A picture containing background pattern

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Figure 1: Study area outside Salida, Colorado with inset showing the location within the larger state. Overlaid layers include a land cover layer indicating forest (cross-hatches) and shrub (dots) habitats, mountain biking/hiking trails (white lines), trail counter locations (white circles with black dots), and the minimum convex polygon (MCP) of all deer locations.

Chart, box and whisker chart

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Figure 2: Coefficient estimates of covariates from the top ranked model of deer habitat selection for the pooled dataset analysis. Habitat covariates include land cover types: developed, forest, herbaceous and wetland as well as terrain ruggedness index (TRI) and cosine aspect. Distance to trail and rolling average of human activity are the human covariates. This model includes interactions between rolling average of human activity and forest land cover selection.  Asterisks (\*) represent estimates where confidence intervals did not overlap zero.

Chart

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Figure 3: Population-level relative selection strength (± 95% confidence intervals) of forest land cover in relation to shrub land cover as human trail activity increases. Model predictions are from the top ranked model of the pooled data set. Values above 0 indicated selection.

Chart, diagram, box and whisker chart

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Figure 4: Coefficient estimates of covariates for the top-ranked model of deer habitat selection for both the day and night dataset analyses. Habitat covariates include landcover types: developed, forest, herbaceous and wetland as well as terrain ruggedness index (TRI) and cosine-transformed aspect. Distance to trail and human activity measured at the interval of locations (Rolling Average=RA) are the human covariates. These models include interactions between human activity metrics and movement characteristics.  Asterisks (\*) represent estimates where confidence intervals did not overlap zero. Estimates for the day step selection analysis are represented in orange and estimates for the night step selection analyses are represented in blue.

A graph of a step

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Figure 5: Update step length distributions for the day step selection analysis, modeled as a lognormal distribution, incorporating the interaction between rolling average of human activity and step length parameters. Rolling average of human activity is modeled at three levels with the corresponding change in probability density function represented by orange (low human activity), blue (medium human activity), and green (high human activity). As human activity increases the probability of smaller steps increases.

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Figure 6: Update step length distributions for the night step selection analysis, modeled as a lognormal distribution, incorporating the interaction between rolling average of human activity and step length parameters. Rolling average of human activity is modeled at three levels with the corresponding change in probability density function represented by orange (low human activity), blue (medium human activity), and green (high human activity). As human activity increases the probability of smaller steps increases.

Figure 1: Study area outside Salida, Colorado with inset showing location within the larger state. Overlaid layers include a land cover layer indicating forest (cross-hatches) and shrub (dots) habitats, mountain biking/hiking trails (white lines), trail counter locations (white circles with black dots), and the minimum convex polygon (MCP) of all deer locations.

Figure 2: Coefficient estimates of covariates from the top ranked model of deer habitat selection for the pooled dataset analysis. Habitat variables include land cover types -- developed, forest, herbaceous and wetland -- as well as terrain ruggedness (TRI) and cosine aspect. Distance to trail and rolling average of human activity are recreation covariates. This model includes interactions between rolling average of human activity and forest land cover selection. Asterisks (\*) represent estimates where p-value < 0.05.

Figure 3: Marginal effects plot of the interaction between rolling average of human activity and landcover type. Values above 1 indicate selection.

Figure 4: Coefficients estimates of covariates for the top-ranked model for both the day and night dataset analyses. Habitat covariates include land cover types -- developed, forest, herbaceous and wetland -- as well as terrain ruggedness (TRI) and cosine aspect. Distance to trail and rolling average of human activity (RA) are recreation covariates. The top model for both datasets included interactions between human activity (RA) and movement characteristics. Asterisks (\*) represent estimates where p-values < 0.5. Estimates for the day step selection analysis are represented in orange and estimates for the night step selection analysis are represented in blue.

Figure 5: Updated step length distributions for the day step selection analysis, modeled as a log-normal distribution, incorporating the interaction between rolling average of human activity and step length parameters. Three values of human activity were chosen for low human activity (orange), average human activity (blue) and high human activity (green). As human activity increases the probability of smaller steps increases.

Figure 6: Updated step length distributions for the day step selection analysis, modeled as a log-normal distribution, incorporating the interaction between rolling average of human activity and step length parameters. Three values of human activity were chosen for low human activity (orange), average human activity (blue) and high human activity (green). As human activity increases the probability of smaller steps decreases