



Library Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Mohali



DSpace@IISERMohali (/jspui/)
/ Publications of IISER Mohali (/jspui/handle/123456789/4)
/ Research Articles (/jspui/handle/123456789/9)

Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: <http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2973>


Title:	Identifying regions for conservation of sloth bears through occupancy modelling in north-eastern Karnataka, India
Authors:	Sen, Sharmi (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Sen%2C+Sharmi)
Keywords:	Anthropogenic pressure Northeastern Karnataka, India Melursus ursinus Occupancy modelling
Issue Date:	2014
Publisher:	International Association for Bear Research and Management
Citation:	Ursus,25(2), pp.111-120.
Abstract:	<p>In the absence of information on species in decline with contracting ranges, management should emphasize remaining populations and protection of their habitats. Threatened by anthropogenic pressure including habitat degradation and loss, sloth bears (<i>Melursus ursinus</i>) in India have become limited in range, habitat, and population size. We identified ecological and anthropogenic determinants of occurrence within an occupancy framework to evaluate habitat suitability of non-protected regions (with sloth bears) in northeastern Karnataka, India. We employed a systematic sampling methodology to yield presence-absence data to examine a priori hypotheses of determinants that affected occupancy. These covariates were broadly classified as habitat or anthropogenic factors. Mean number of termite mounds and trees positively influenced sloth bear occupancy, and grazing pressure expounded by mean number of livestock dung affected it negatively. Also, mean percentage of shrub coverage had no impact on bear inhabitation. The best fitting model further predicted habitats in Bukkasagara, Agoli, and Benakal reserved forests to have 38%, 75%, and 88%, respectively, of their sampled grid cells with high occupancies (>0.70) albeit little or no legal protection. We recommend a conservation strategy that includes protection of vegetation stand-structure, maintenance of soil moisture, and enrichment of habitat for the long-term welfare of this species.</p>
Description:	Only IISERM authors are available in the record.
URI:	https://bioone.org/journals/ursus/volume-25/issue-2/URSUS-D-14-00008.1/Identifying-regions-for-conservation-of-sloth-bears-through-occupancy-modelling/10.2192/URSUS-D-14-00008.1.short (https://bioone.org/journals/ursus/volume-25/issue-2/URSUS-D-14-00008.1/Identifying-regions-for-conservation-of-sloth-bears-through-occupancy-modelling/10.2192/URSUS-D-14-00008.1.short) http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2973 (http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/2973)
Appears in Collections:	Research Articles (/jspui/handle/123456789/9)

Files in This Item:

File	Description	Size	Format
need to add pdf....odt (/jspui/bitstream/123456789/2973/1/need%20to%20add%20pdf....odt)		8.12 kB	OpenDocument Text

[View/Open \(/jspui/bitstream/123456789/2973/1/need%20to%20add%20pdf....odt\)](/jspui/bitstream/123456789/2973/1/need%20to%20add%20pdf....odt)

Show full item record (</jspui/handle/123456789/2973?mode=full>)

 (</jspui/handle/123456789/2973/statistics>)

Items in DSpace are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved, unless otherwise indicated.