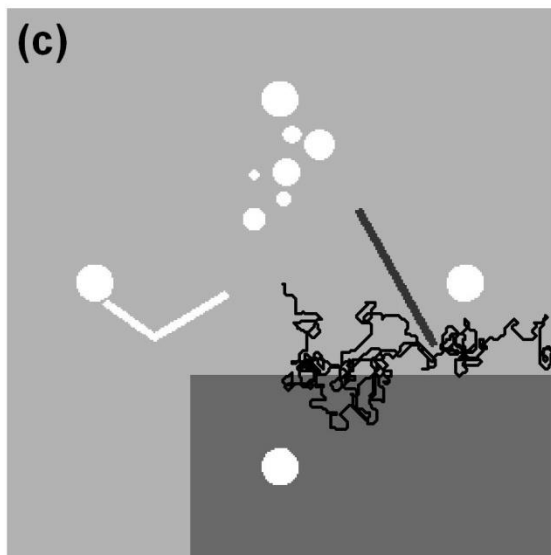
Low PR
Low DP
Harm. method



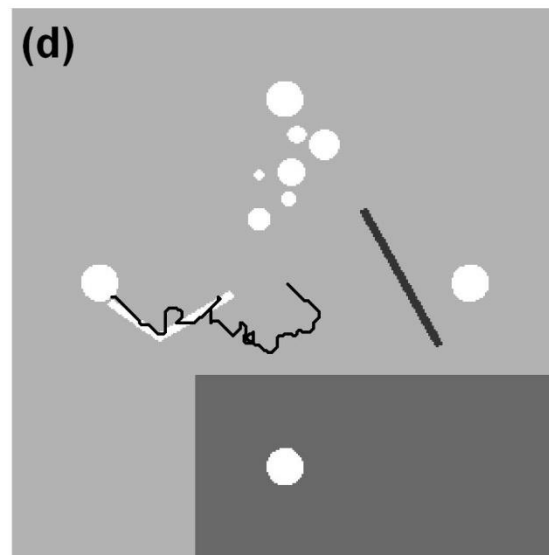
Low PR
High DP
Harm. method



Low PR
High DP
Arith. method



High PR
High DP
Harm. method



PR = perceptual range; DP = directional persistence

Sensitivity analysis of SMS performance (Natterjacks)

Is SMS robust to assumed perceptual range?

Preference costs
10m grain size
PR = 3 cells (30m)

