

Distance sampling with animal movement

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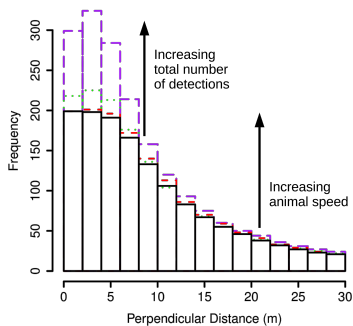
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1. Responsive movement: survey protocol, left truncation, or double observer methods (Conn et al. 2018).
2. **What about movement independent of the observer?**

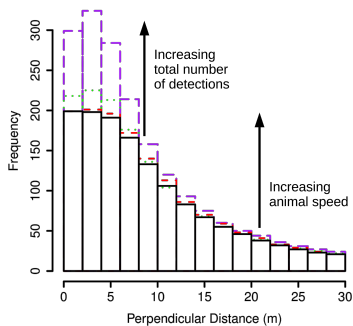
$$\hat{N} = \frac{n}{\hat{p}}$$

Bigger n

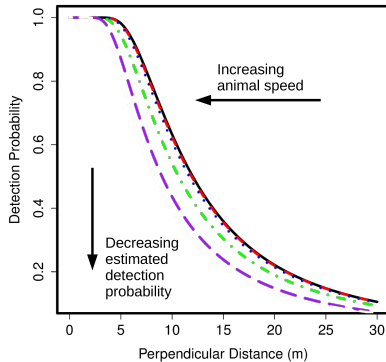


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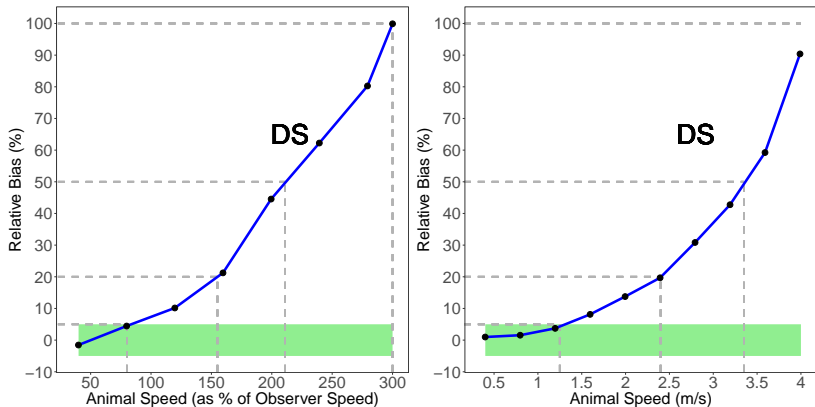


Smaller \hat{p}



$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \text{red} & \text{blue} \end{matrix} \hat{N} = \frac{n \uparrow}{\hat{p} \downarrow}$$

Simulation Study



Estimated percentage bias in estimated abundance from a simulated line (left) and point (right) transect survey.

Survey protocol

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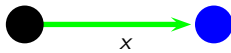
- ▶ Search further perpendicular to the line or further from the point.
- ▶ Use a snapshot method.
- ▶ Avoid counting overtaking animals in line transects or newly arrived individuals in point transects.

DS

DS

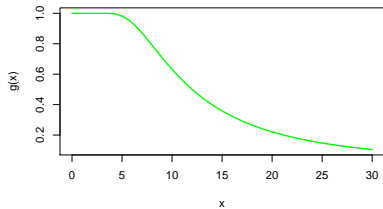
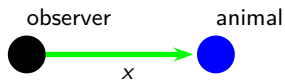
observer

animal



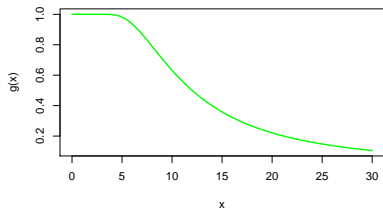
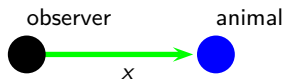
x

DS



$$g(x) = \mathbb{P}(\text{detected} \mid \text{located at } x)$$

DS

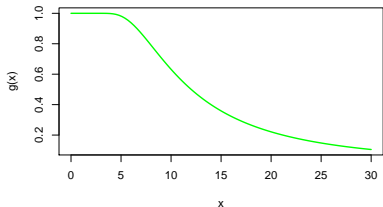
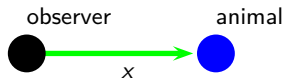


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Average over all **locations**:

$$\hat{p} = \int \hat{g}(x)\pi(x) dx$$

DS

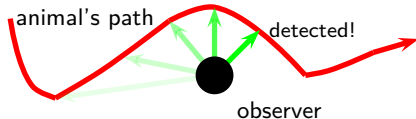


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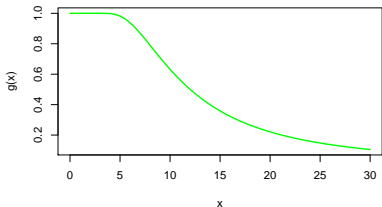
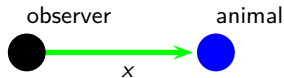
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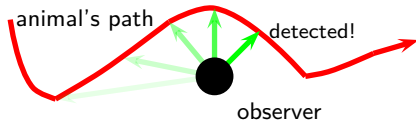


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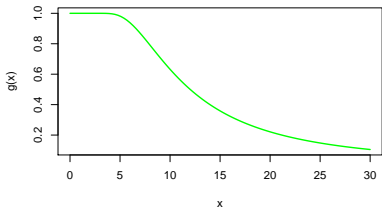
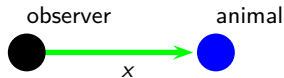


Use hazard of detection in a very small time, e.g.:

$$h(r) = \frac{100}{r}$$

to get probability of detection in a segment of path.

DS

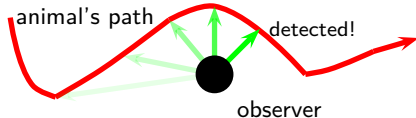


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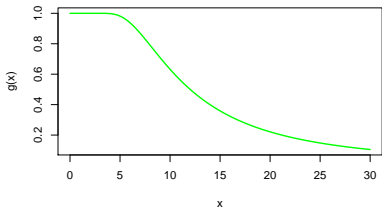
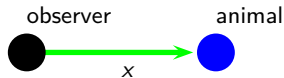
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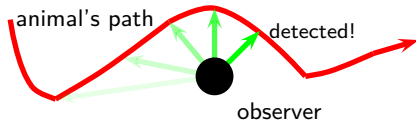


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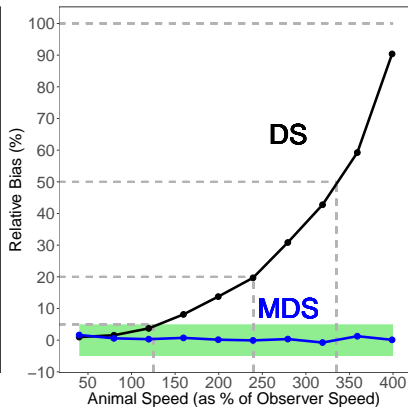
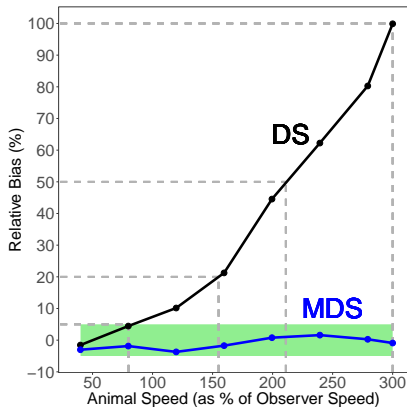
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Simulation Study



Estimated percentage bias in estimated abundance from a simulated line (left) and point (right) transect survey for conventional distance sampling (DS) and with movement model included (MDS)

Overview

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- ▶ Any questions or discussion welcome!

Key References

- ▶ Conn, P. B., & Alisauskas, R. T. (2018). Simultaneous modelling of movement, measurement error, and observer dependence in mark-recapture distance sampling: An application to Arctic bird surveys. *The Annals of Applied Statistics*, 12(1), 96-122.
- ▶ Glennie, R., Buckland, S. T., & Thomas, L. (2015). The effect of animal movement on line transect estimates of abundance. *PLoS one*, 10(3), e0121333.
- ▶ Glennie, R., Buckland, S. T., Langrock, R., Gerrodette, T., Ballance, L., Shivers, S., Scott, M. and Perrin, W. F. (in prep). Incorporating animal movement into distance sampling.