**19.1.4 The random sample assumption**

[…]

But this assumption also has spatial implications. In a non-spatial mark-resight survey, the study area is defined by the area exposed to marking efforts, and we need to mark a random sample of individuals from the population inhabiting that area. As in non-spatial capture-recapture, the difficulties with this approach lie in defining the area exposed to marking. We have claimed repeatedly that, at least for capture-recapture, the answer to this problem is to explicitly include space into the model, i.e., move to spatial capture-recapture. In spatial mark-resight, however, this turns out not to be as straight forward. The assumption that marked individuals are a random subset, demographically and spatially, from the study population, manifests itself in a peculiar manner in SMR models, for two reasons:

[…]

[Note to typesetter: only add in the part between the two ‘[…]’, on page 504f of Chapter 19]