Forward

The forward by James Nichols outlines the motivation for spatial capture-recapture models by highlighting two inference problems associated with standard (non-spatial) capture-recapture models (i.e., heterogeneous capture probabilities and how to directly estimate density). This follows with the history of the development of these ideas and then a thorough outline of the content of major sections of the book. The forward does a good job at providing context for the book, outlines the chapters in a broad sense, and provides some deserved accolades.

Line 469 – Suggest putting SCR in parentheses prior to first use of the abbreviation.

Preface

The authors provide a brief history of the development of spatial capture-recapture models followed by a nice summary of the four themes and organization of the book.

Line 607 – recently punctuated with the introduction of spatial capture-recapture

Line 609 – which in our view stand to revolutionize the study of animal populations

Line 663 - and in fact the entire 100+ year history of capture-recapture studies has been devoted

Lines 745-746 - Bayesian analysis (what is a prior distribution? and a posterior distribution?)

Lines 794-795 - The final conceptual 4th section of this book is what we call “Super-advanced SCR Models.”

Chapter 20

The authors begin the chapter with a summary of the recent explosion of scholarship in spatial capture-recapture and then do a nice job of identifying potential future research avenues related to technical, methodological, and ecological developments in SCR models.

Lines 16399-16340 - It seems like a little thing, a minor addition to a model, some incremental advance or “✏-improvement” of existing technology.

Line 16447 - yield spatial capture-recapture data

Lines 16471-16475 – You could consider adding samples (hair or tissue) from harvested individuals as another potential data source.

Lines 16479-1680 - In camera trap surveys a different type of imperfect identification

can occur

Lines 16517-16520 - For example, a right flank and a left flank camera trap picture that are taken at two neighboring camera traps should be more likely to belong to the same individual than a right and a left flank picture taken at cameras located at opposing ends of the trap array,

Line 16546 - As discussed in Chapt. 9, Sec. , we recognize that the time

Line 16569 - We briefly discussed the topics of dispersal, transience, and migration in Chapts. ??

Line 16576 - Jonsen et al. (2005); ?)