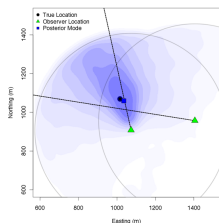
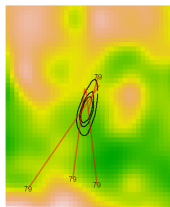
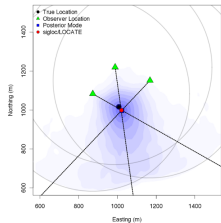


Location uncertainty in azimuthal telemetry data and the spatial ecology of the threatened Gunnison sage-grouse

Brian D. Gerber¹, Mevin B. Hooten^{2,3}, Christopher P. Peck²,
Mindy B. Rice⁴, James H. Gammonley⁵, Anthony D. Apa⁵,
and Amy J. Davis⁶

¹University of Rhode Island, ²Colorado State University, ³U.S. Geological Survey, ⁴U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, ⁵Colorado Parks and Wildlife, ⁶U.S. Department of Agriculture



OUTLINE

Motivation

- Gunnison sage-grouse
- Radio-telemetry location estimation

A New Model

- Azimuthal Telemetry Model (ATM)
- Simulation

Ecological Inference & Uncertainty

- Home-Range & Space-Use
- Resource Selection Functions
- Site Fidelity

Conclusion

MOTIVATION

Gunnison sage-grouse (*Centrocercus minimus*)

- Federally Threatened
- < 5000 individuals
- 10% of historical range



MOTIVATION

Gunnison sage-grouse (*Centrocercus minimus*)

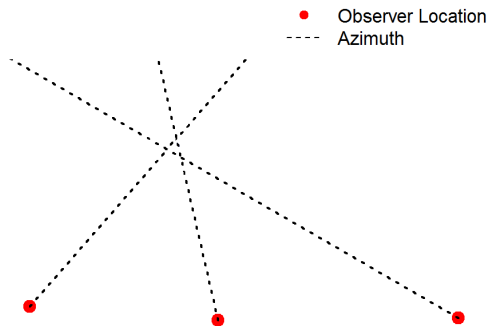
- Federally Threatened
- < 5000 individuals
- 10% of historical range

Colorado Study (2004 - 2010)

- 243 birds
- VHF (radio) tags on females
- One location every 1-3 days from May to September
- 2-12 azimuths per location
- \approx 9000 locations



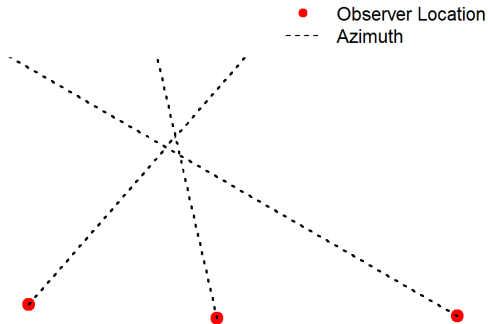
MOTIVATION



MOTIVATION

Ecological Inference

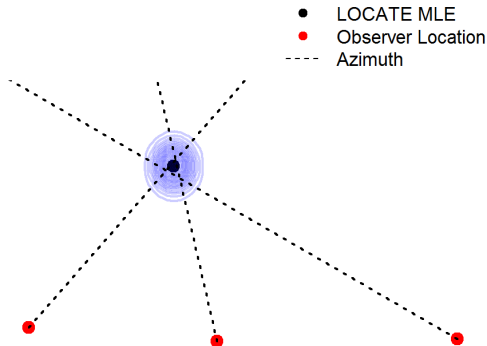
- Describe location uncertainty
- Propagate location uncertainty into ecological models



MOTIVATION

Location Estimation

- Lenth 1981 MLE
- Software: LOCATE, LOAS, sigloc (R package)
- Elliptical uncertainty
- Poor coverage



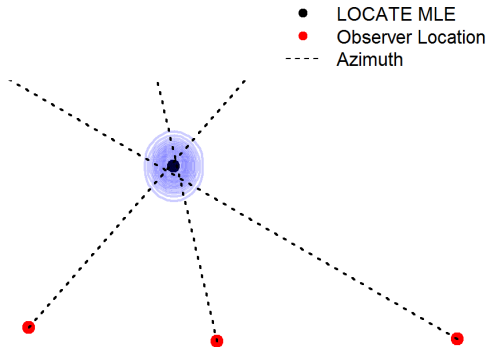
MOTIVATION

Location Estimation

- Lenth 1981 MLE
- Software: LOCATE, LOAS, sigloc (R package)
- Elliptical uncertainty
- Poor coverage

Ecological Inference

- Location uncertainty
 - ignored
 - unreported
 - defines spatial scale
- Location estimates are dropped



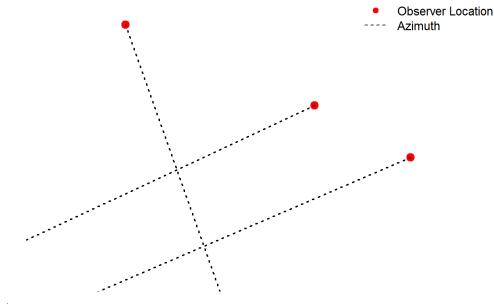
MOTIVATION

Location Estimation

- Lenth 1981 MLE
- Software: LOCATE, LOAS, sigloc (R package)
- Elliptical uncertainty
- Poor coverage

Ecological Inference

- Location uncertainty
 - ignored
 - unreported
 - defines spatial scale
- Location estimates are dropped



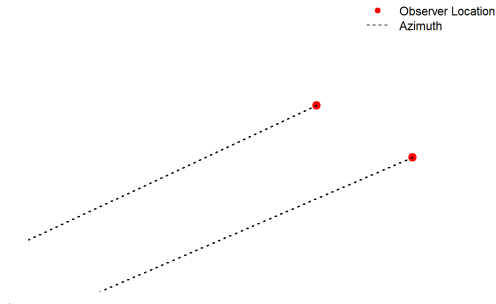
MOTIVATION

Location Estimation

- Lenth 1981 MLE
- Software: LOCATE, LOAS, sigloc (R package)
- Elliptical uncertainty
- Poor coverage

Ecological Inference

- Location uncertainty
 - ignored
 - unreported
 - defines spatial scale
- Location estimates are dropped



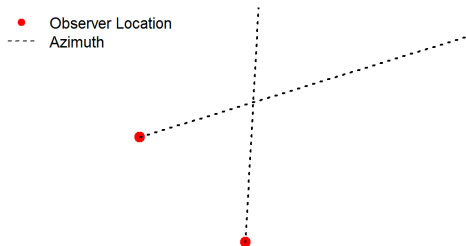
MOTIVATION

Location Estimation

- Lenth 1981 MLE
- Software: LOCATE, LOAS, sigloc (R package)
- Elliptical uncertainty
- Poor coverage

Ecological Inference

- Location uncertainty
 - ignored
 - unreported
 - defines spatial scale
- Location estimates are dropped



MOTIVATION

Location Estimation

- Lenth 1981 MLE
- Software: LOCATE, LOAS, sigloc (R package)
- Elliptical uncertainty
- Poor coverage

Ecological Inference

- Location uncertainty
 - ignored
 - unreported
 - defines spatial scale
- Location estimates are dropped

● Observer Location
---- Azimuth



MOTIVATION

WHY DEVELOP NEW METHODS FOR RADIO-TELEMETRY?

Radio-telemetry

- Historically, most animal spatial inference used radio-telemetry
- Radio-telemetry is still widely used
 - Relatively low cost
 - Miniaturization → can attach to small and volant species
 - Long battery life



AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

- l = individual
- i = day
- j = observation location

AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

- l = individual
- i = day
- j = observation location

- θ_{lij} = azimuth – Data!

AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

- l = individual
- i = day
- j = observation location

- θ_{lij} = azimuth – Data!
- Z_{lij} = observation location (x,y) – Data!

AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

- l = individual
- i = day
- j = observation location

- θ_{lij} = azimuth – Data!
- Z_{lij} = observation location (x,y) – Data!
- μ_{li} = animal location (x,y) – Unknown Parameter!

AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

- l = individual
- i = day
- j = observation location

- θ_{lij} = azimuth – Data!
- Z_{lij} = observation location (x,y) – Data!
- μ_{li} = animal location (x,y) – Unknown Parameter!
- κ_{lij} = azimuthal uncertainty – Unknown Parameter!

AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

- l = individual
- i = day
- j = observation location

- θ_{lij} = azimuth – Data!
- Z_{lij} = observation location (x,y) – Data!
- μ_{li} = animal location (x,y) – Unknown Parameter!
- κ_{lij} = azimuthal uncertainty – Unknown Parameter!

Observation Process: $\theta_{lij} \sim \text{von Mises}(\tilde{\theta}_{lij}, \kappa_{lij})$

AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

- l = individual
- i = day
- j = observation location

- θ_{lij} = azimuth – Data!
- Z_{lij} = observation location (x,y) – Data!
- μ_{li} = animal location (x,y) – Unknown Parameter!
- κ_{lij} = azimuthal uncertainty – Unknown Parameter!

Observation Process: $\theta_{lij} \sim \text{von Mises}(\tilde{\theta}_{lij}, \kappa_{lij})$

Link Function: $\tilde{\theta}_{lij} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\mu_{2li} - Z_{2lij}}{\mu_{1li} - Z_{1lij}} \right)$

AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

- l = individual
- i = day
- j = observation location

- θ_{lij} = azimuth – Data!
- \mathbf{Z}_{lij} = observation location (x,y) – Data!
- $\boldsymbol{\mu}_{li}$ = animal location (x,y) – Unknown Parameter!
- κ_{lij} = azimuthal uncertainty – Unknown Parameter!

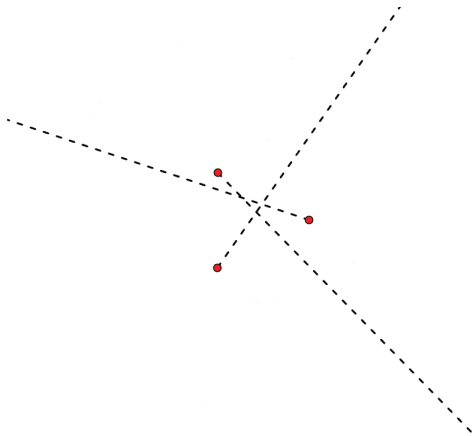
Observation Process: $\theta_{lij} \sim \text{von Mises}(\tilde{\theta}_{lij}, \kappa_{lij})$

Link Function: $\tilde{\theta}_{lij} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\mu_{2li} - z_{2lij}}{\mu_{1li} - z_{1lij}} \right)$

Concentration Model: $\log(\kappa_{lij}) \sim \text{N}(\mathbf{w}'_{lij}\boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma_{\kappa}^2)$

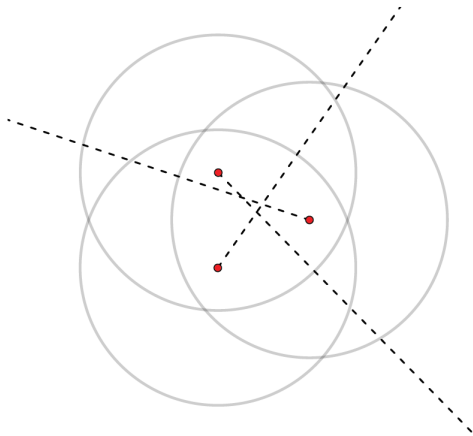
AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

We're going to take a Bayesian approach, which requires prior distributions for unknown parameters.



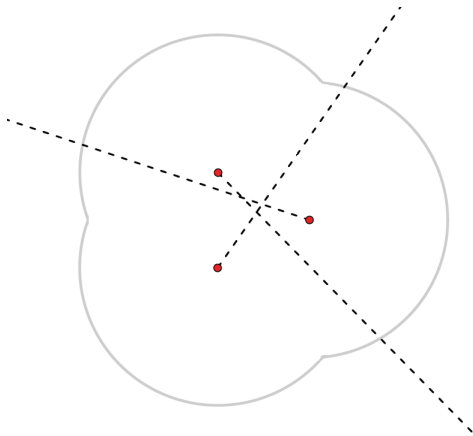
AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

We're going to take a Bayesian approach, which requires prior distributions for unknown parameters.

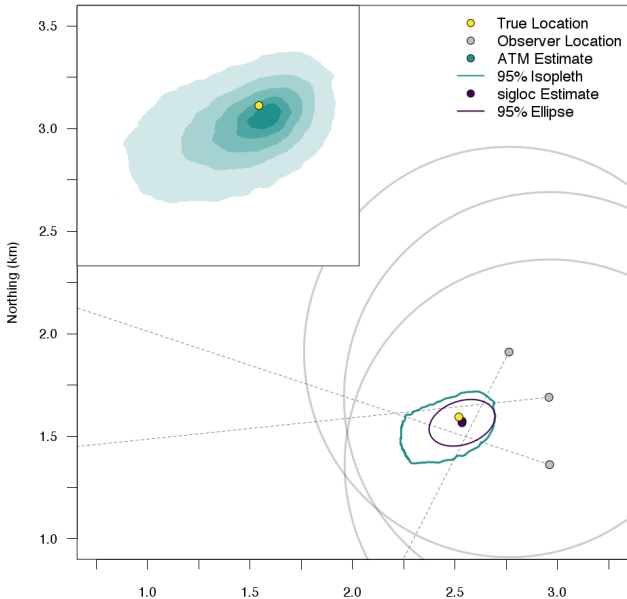


AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

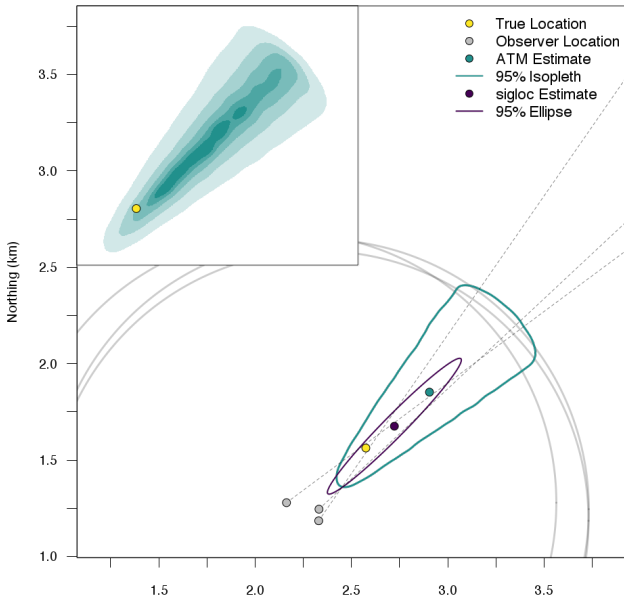
We're going to take a Bayesian approach, which requires prior distributions for unknown parameters.



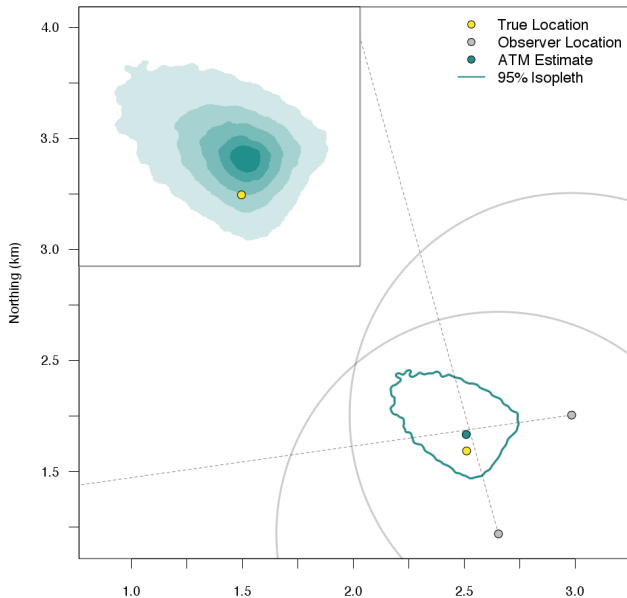
AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL



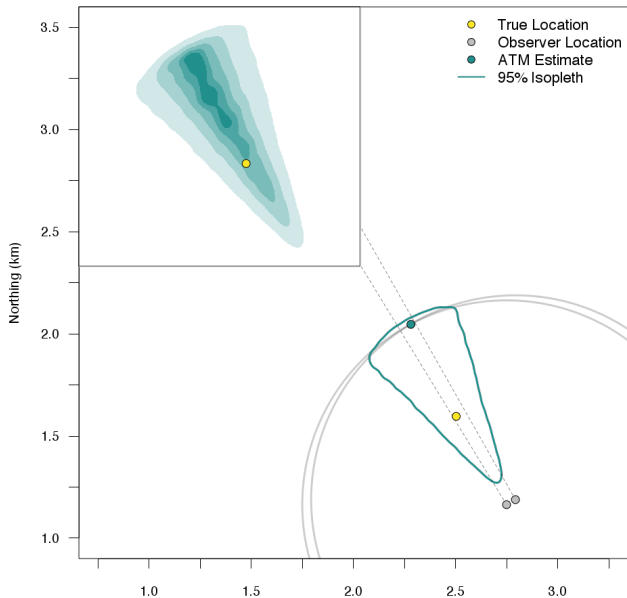
AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL



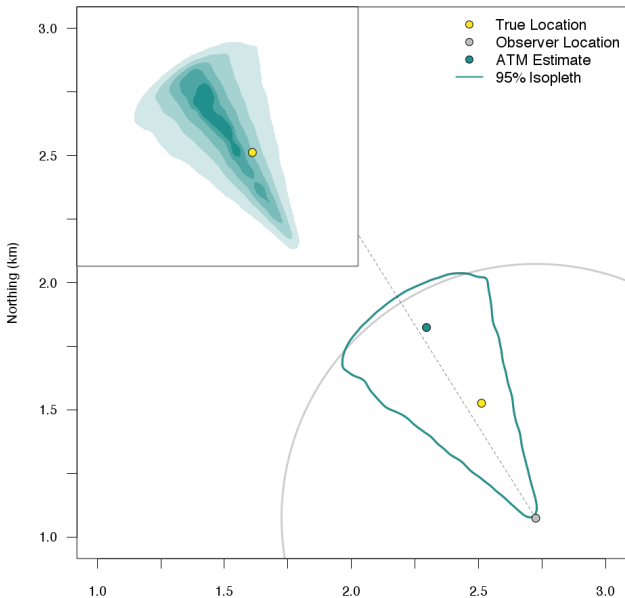
AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL



AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL



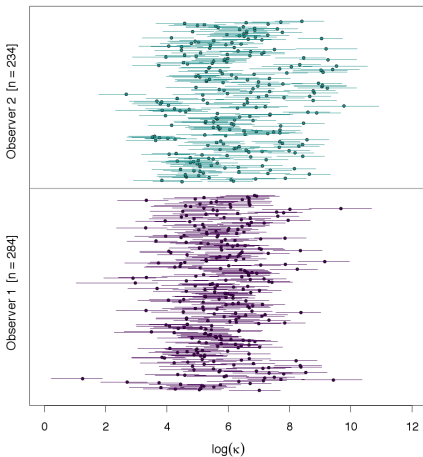
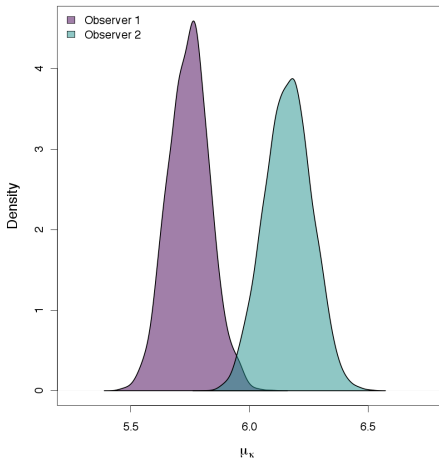
AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL



AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

Observer Effect (Grouse Data)



AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

Simulation

- Design: **Random, Encircle, and Road**
- Concentration Parameter (κ): **25**
- Num. Azimuths: **3**
- Num. of Simulations: **600**

AZIMUTHAL TELEMETRY MODEL

Simulation

- Design: **Random**, **Encircle**, and **Road**
- Concentration Parameter (κ): **25**
- Num. Azimuths: **3**
- Num. of Simulations: **600**

	Random		Encircle		Road	
	sigloc	ATM	sigloc	ATM	sigloc	ATM
n	439	600	581	600	409	600
<i>Bias</i> (m)	75	55	44	43	110	86
Coverage	0.33	0.92	0.33	0.92	0.30	0.90

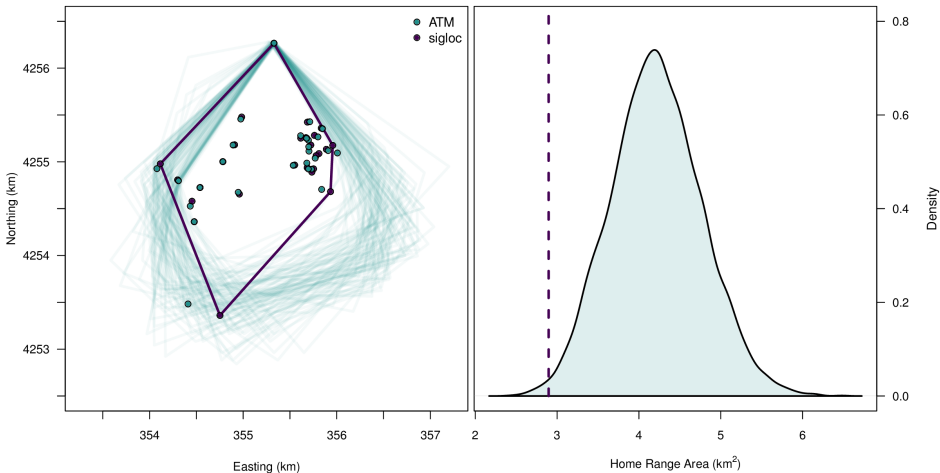
SPACE USE ANALYSIS

How does uncertainty about μ affect inference on sage-grouse space-use?



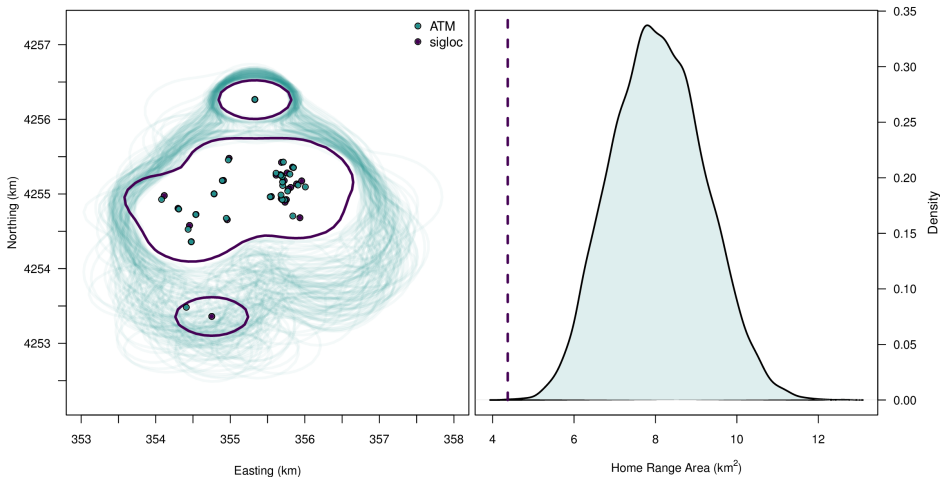
SPACE USE ANALYSIS

Home-Range: Convex Hull



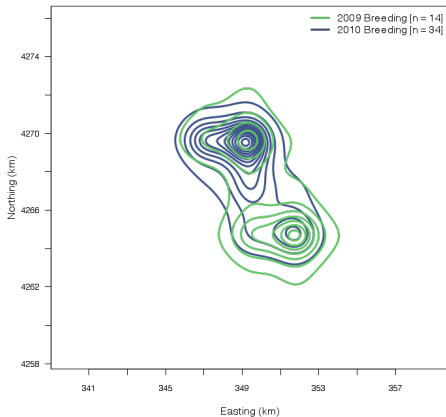
SPACE USE ANALYSIS

Home-Range: Non-Parametric Kernel

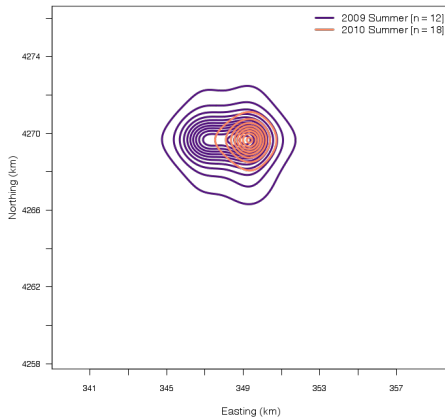


SITE FIDELITY

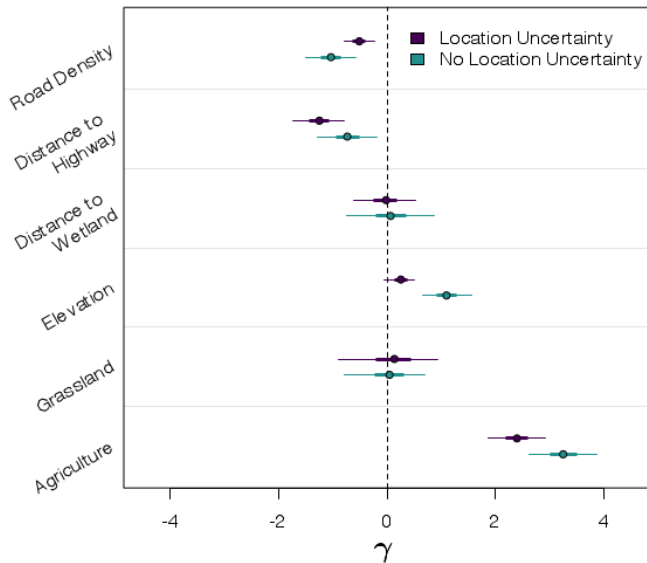
Breeding Season



Summer Season

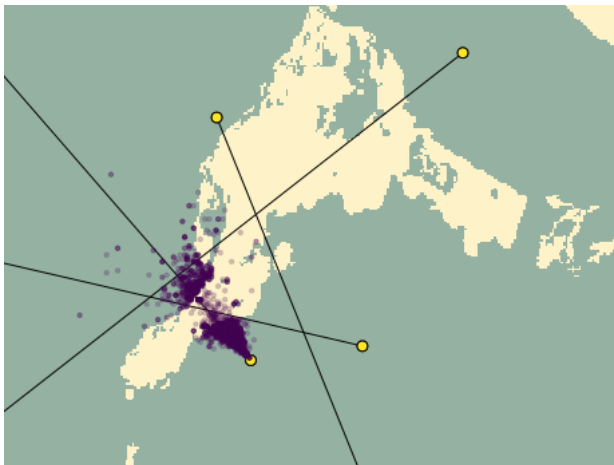


RESOURCE SELECTION FUNCTION



RESOURCE SELECTION FUNCTION

Hierarchical Learning via the ATM-RSF Model



CONCLUSION

Findings

- Flexible modeling of azimuthal uncertainty.
- Improved coverage of location with ATM.
- Hierarchical modeling provides straightforward propagation of uncertainty into ecology models.

CONCLUSION

Findings

- Flexible modeling of azimuthal uncertainty.
- Improved coverage of location with ATM.
- Hierarchical modeling provides straightforward propagation of uncertainty into ecology models.

Developments

- Manuscript: Accounting for location uncertainty in azimuthal telemetry data improves ecological inference. Movement Ecology.
- R package: razimuth:
<https://github.com/cppeck/razimuth>
- Site fidelity ecology of Gunnison sage-grouse

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- Researchers: M. Phillips, J. Wenum, N. Seward, and P. Street
- Research Technicians!
- Landowners throughout Gunnison County



Colorado Cooperative Fish
and Wildlife Research Unit



Colorado State University
Fish, Wildlife, and Conservation Biology



THE
UNIVERSITY
OF RHODE ISLAND

