Relating Latent True Occupancy to Landscape Features in the Presence of Inter-Annual Swings in Apparent Occupancy

Seth Harju Biometrician / Wildlife Biologist Heron Ecological, Kingston, ID seth@heronecological.com Scott Cambrin Senior Biologist Clark County Desert Conservation Program, Las Vegas, NV Cambrin@clarkcountynv.gov

leron Ecological, LLC

MOJAVEMAX.COM



BACKGROUND



Occupancy Sampling

- Occupancy sampling is surveying and recording the detection or nondetection of a species
- Non-detection ≠ absent
- Occupancy sampling is an efficient way to sample and monitor populations, including desert tortoise (Zylstra et al. 2010)

BACKGROUND



Mojave Desert Tortoise

- Spend up to 95% of their life underground
- Cryptic
- Home ranges vary but can be over 40 ha
- Long-lived species > 50 years in the wild
- Above ground activity driven by past and current weather patterns



Apparent occupancy ≠ **True latent occupancy**

OBJECTIVES



Need: Develop static predictive map of the relative probability of DT occurrence across the 86,000 ac Boulder City Conservation Easement (BCCE)

Existing options:

1) Series of single-year occupancy models



2) Dynamic multi-year occupancy model

Cons: only use predictor variable estimate from the first year; can't include >1 method of detection

The goal: Develop multi-method occupancy model to estimate relationships with landscape variables that is robust to inter-annual swings in apparent occupancy when latent occupancy is constant



METHODS



- 75 plots surveyed 3 times each in 2013 and 2014
- 60 plots surveyed 7 times each from 2015 – 2017
- Total of 1710 plots surveyed over 5 years
- Live tortoises and active burrows were recorded separately
- Plots were occupied with either/both a live tortoise or active burrow observed



CONCEPTUAL ISSUES





- Separate detection probabilities
- Can be detected independently
- Sampling in multiple years
 - Not yet interested in temporal occupancy dynamics, need singular landscape relationship estimates
- Bayesian state-space model
 - New class of multi-method latent occupancy model for occupancy analysis when apparent occupancy is confounded with primary sampling period





CONCEPTUAL ISSUES





PREDICTOR VARIABLES



Type of predictor	Predictor variable	
Topographic	Distance to road	
	Roughness	
	Slope	
	Wetness	
	Washes	
Edaphic	Dominant soil	
Vegetative	Creosote cover	
	Bursage cover	

RESULTS



Raw data: detections

Year	Plot surveys	No. live tortoise	No. active burrow
2013	225	10	12
2014	225	6	5
2015	420	22	8
2016	420	22	9
2017	420	36	29
Total	1,710	96	63

RESULTS





RESULTS





RESULTS - VALIDATION



MCMC internal diagnostics

- 97.1% of internal R-hats were well below 1.05
- Model goodness-of-fit for input data
 - Logistical regression:
 - Odds Ratio = 1.68 (95% Cr.I. 1.14 2.48)
 - P-value = 0.09
- Independent Validation using independent telemetry data
 - Correlation:
 - Pearson's r = 0.948
 - P-value = 0.014



MANAGEMENT



Management Implications

- Focus restoration activities
- Focused law enforcement
- Targeted habitat enhancement



• Continue to monitor occupancy for changes over time

- Use occupancy decreases to indicate the need for management actions
- Use occupancy changes within adaptive management to determine how management actions affect tortoises
- Examine fine-scale vegetation data in the plots to see if they correlate with apparent occupancy among years



30

20

10

.96 .97 .98 .99 .01 .02 .03

0000

0.96 0.97 0.98 0.98 1 1.01 1.02 1.02 1.03

Annual change in true occupancy

0.96 0.97 0.98 0.98



NEXT STEPS





