

Eleplots 03

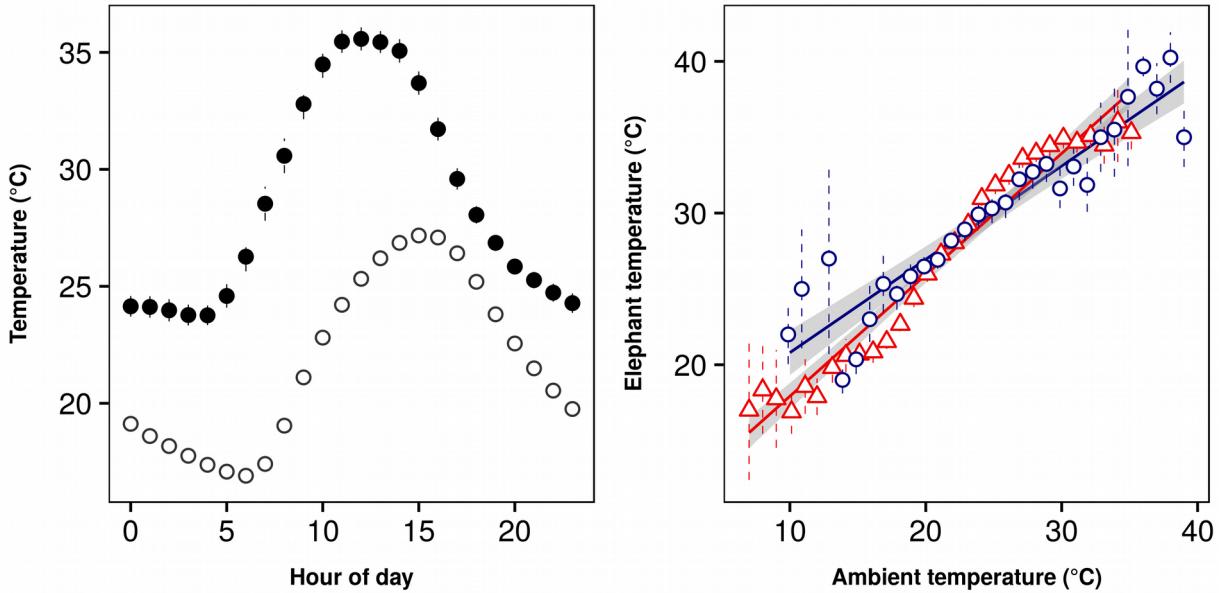


Fig. 1: Left: Mean thermochron temperature (filled circles) tracks mean ambient temperature (open circles) through the day. Vertical lineranges represent 95% confidence intervals.

Right: Mean thermochron temperature (points, colour & shape by season) is highly correlated with ambient temperature across seasons. Vertical lineranges (coloured by season) indicate 95% confidence intervals at each point. Points are offset by 0.5 degrees for better visibility. GLM fit (lines) and fit error (shaded region) is shown.

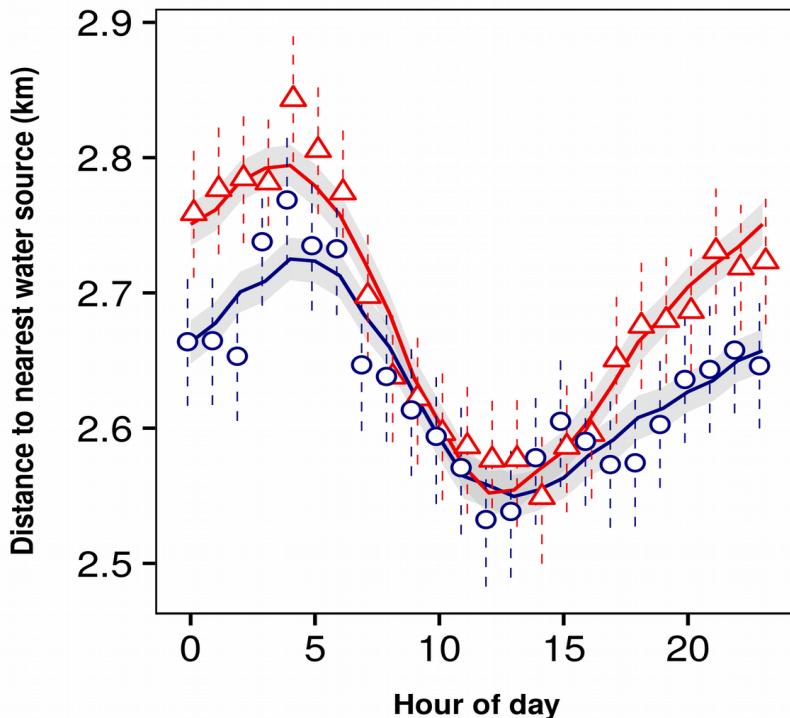


Fig. 2: Elephants are closer to water at mid-day. Mean distance to the nearest water source (points, colour & shape by season) through the day. Seasons are offset by 0.5 hours for better visibility. Vertical lineranges (coloured by season) indicate 95% confidence intervals at each point. GAMM fit (dashed lines coloured by season) and 95% CI (shaded region) are shown.

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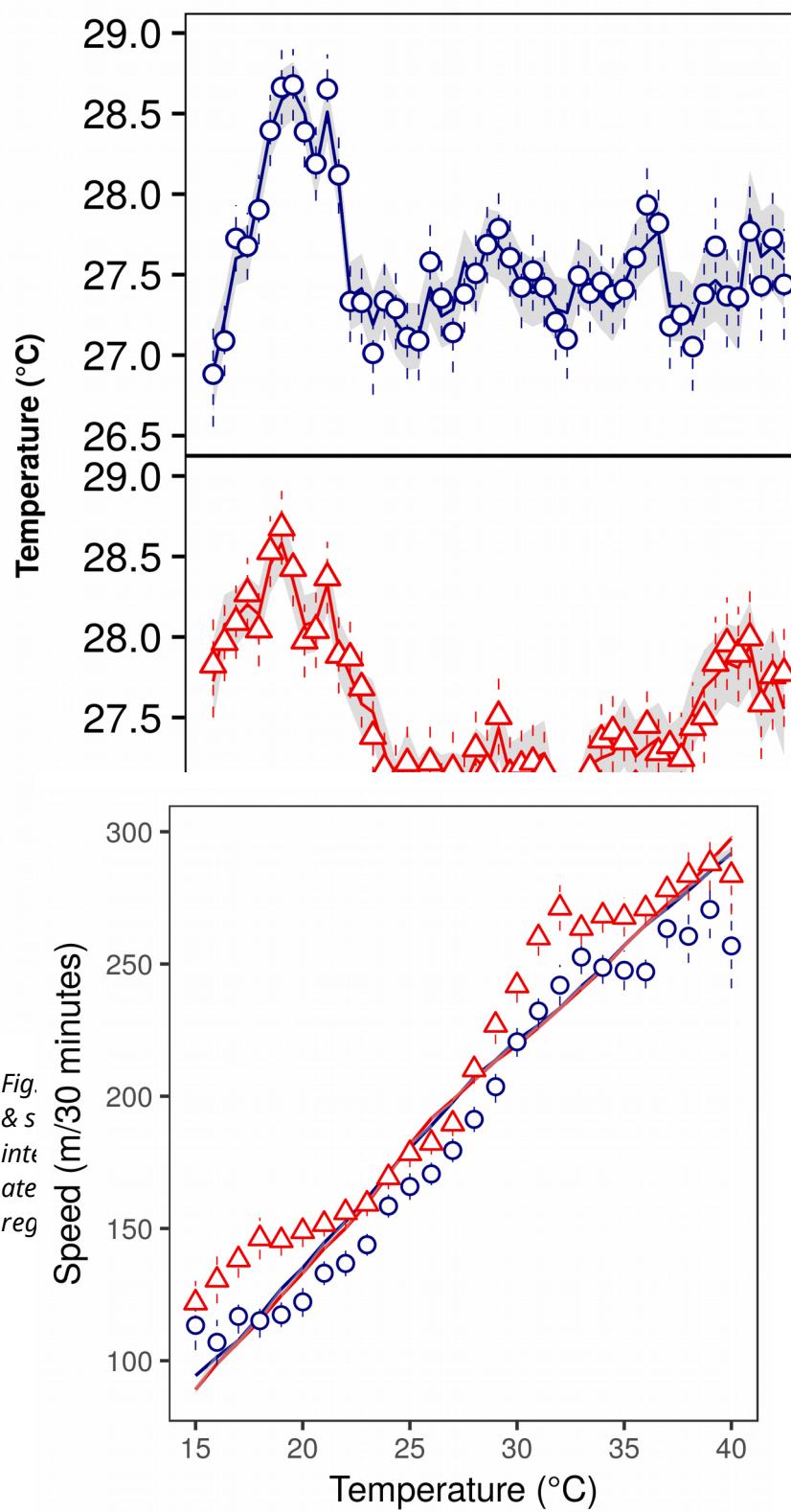


Fig. 4: Elephants move faster at higher temperatures. Mean steplength(m/30 minutes; points, colour & shape by season) at degree temperature intervals. Seasons offset by 0.5 degrees for better visibility. Vertical lineranges (coloured by season) indicate 95% confidence intervals at each point. GAMM fits (dashed lines), coloured by season, and 95% CIs (shaded regions) are shown.

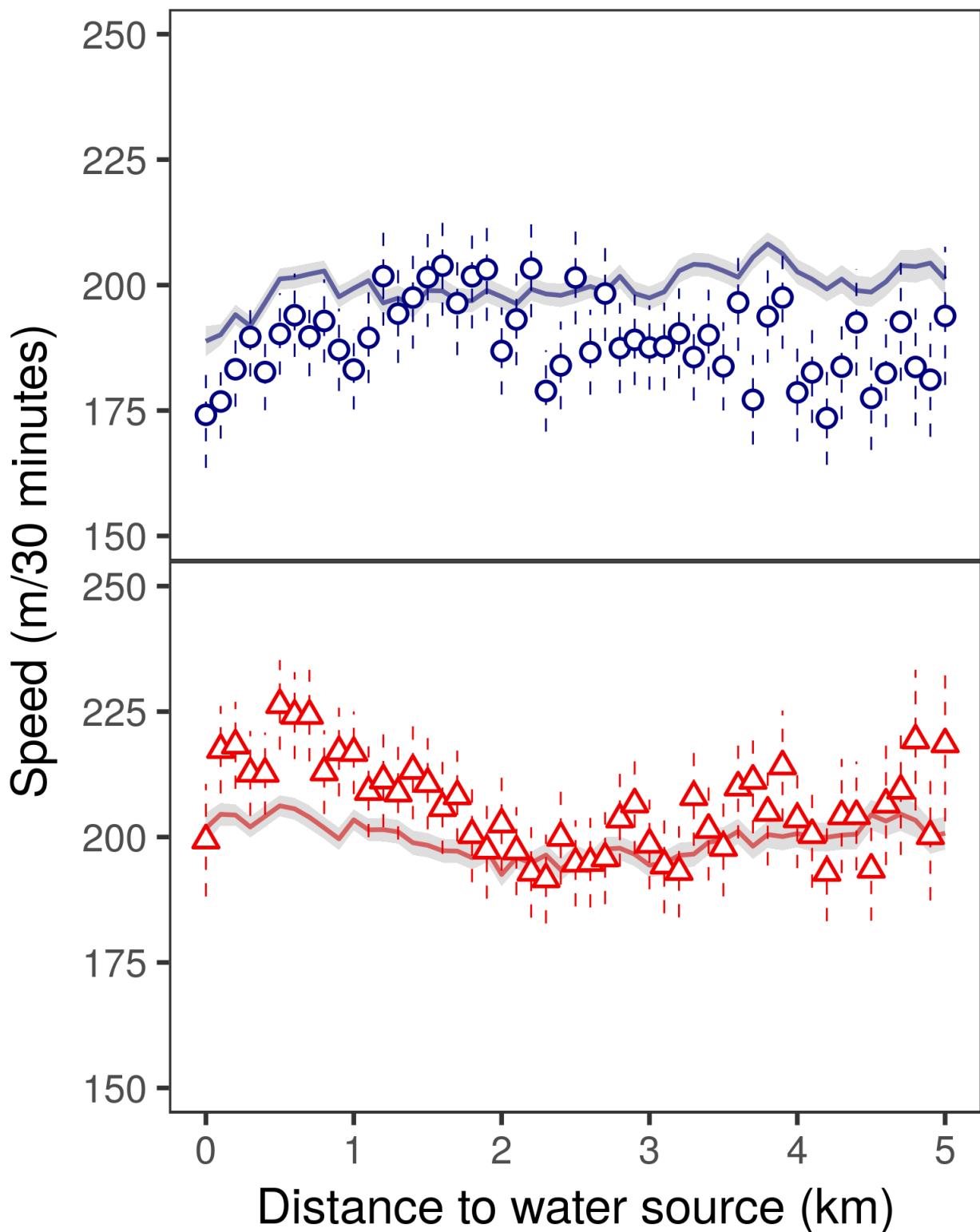


Fig. 5: Elephant speed varies by season and distance to water. Mean step length (m/30 minutes; points, colour & shape by season: cool dry = blue circles, hot wet = red triangles) at 100metre distance to water intervals. Vertical lineranges (coloured by season) indicate 95% confidence intervals at each point. SmoothedGAMM fits (dashed lines coloured by season) and 95% CI are shown (shaded region).

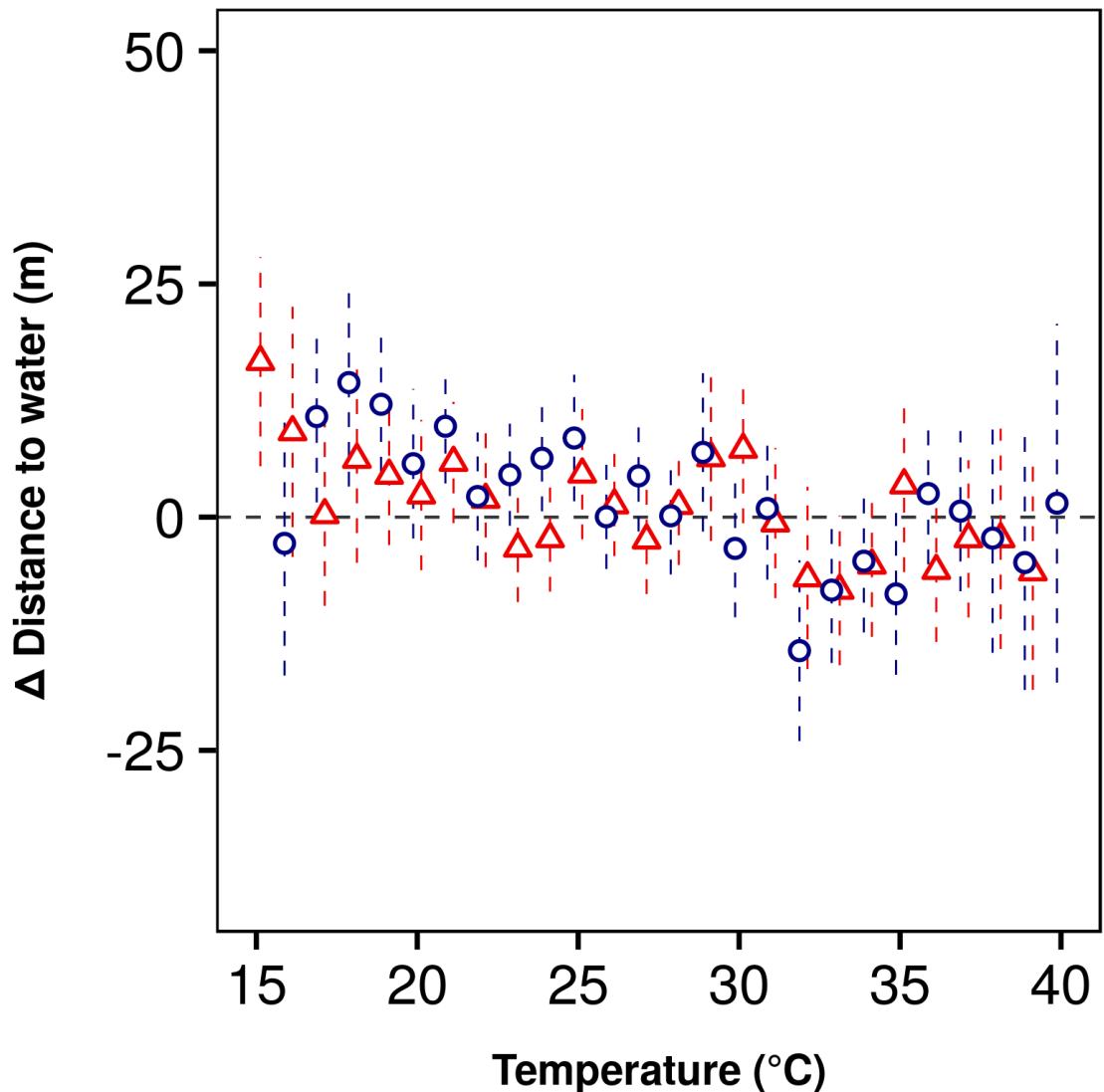


Fig. 6: Elephants move towards water at higher temperatures. Mean change in distance to water sources (metres; points, colour & shape by season: cool dry = blue, hot wet = red) at degree temperature intervals. Vertical lineranges (coloured by season) indicate 95% confidence intervals at each point. GAMM fits (dashed lines coloured by season) and 95% CI are shown.

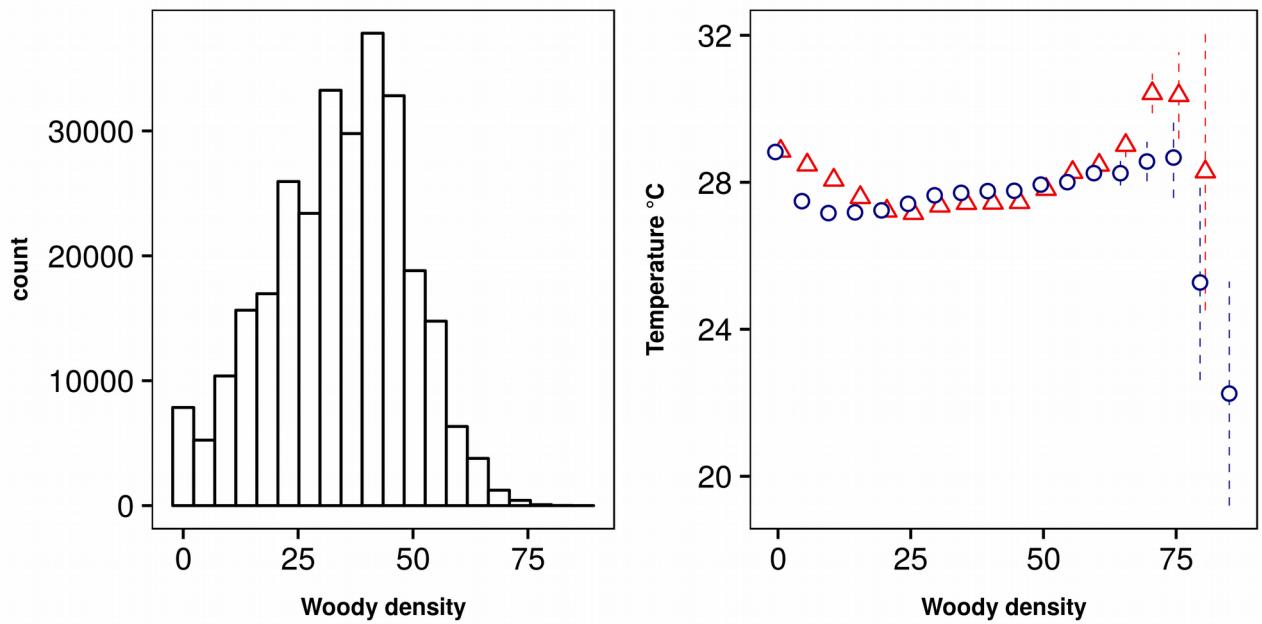


Fig. 7: Left: Histogram of woody density values. Right: Mean temperature at woody density values in increments of 5.

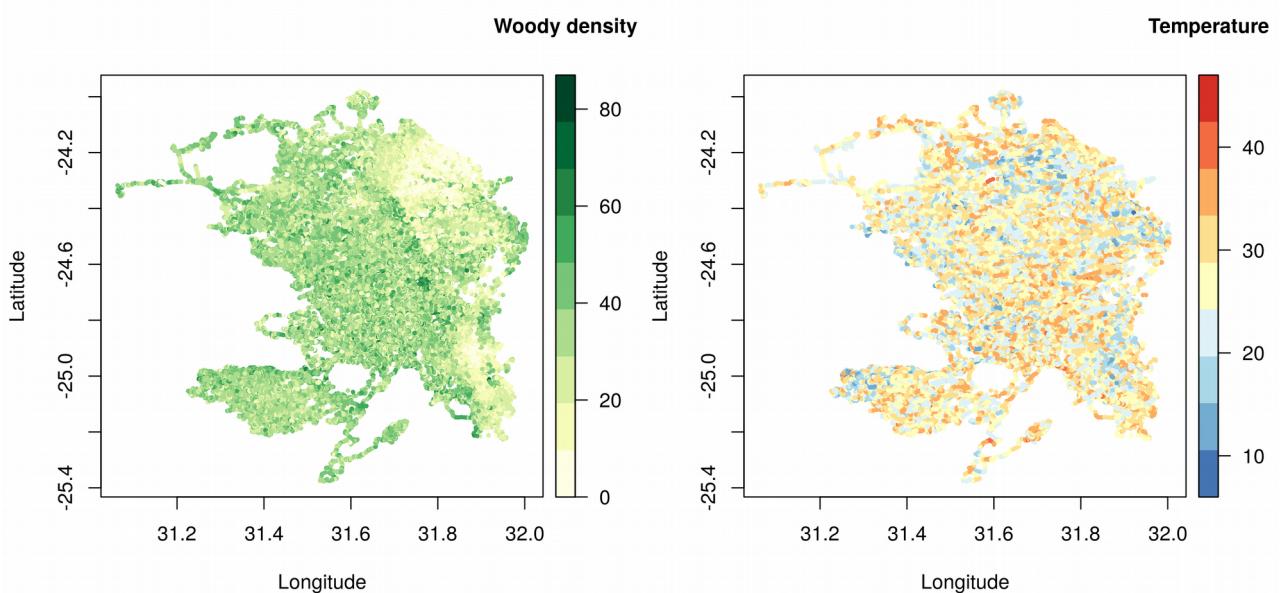


Fig. 8: Reconstructed landscape of (left) woody density, and (right) temperature.

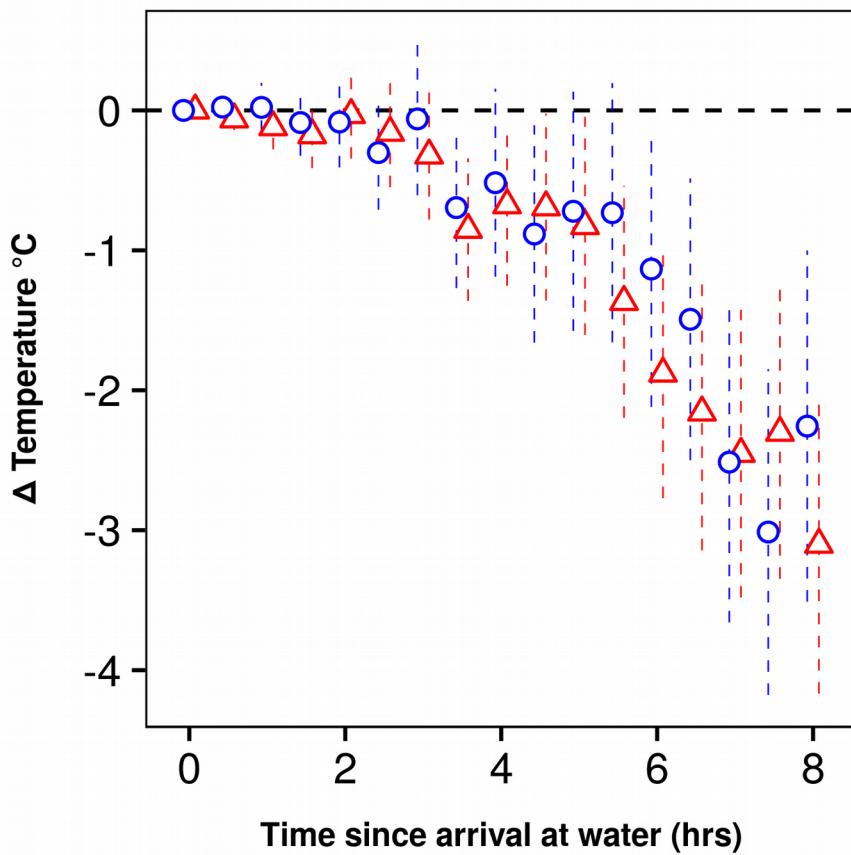


Fig. 9: Mean temperature change (shapes) with respect to arrival temperature, at half hour intervals following the arrival event, separated by season (cool = blue circles, hot = red triangles). 95% confidence intervals are shown by vertical dashed lines, coloured by season.