

Co-Existence Ecology of Large Predators in Belize

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The Jaguar Project

🐾 Camera Stations

- 2 remotely triggered trail camera along various trails
- Taking pictures of elusive species in dense jungle terrain

🐾 Regularly spaced stations across landscape

🐾 Keeping track of them in Belize, Central America for conservation efforts

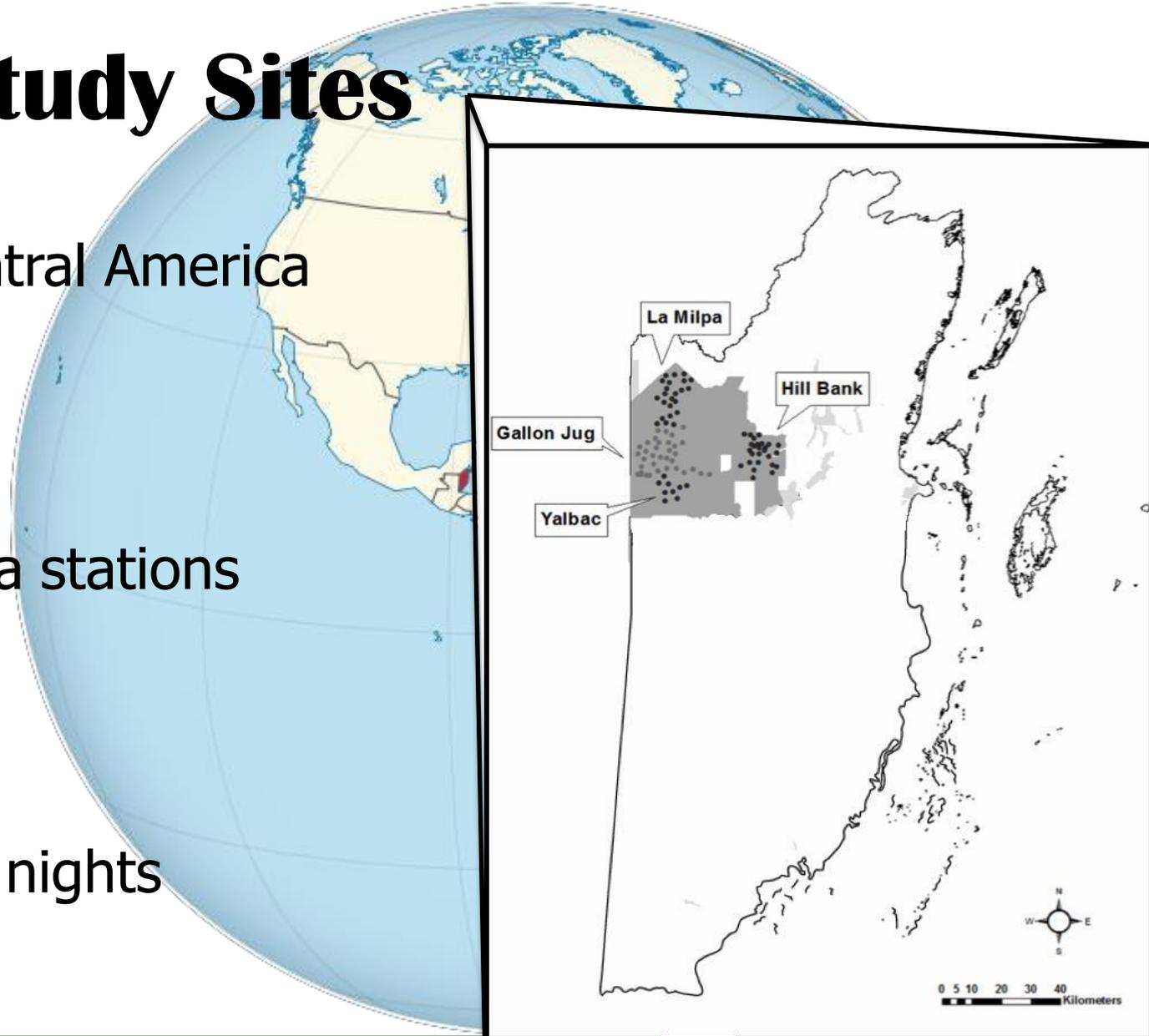


2016 Study Sites

🐾 Belize, Central America

🐾 112 camera stations

🐾 6,451 trap nights

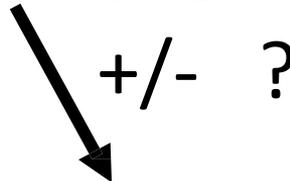
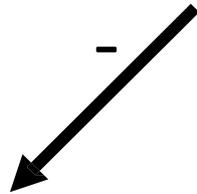


My work with the Jaguar Project

- Started out just doing basic photo data entry
- Became interested in co-existence ecology
- Received a grant for the field project for the summer 2017 survey



Co-Existence Ecology

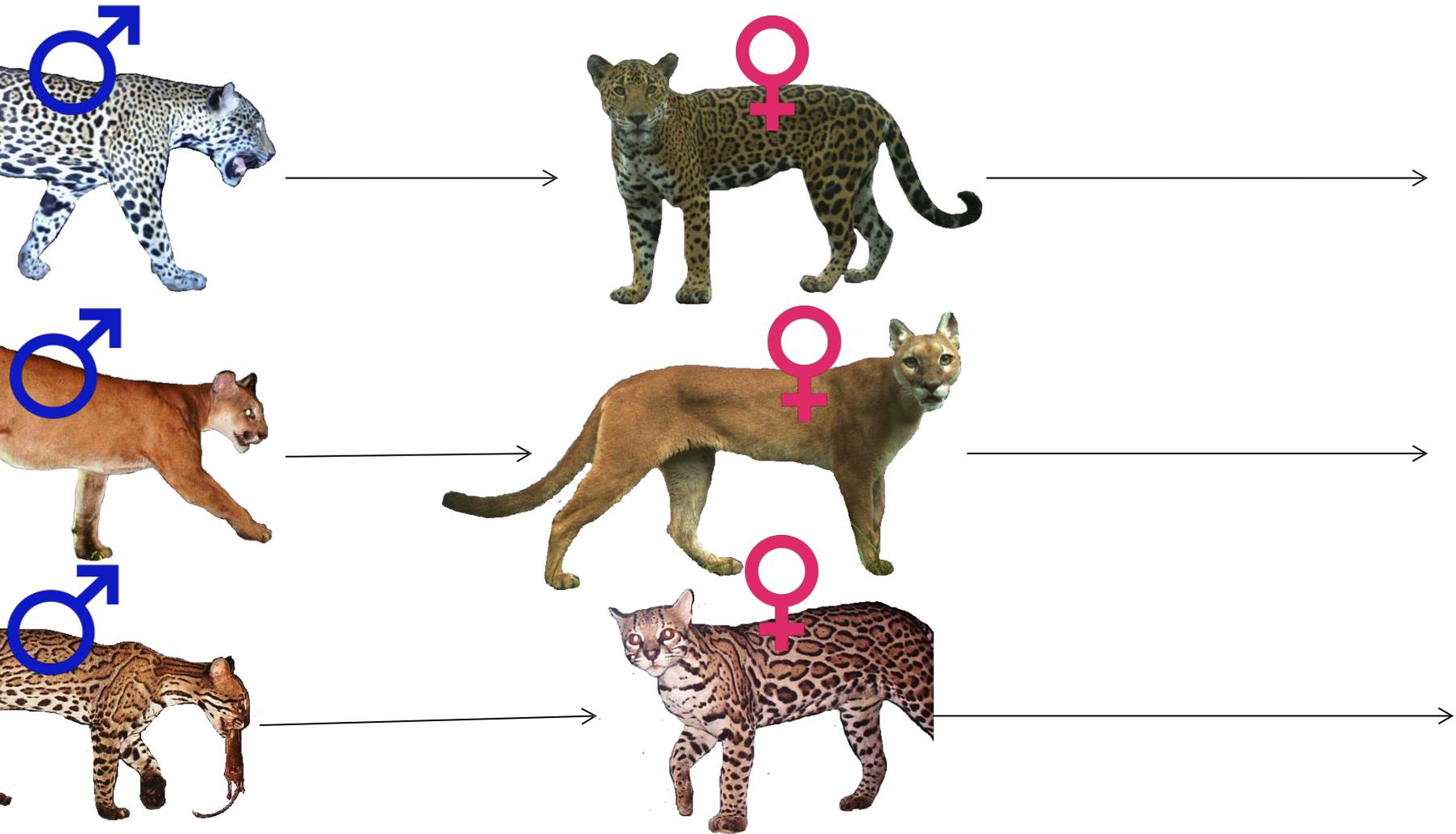


Conservation Issues

- 🐾 Conservation efforts working to protect one species may impact other species
- 🐾 Improving management efforts practices
- 🐾 Different land uses effect species differently



Co-Existence Ecology Between Sexes



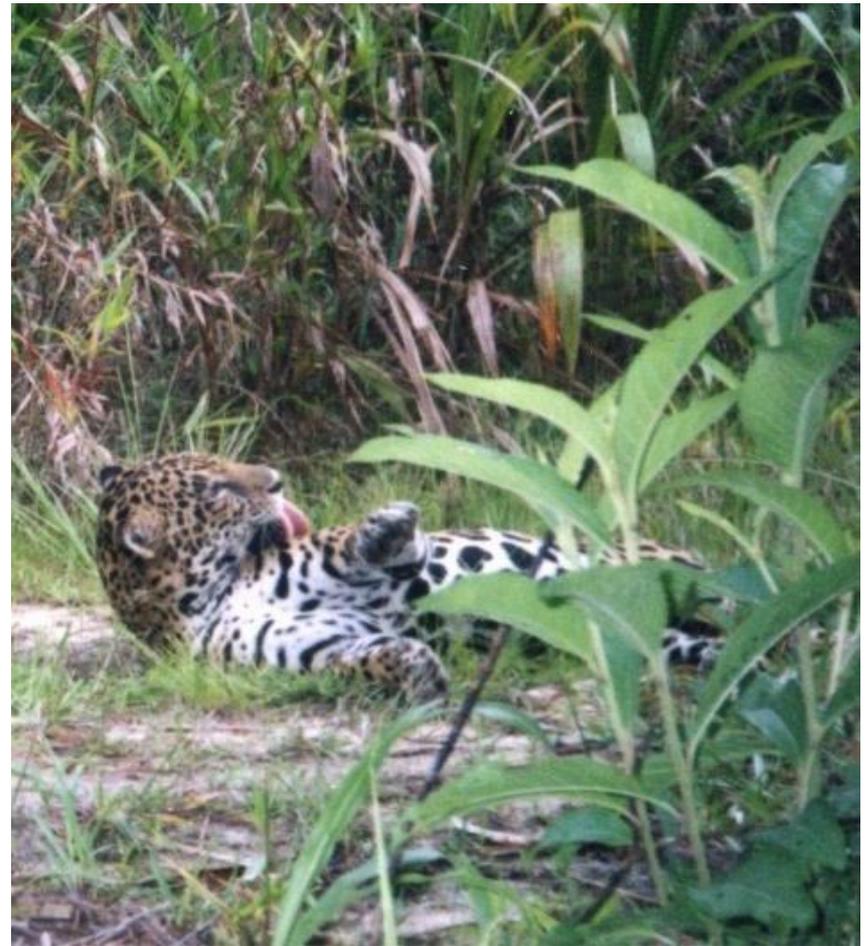
Occupancy & Detection Modeling

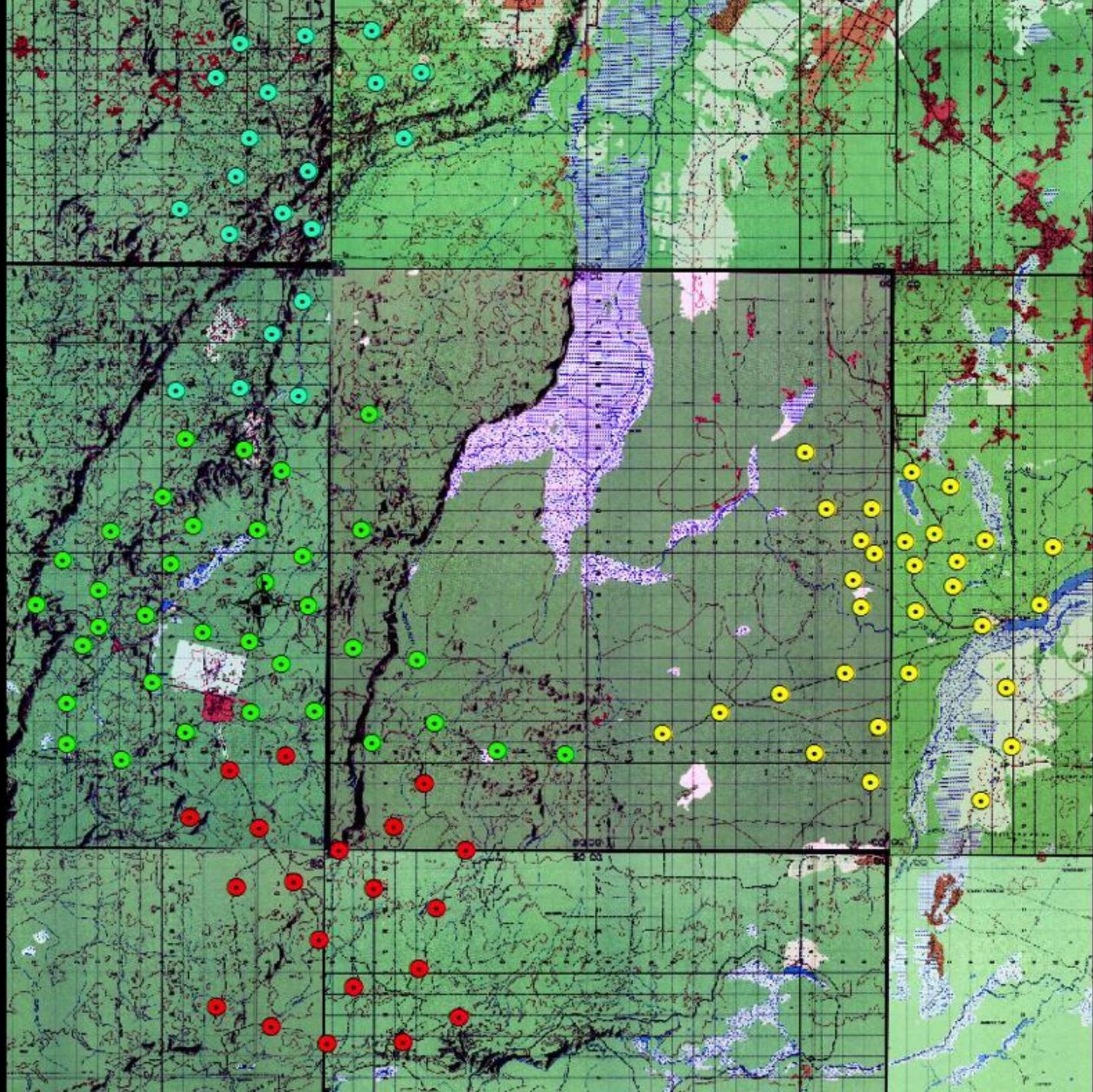
🐾 Occupancy

- distribution across the landscape

🐾 Detection

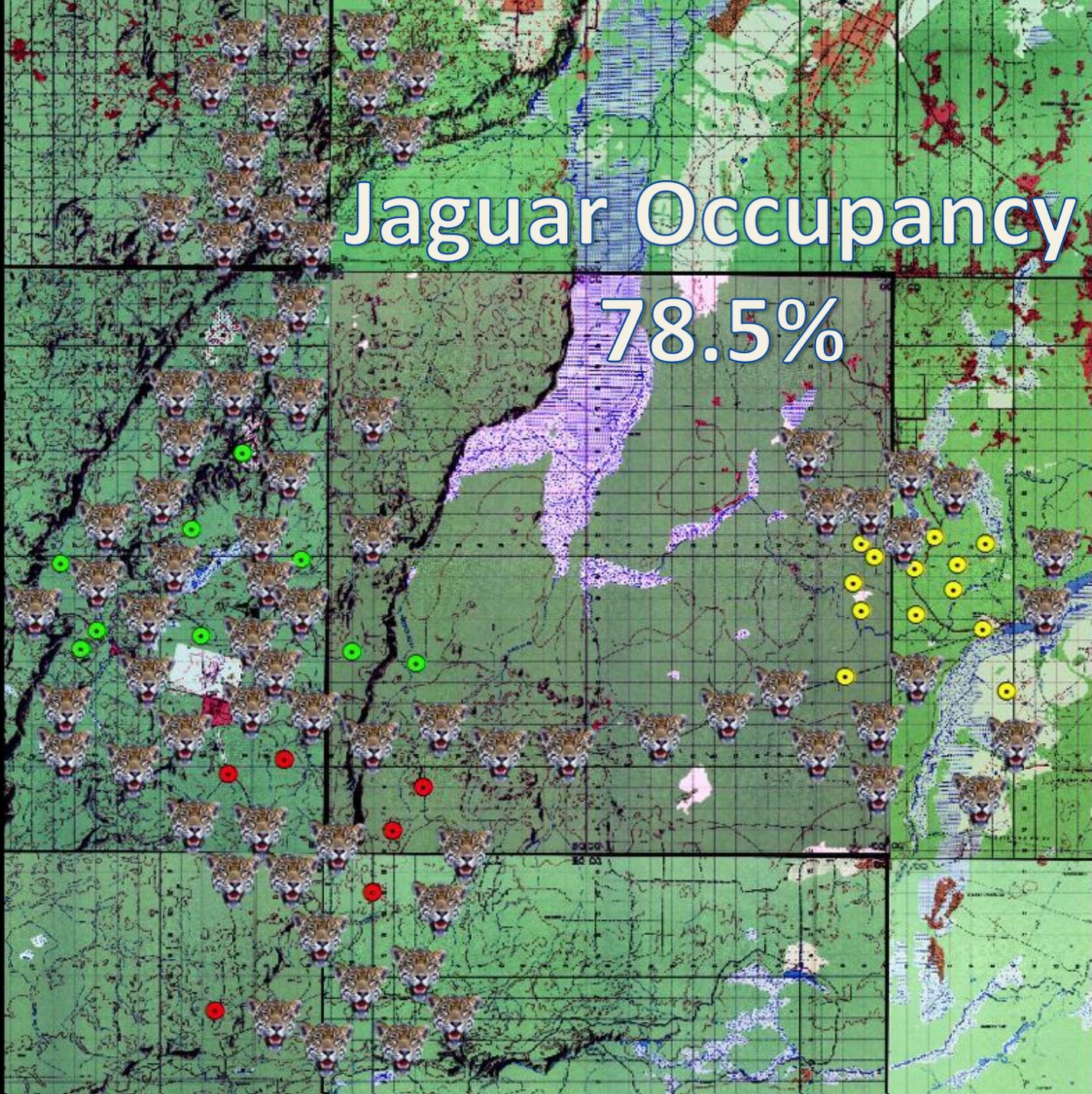
- determining how many times they're detected by the cameras





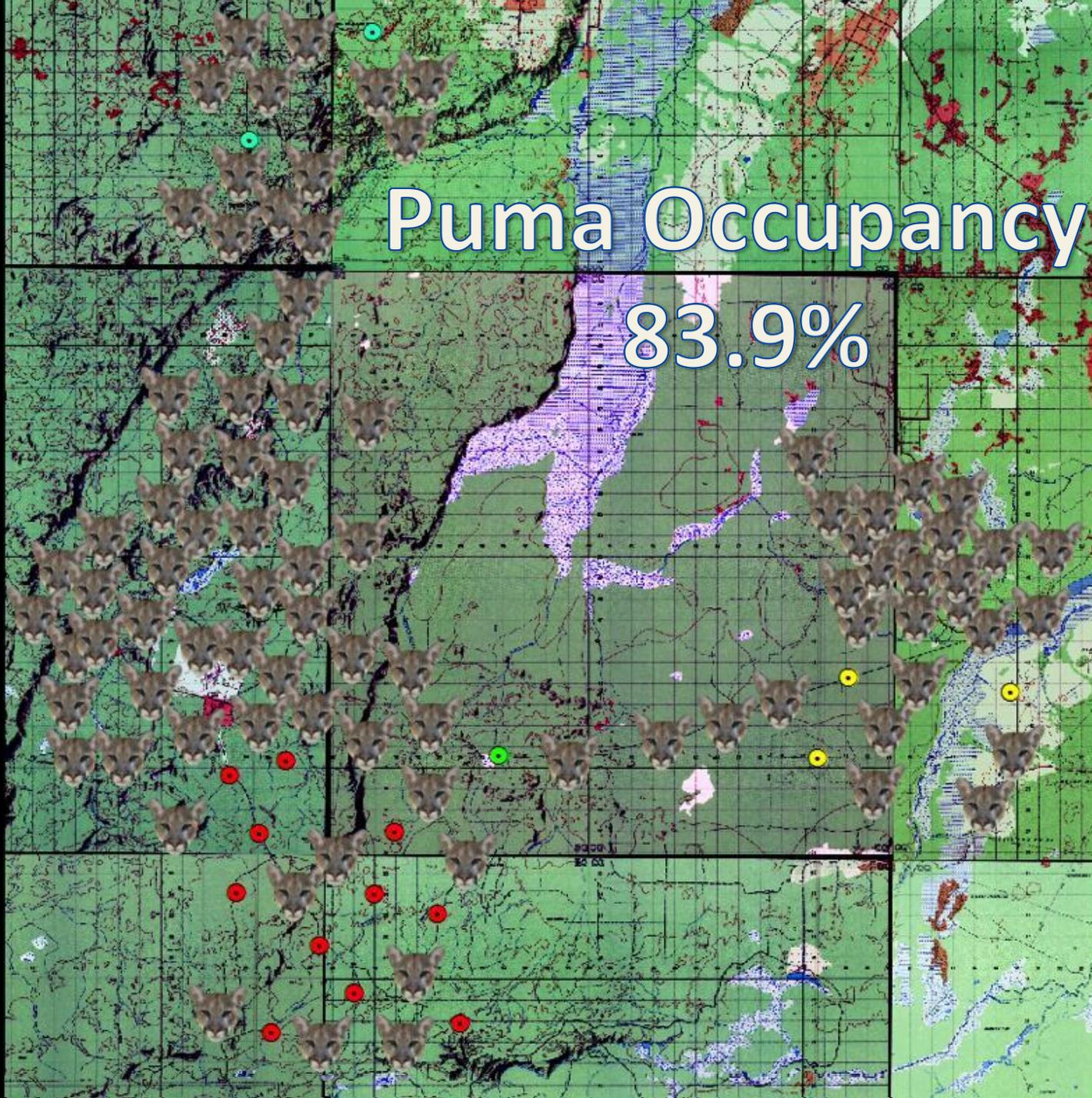
Jaguar Occupancy

78.5%



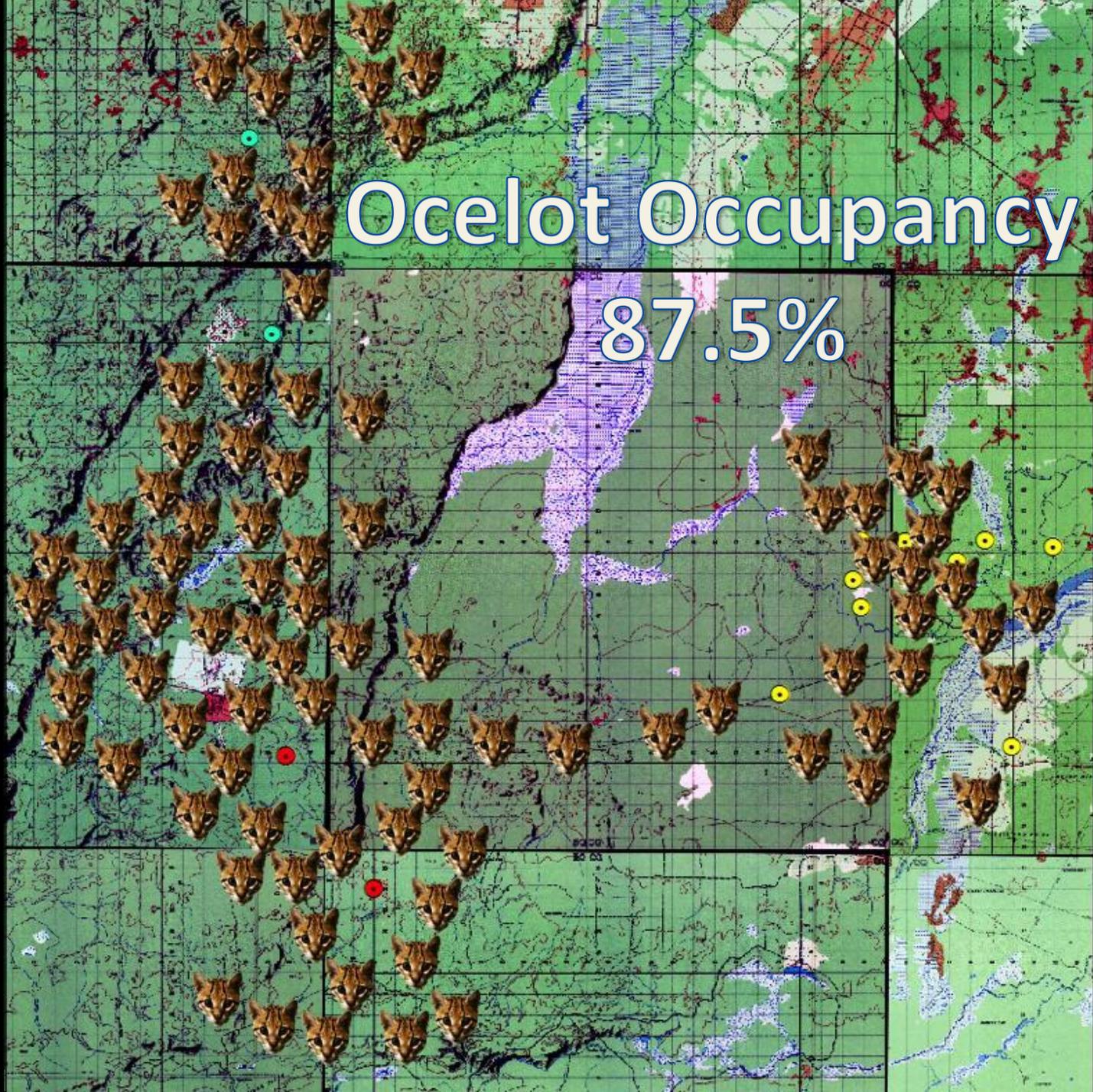
Puma Occupancy

83.9%



Ocelot Occupancy

87.5%



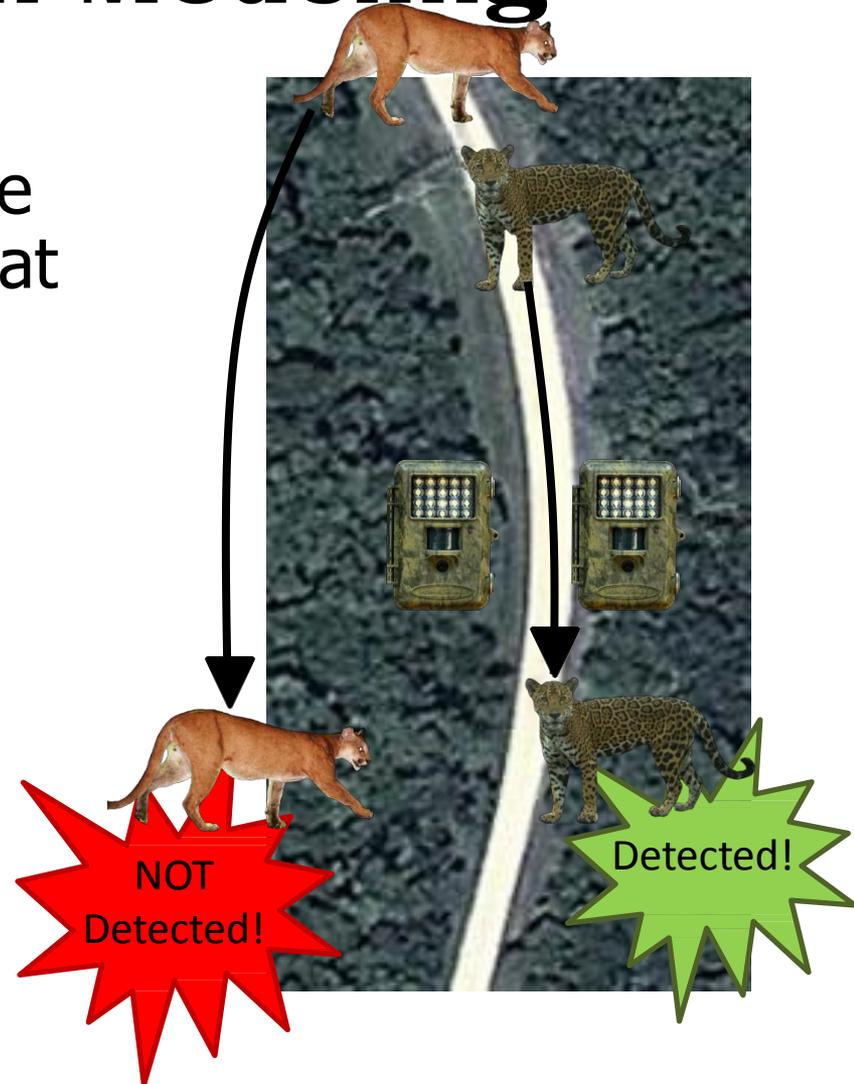
Detection Modeling

- 🐾 Elusive wild cats are hard to study
 - Remote noninvasive trail cameras help collect data
- 🐾 A image is considered a single 'capture' event



Detection Modeling

- ❃ Statistical model used accounts for not be able to 'capture' all animals at the camera station
- ❃ Accounts for animals that may not be detected
- ❃ Allows more accurate results and modeling



Program PRESENCE

- 🐾 Statistical modeling software used for studying detection
- 🐾 Data input on a week by week basis across 13 weeks
- 🐾 Ran 16 models for all three interactions



Modifications to Detection Model

Normal Modeling

- 🐾 Studying interactions between two different species in modeling program PRESENCE



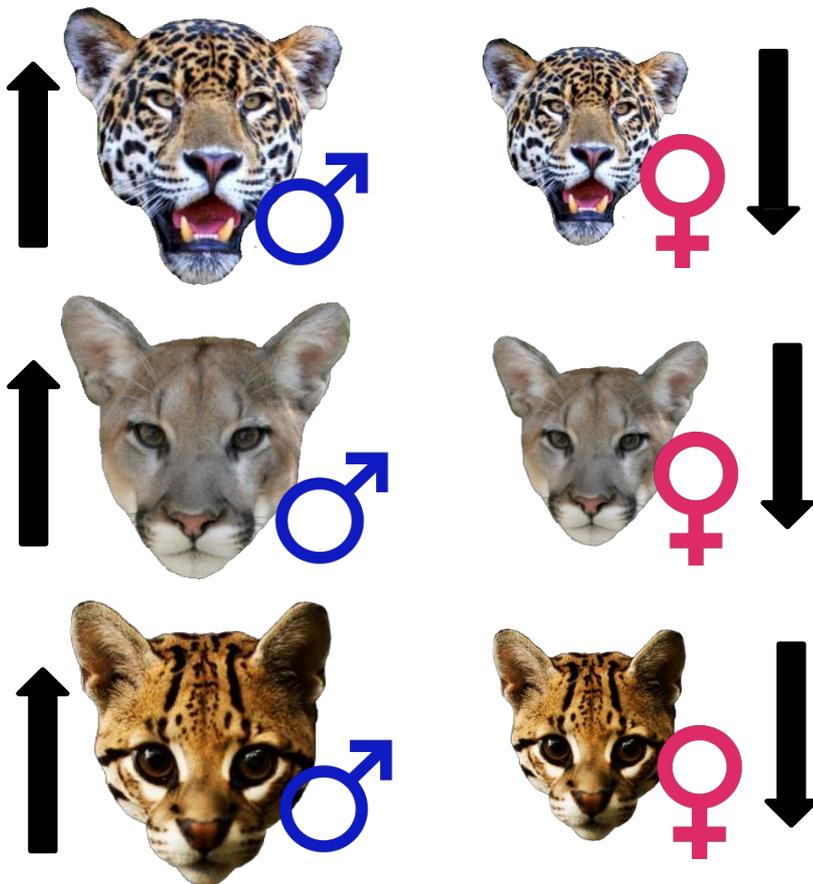
Modified Modeling

- 🐾 Studying interactions within the same species
 - Sexes used as two separate species in PRESENCE



Objective

To determine how detection is influenced by sex within a species



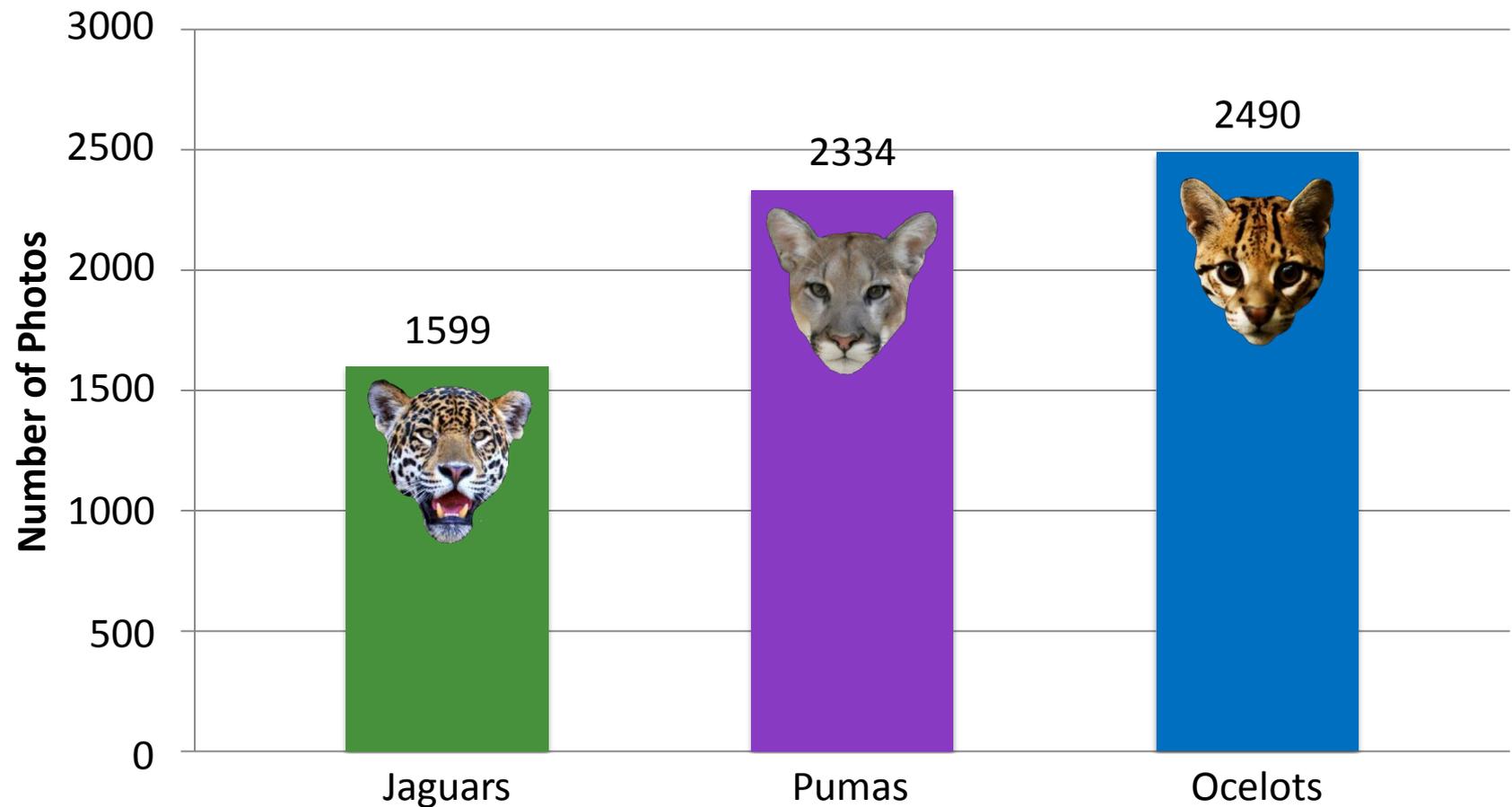
Predictions:

1. We expect the males across all species to have higher detection when females are present to find mates

2. We expect females across all species to have lower detection at stations where males are present because of infanticide

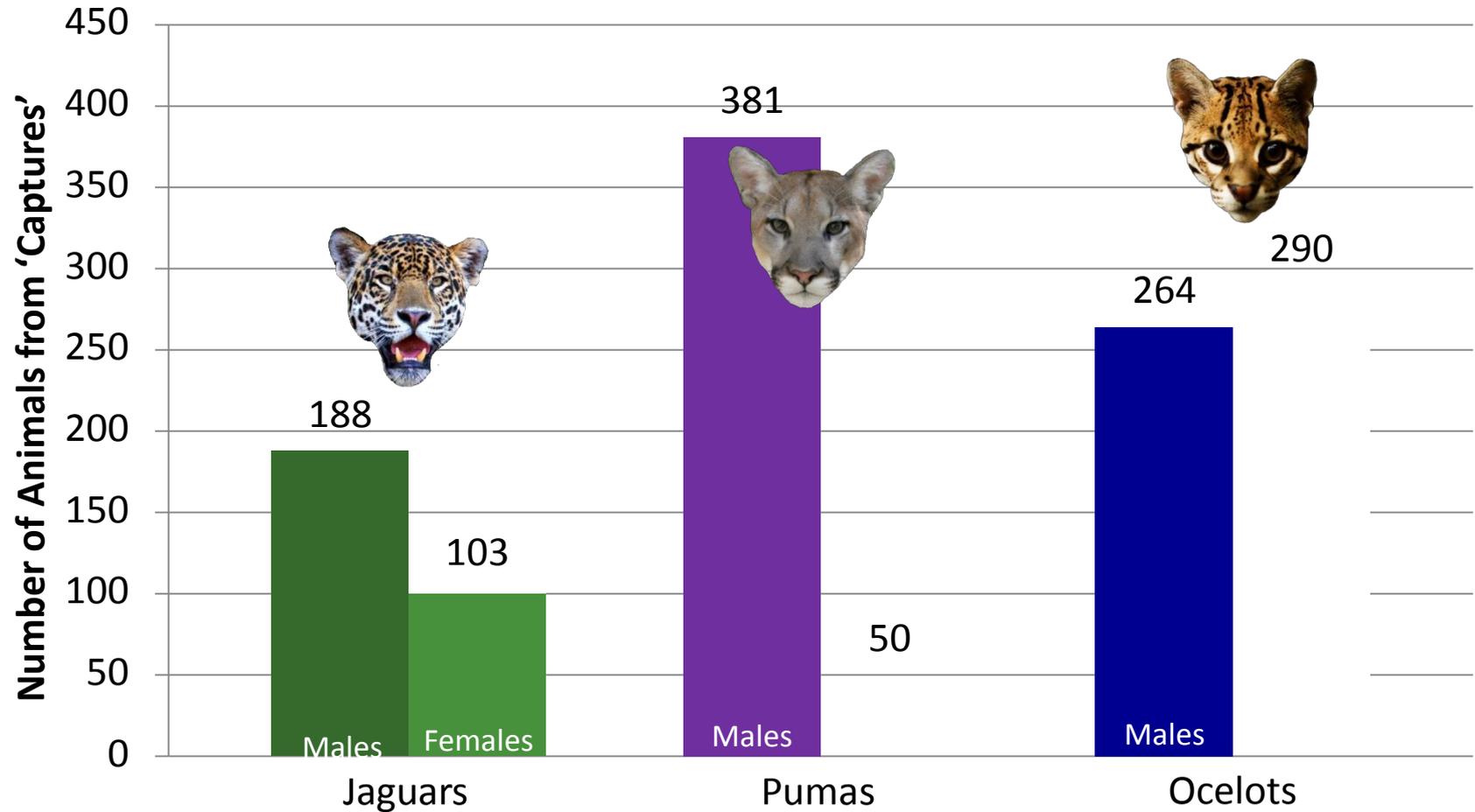
2016 Data Set

Average number of trap nights per station across all study sites= 64.2 nights



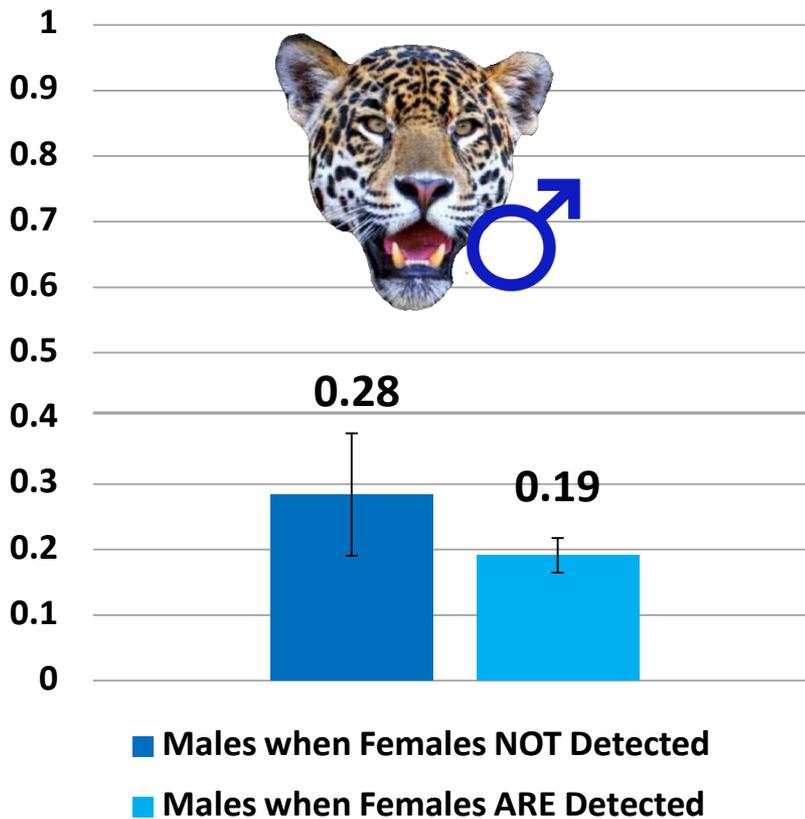


Number Individuals of 'Captures' for All Four Study Sites

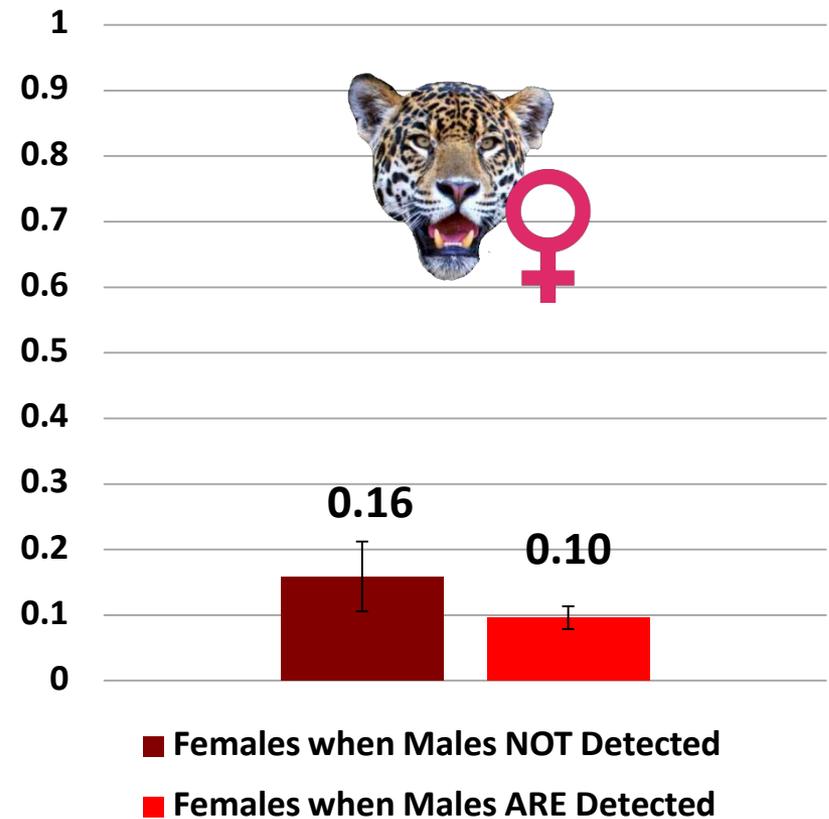


Jaguar Male & Female Detection

Probability of Male Detection

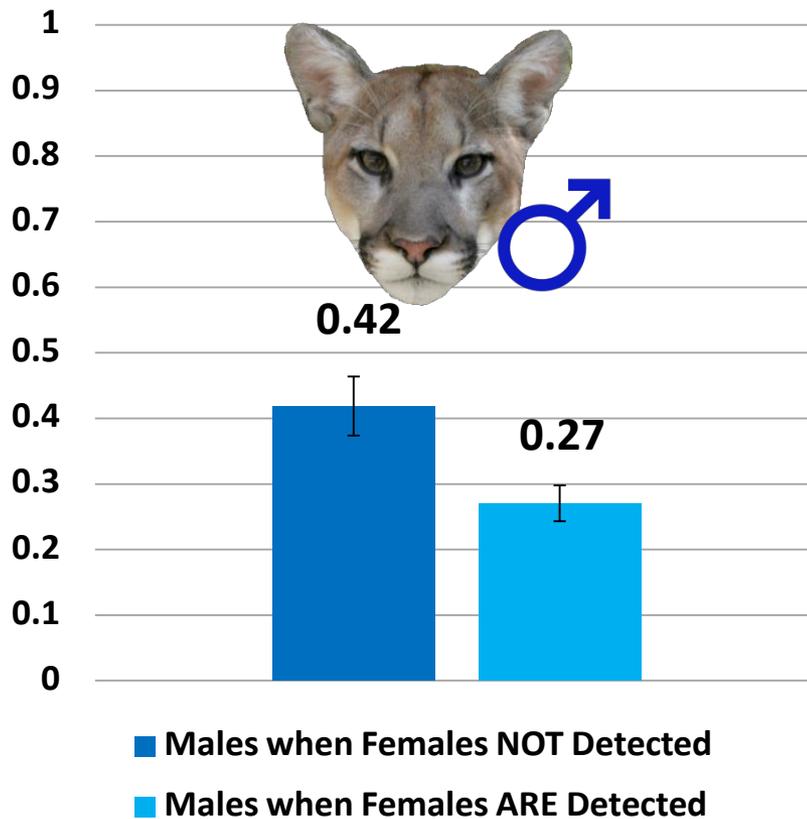


Probability of Female Detection

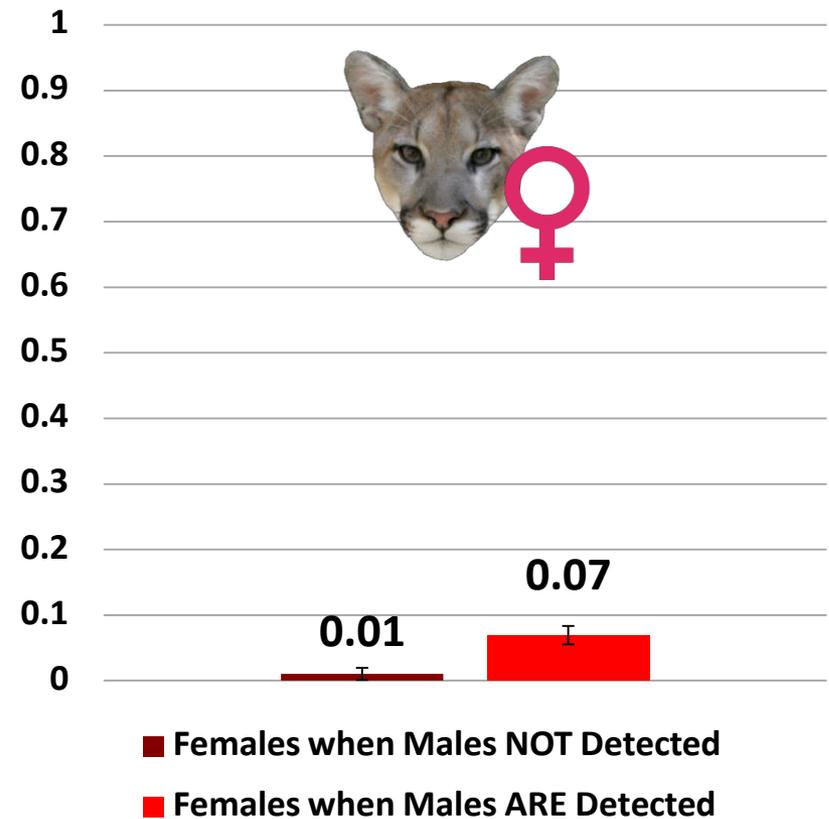


Puma Male & Female Detection

Probability of Male Detection

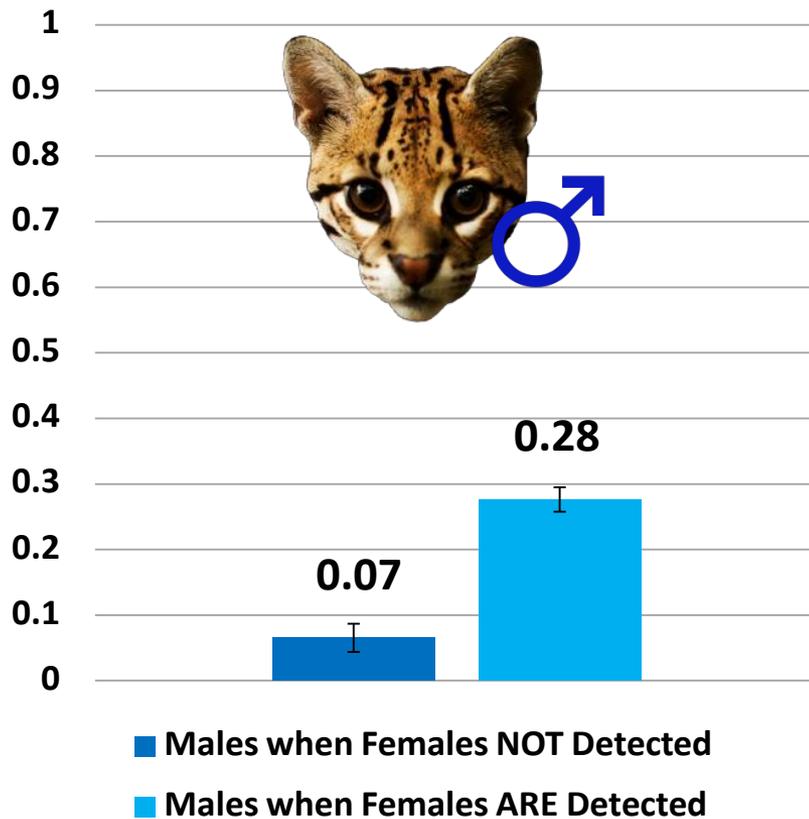


Probability of Female Detection

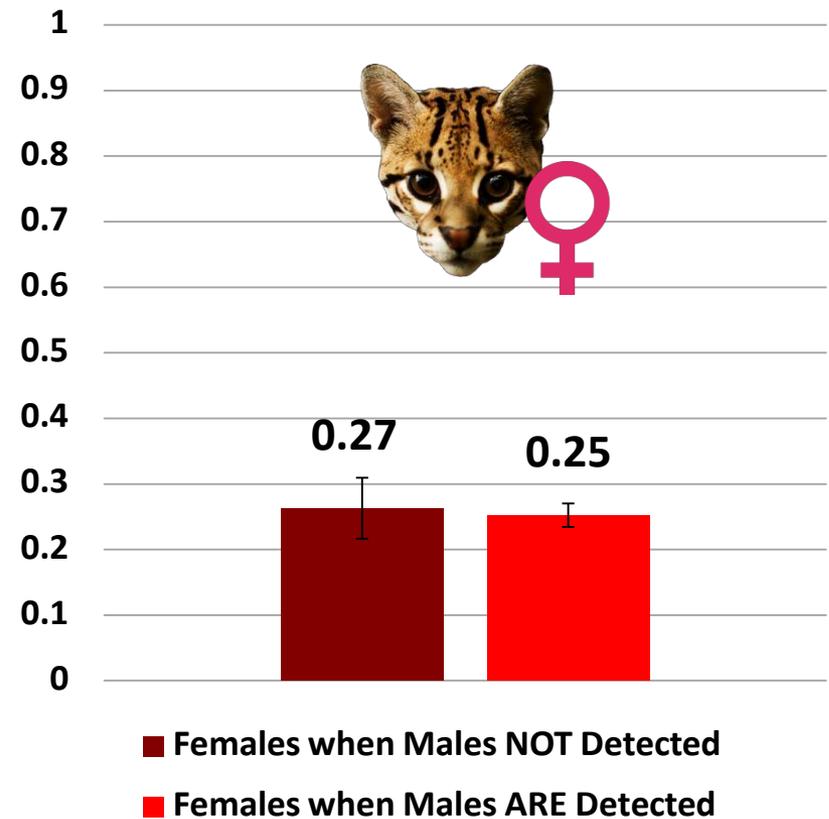


Ocelot Male & Female Detection

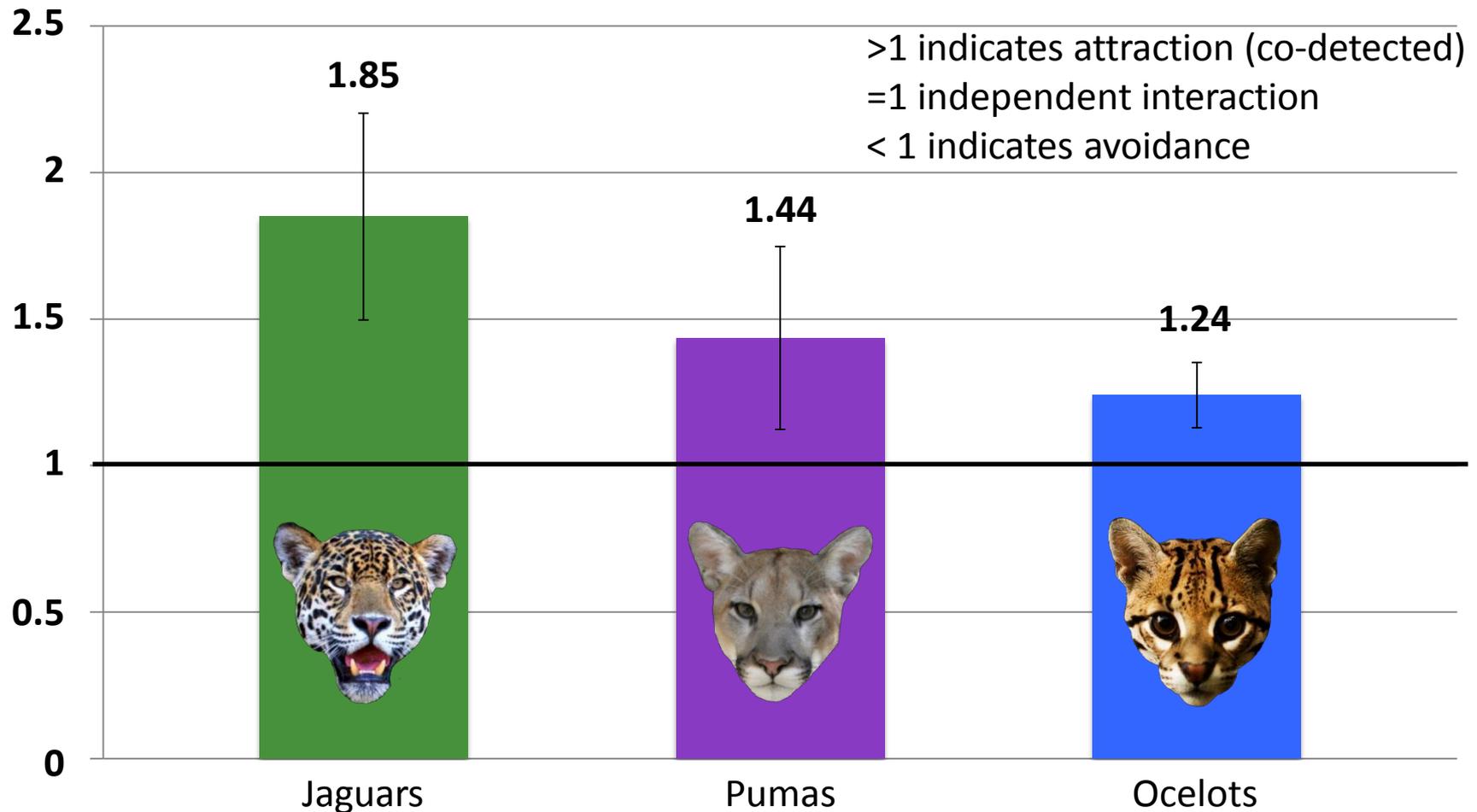
Probability of Male Detection



Probability of Female Detection



Delta Interaction Values



Possible Causes of High Occupancy (Wide Distribution)

- 🐾 Plentiful resources
- 🐾 Lack of competition
- 🐾 Very dense habitat
- 🐾 Effective conservation efforts for all species



Detection Summary

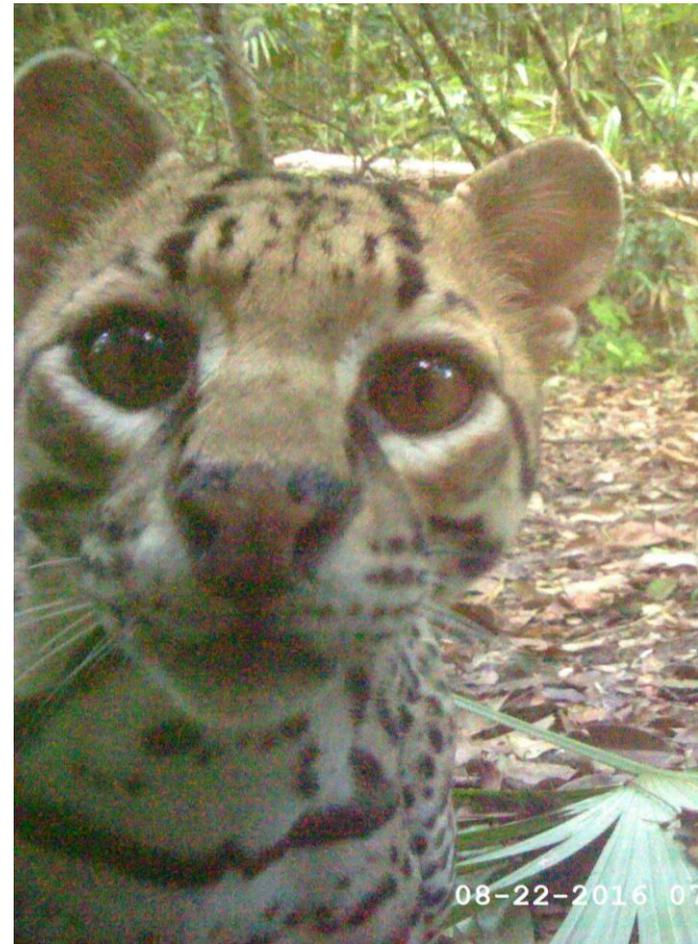
- 🐾 Jaguars – sexes had higher detection when other sex absent
- 🐾 Pumas – opposite of what was expected
- 🐾 Ocelots – expected results
- 🐾 Delta values indicated co-detection
 - No evidence of strong avoidance between sexes



Further Directions

- 🐾 Examine past years of data collected to
 - Increase sample size
 - Include other factors
 - Human presence
 - Prey presence

- 🐾 Analyze on a day by day basis instead of a week by week basis
 - More fine scale analysis





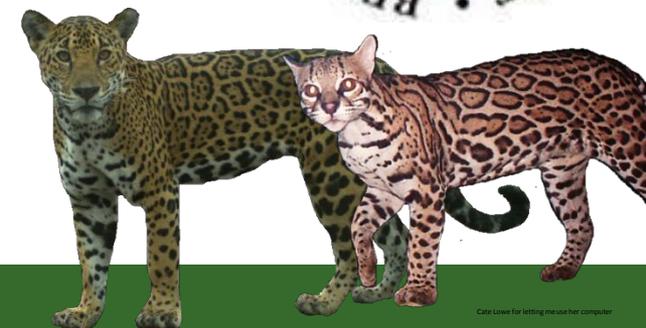
Acknowledgement



- 🐾 All the undergraduate students volunteering in Dr. Kelly's lab doing data entry and in the field collecting the raw photo data, this work would not be possible without their hard work
- 🐾 Programme for Belize for their assistance & permission to work on their land
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- 🐾 Virginia Tech's College of Natural Resources (CNRE) & Virginia Tech's College of Agriculture & Life Sciences (CALS)
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- 🐾 Forest Department of Belize for permission to conduct this work



**PROGRAMME FOR
BELIZE**



Questions?



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See NCUR 2018 Proceedings for more info on this research

References

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