Using integrated multispecies occupancy models to map co-occurrence between bottlenose dolphins and fisheries in the Gulf of Lion, French Mediterranean Sea.

Supplementary information 1: Data and models

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Data and codes are available on Github.

1 Data

We displayed transects and detection of each monitoring programs in Figure 1, and spatial variation of our environmental covaraite depth in Figure 2.
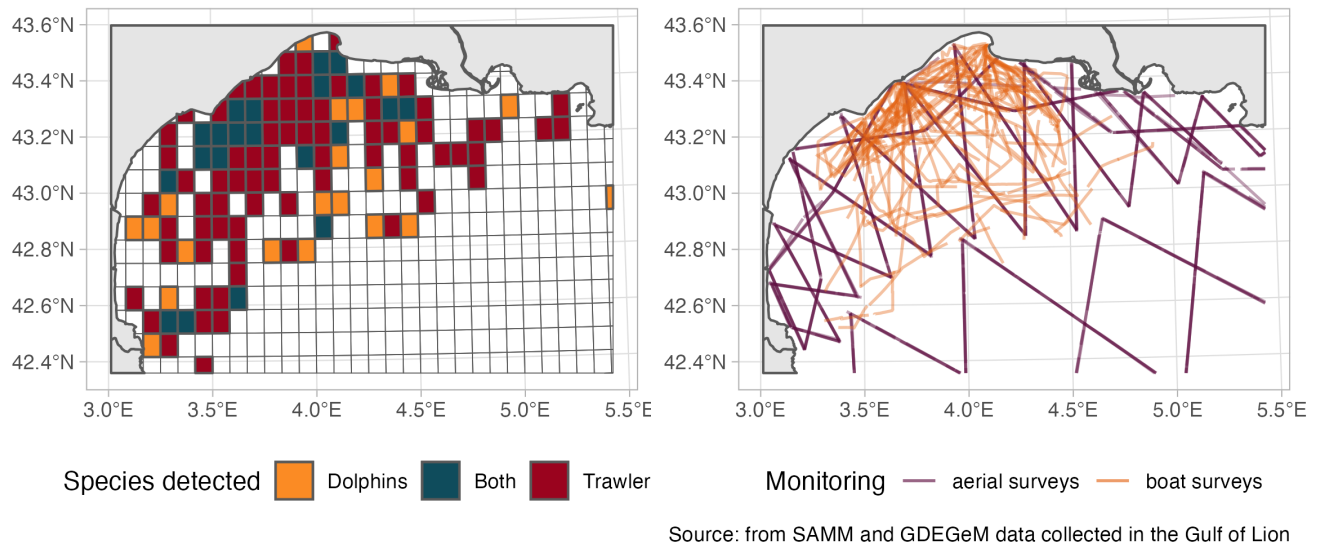

Figure 1: Gulf of Lion detections of bottlenose dolphins and trawlers by aerial surveys (SAMM) and boat surveys (GDEGeM) along with the sampling effort for each monitoring program.
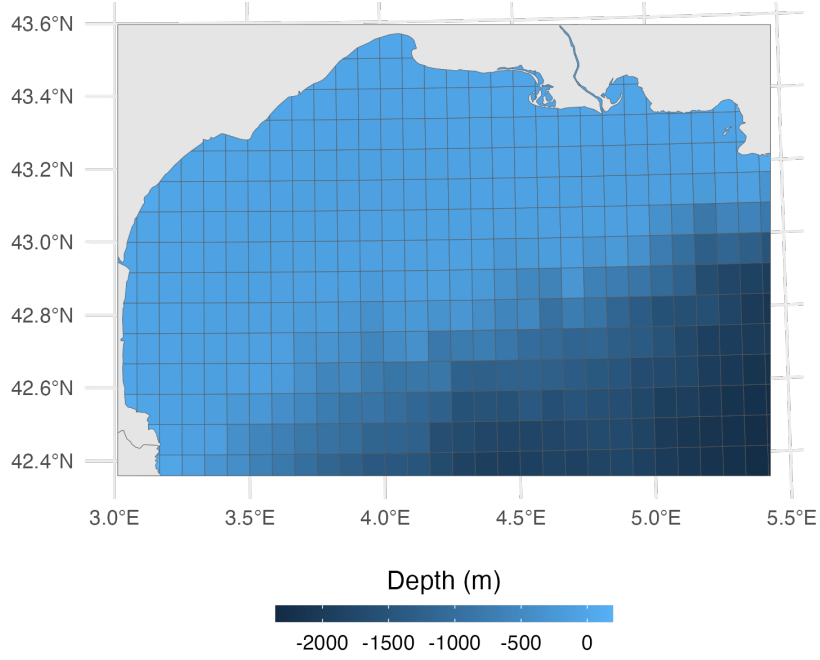
Figure 2: Spatial variation in depth over our study area

2 Multispecies occupancy models

We go through the methodology of multispecies occupancy modeling (Rota et al. 2016). Several assumptions need to be valid to safely apply multispecies occupancy models (similar assumptions to those of the single-species occupancy) : i) geographic and demographic closure, ii) independence of the detections over space and time, iii) accurate identification (i.e. no misidentification). In our case study, dolphins and trawlers obviously moved in and out grid-cells during the sampling period making the geographic closure unlikely to be respected. Thus, we are interpreting the occupancy as "space-use", that is the probability that the species uses the grid-cell given it is present in the study area, hence reflecting the usage a species makes of the different components of the study area.

2.1 Latent ecological process

We have four ecological states. Ignoring the site index, we use the following notation for four the occupancy probabilities:

- ψ_{11} is the prob. that species D and species T are both present;
- ψ_{10} is the prob. that species D is present and species T is absent;
- ψ_{01} is the prob. that species D is absent and species T is present;
- ψ_{00} is the prob. that species D and species T are both absent,

with $\psi_{11} + \psi_{10} + \psi_{01} + \psi_{00} = 1$.

The occupancy state of each grid-cell z is modeled as a multinomial draw in vector $\pi = (\psi_0, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3)$ as:

$$z \sim Multinomial(1, \pi)$$

Probabilities ψ_1, ψ_2, and ψ_3 are estimated with a Generalized Additive Model of environmental covariates (depth)

29 and geographical coordinates with `k = 10` for each predictor and with a logistic link function:

$$\text{logit}(\psi) = s(\text{Depth}) + t(X, Y)$$

30 Then, the marginal probabilities of occupancy are:

31 - $\Pr(z_A = 1) = \Pr(\text{species D is present}) = \psi_{10} + \psi_{11}$
32 - $\Pr(z_B = 1) = \Pr(\text{species T is present}) = \psi_{01} + \psi_{11}$
33 - $\Pr(z_A = 0) = \Pr(\text{species D is absent}) = \psi_{01} + \psi_{00}$
34 - $\Pr(z_B = 0) = \Pr(\text{species T is absent}) = \psi_{10} + \psi_{00}$

35 And the conditional probabilities (reminder: $\Pr(\text{A}|\text{B}) = \Pr(\text{A and B})/\Pr(\text{B})$):

36 - $\Pr(z_A = 1|z_B = 0) = \psi_{10}/(\psi_{10} + \psi_{00}) = \Pr(\text{species D is present given species T is absent});$
37 - $\Pr(z_A = 1|z_B = 1) = \psi_{11}/(\psi_{11} + \psi_{01}) = \Pr(\text{species D is present given species T is present});$
38 - $\Pr(z_B = 1|z_A = 0) = \psi_{01}/(\psi_{01} + \psi_{00}) = \Pr(\text{species T is present given species D is absent});$
39 - $\Pr(z_B = 1|z_A = 1) = \psi_{11}/(\psi_{11} + \psi_{10}) = \Pr(\text{species T is present given species D is present}).$

2.2 Observation process

41 We consider dataset A (e.g SAMM aerial line transects), and dataset B (e.g. photo-id boat search-encounter program).
42 Both monitoring programs collected detection / non-detection data about species D (i.e. bottlenose dolphin) and T
43 (i.e. trawlers). Each species has a different detection probability depending on the monitoring program considered.
44 For example, p_D^A is the probability of detecting deolphins by aerial monitoring program. Then, 16 observation 'events'
45 can occur. We coded them as follow:

46 - `1` for none species detected neither by B nor A
47 - `2` for species D detected by B, nothing by A
48 - `3` for species T detected by B, nothing by A
49 - `4` for both species detected by B, nothing by A
50 - `5` for none species detected neither by B, species D detected by A
51 - `6` for species D detected by B, species D detected by A
52 - `7` for species T detected by B, species D detected by A
53 - `8` for both species detected by B, species D detected by A
54 - `9` for none species detected neither by B, species T detected by A
55 - `10` for species D detected by B, species T detected by A
56 - `11` for species T detected by B, species T detected by A
57 - `12` for both species detected by B, species T detected by A
58 - `13` for none species detected neither by B, both species detected by A
59 - `14` for species D detected by B, both species detected by A
60 - `15` for species T detected by B, both species detected by A
61 - `16` for both species detected by B, both species detected by A

62 From the 4 ecological states (in rows) and the 16 observation events (in columns), we get the observation process
63 with the following (transposed) 4x16 matrix.

3

$$t(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & (1-p_D^B)(1-p_D^A) & (1-p_T^B)(1-p_T^A) & (1-p_T^B)(1-p_T^A)(1-p_D^A)(1-p_D^B) \\
0 & p_D^B(1-p_D^A) & 0 & (1-p_T^A)(1-p_D^A)p_D^B(1-p_T^B) \\
0 & 0 & p_T^B(1-p_T^A) & (1-p_T^A)(1-p_D^A)p_T^B(1-p_D^B) \\
0 & 0 & 0 & (1-p_T^A)(1-p_D^A)p_D^B p_T^B \\
0 & p_D^A(1-p_D^B) & 0 & p_D^A(1-p_T^A)(1-p_D^B)(1-p_T^B) \\
0 & p_D^B p_D^A & 0 & p_D^A(1-p_T^A)p_D^B(1-p_T^B) \\
0 & 0 & 0 & p_D^A(1-p_T^A)p_T^B(1-p_D^B) \\
0 & 0 & 0 & p_D^A(1-p_T^A)p_D^B p_T^B \\
0 & 0 & 0 & p_T^A(1-p_D^A)(1-p_D^B)(1-p_T^B) \\
0 & 0 & p_T^B p_T^A & p_T^A(1-p_D^A)p_D^B(1-p_T^B) \\
0 & 0 & 0 & p_T^A(1-p_D^A)p_T^B(1-p_D^B) \\
0 & 0 & 0 & p_T^A(1-p_D^A)p_T^B p_D^B \\
0 & 0 & 0 & p_D^A p_T^A(1-p_T^B)(1-p_D^B) \\
0 & 0 & 0 & p_D^A p_T^A p_D^B(1-p_T^B) \\
0 & 0 & 0 & p_D^A p_T^A p_T^B(1-p_D^B) \\
0 & 0 & 0 & p_T^B p_T^A p_D^B p_D^A
\end{bmatrix}$$

Each observation y is linked to the ecological state z via a Multinomial distribution in vector of length 16, $\theta_z = (Pr(y=1), Pr(y=2), ..., Pr(y=16))$, where θ_z also corresponds in the θ matrix to the 16 columns of the row refering to the ecological state z.

$$y|z \sim \text{Multinomial}(1, \theta_z)$$

3 Maps of dolphins and trawlers use of space

To look at the occupancy probability of dolphin (or trawlers), we calculated $\psi 1 + psi3$ (or $\psi 2 + \psi 3$). In Figure 3, the maps mainly reflected the influence of bathymetry on dolphins and trawlers occupancy.
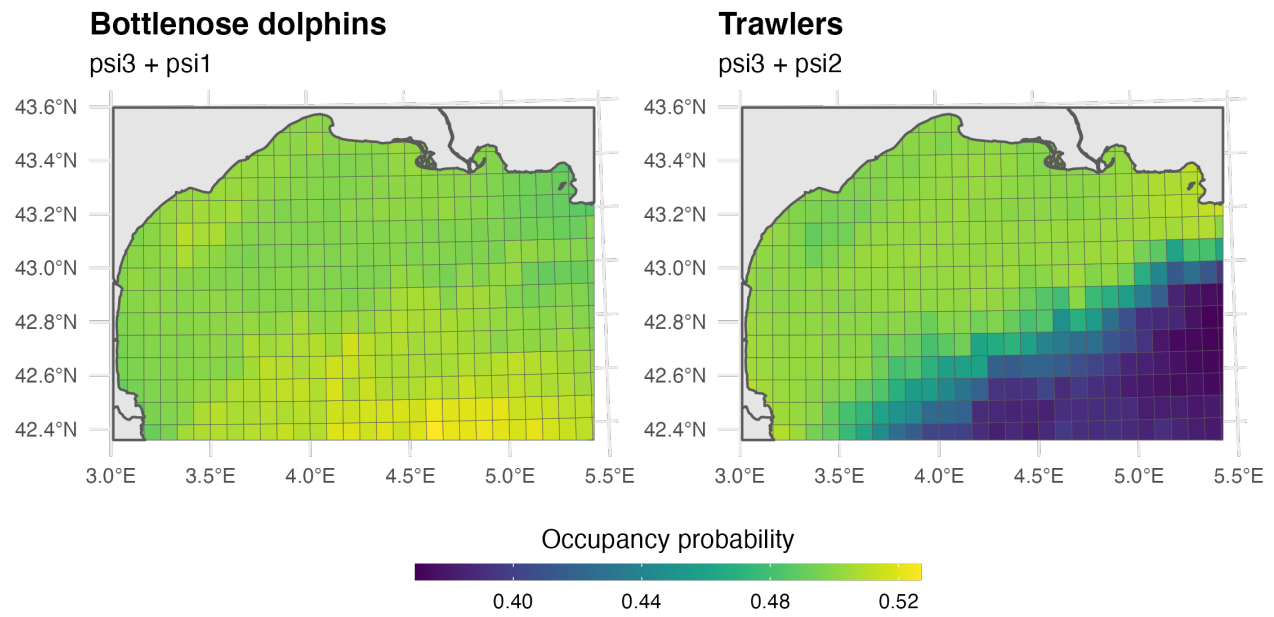
Figure 3: Occupancy probability of dolphins and trawlers estimated from the integrated multispecies occupancy model

References

Rota CT, Wikle CK, Kays RW, Forrester TD, McShea WJ, Parsons AW, Millspaugh JJ (2016) A Two-Species Occupancy Model Accommodating Simultaneous Spatial and Interspecific Dependence. Ecology 97:48–53.