Anthropogenic impacts on the occurrence patterns of predators & prey in eastern Washington

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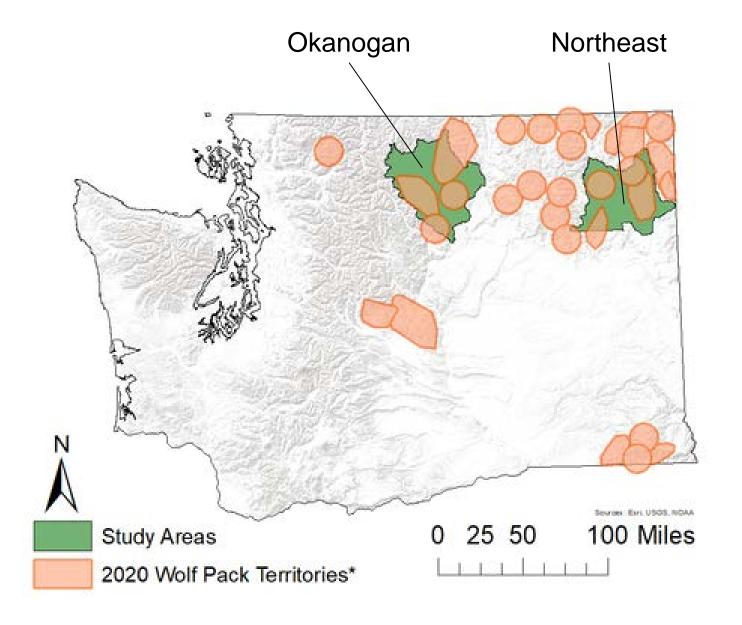


Washington Predator-Prey Project



- Wolves recolonizing WA State
 - Wolf effects on deer & elk
- Legislatively mandated study
 - WA Dept. Fish & Wildlife
 - University of Washington
- Started 2016

Study areas



Research questions

- How are wolves impacting ungulate populations?
- How are wolves affect other carnivores?
- How are multiple predators and multiple prey species interacting together?
- How are other factors influencing these relationships?
 - Human activity
 - Habitat quality



Washington Predator-Prey Project



Data collection







- Telemetry
 - 660 animals GPS-collared
- Camera traps
 - 350 sites monitored
- Carcass and kill site investigations
 - >600 sites investigated
 - 150 cameras to monitor scavenging
- Scat samples
 - 2,500 scats collected for diet and genetics
- Vegetation surveys
 - >260 sites surveyed

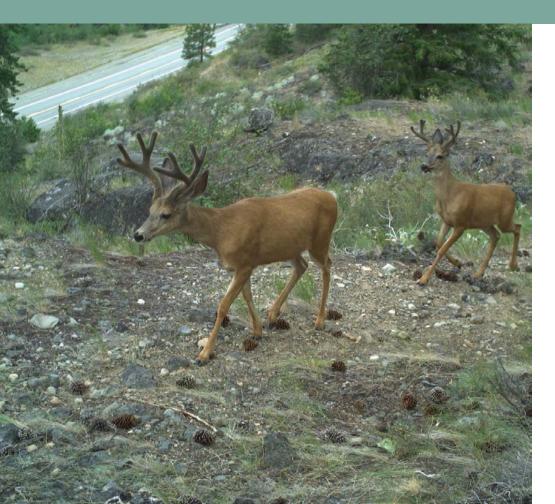
Spatial & temporal patterns of predator-prey interactions



- Habitat use
- Movement
- Daily activity patterns

 Today's focus- human influences on where & when predators and prey overlap across the landscape

Humans influence predator-prey interactions



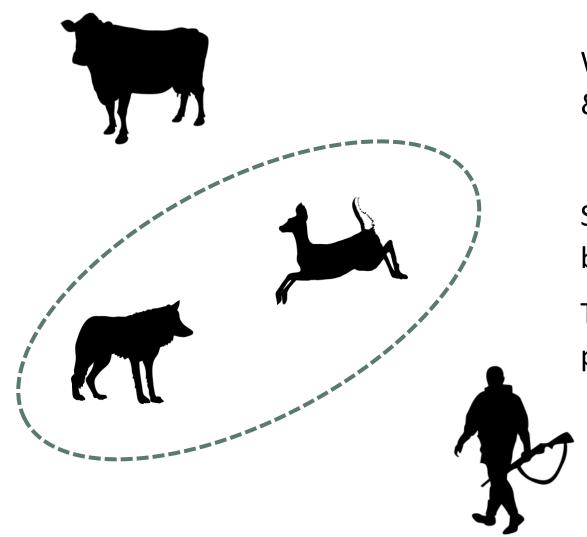
- Human activity & predator-prey interactions
 - Create refuge for prey (e.g., human shield)
 - Push predators & prey closer together (e.g., increase nocturnal activity)
 - Potential to alter predation risk

Human activity in the American west



- Grazing season (summer)
 - Competition with herbivores
 - Food subsidies & increased conflict for predators
- Hunting season (fall)
 - Mortality risk for all harvested species
 - Food subsidies for predators

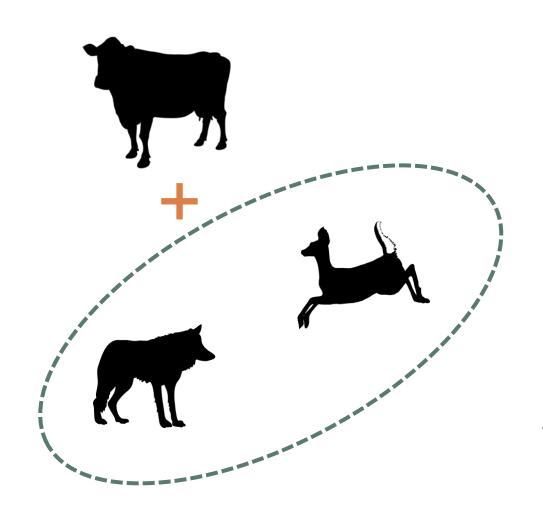
Spatial and temporal overlap



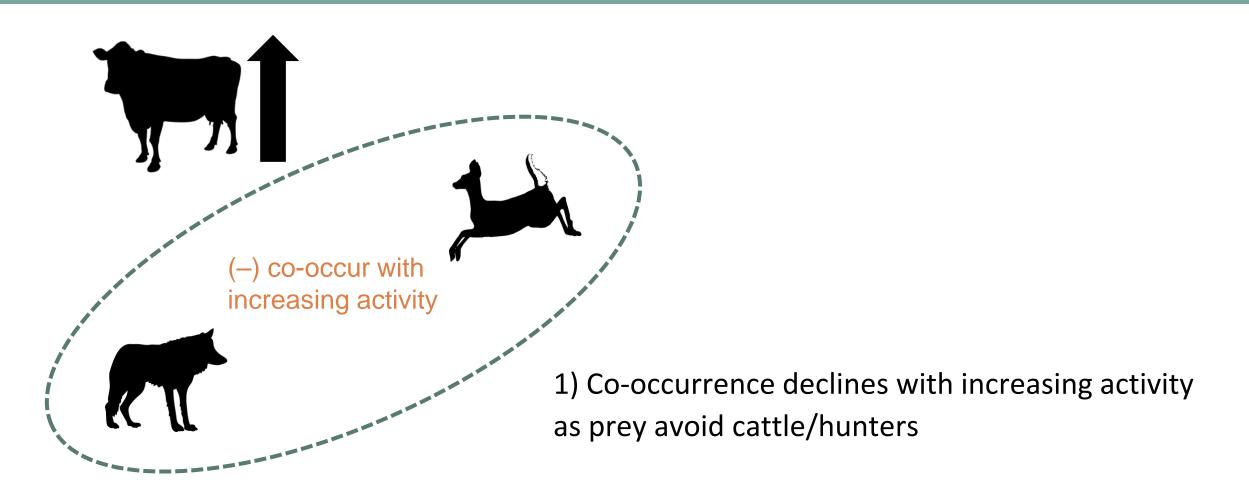
What are the effects of human activity on spatial & temporal overlap of predators and prey?

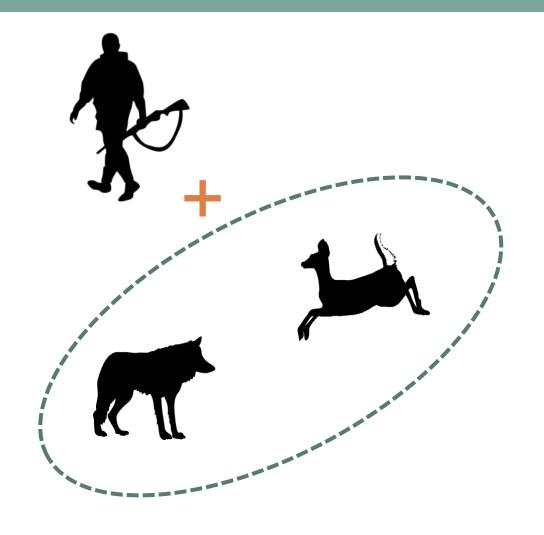
Spatial overlap → Co-occurrence = Probability both predator & prey will use same location

Temporal overlap → similar daily activity patterns

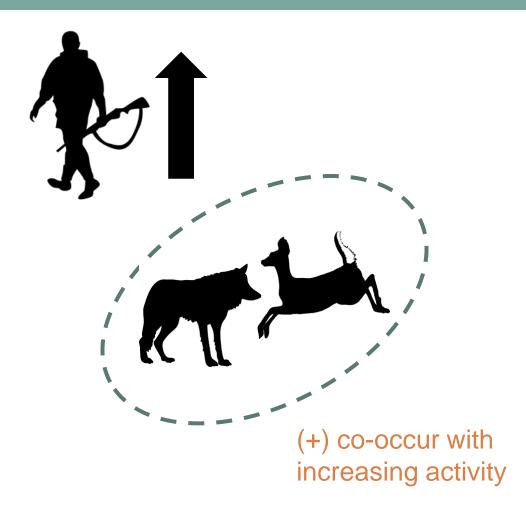


1) Co-occurrence declines with increasing activity as prey avoid cattle/hunters



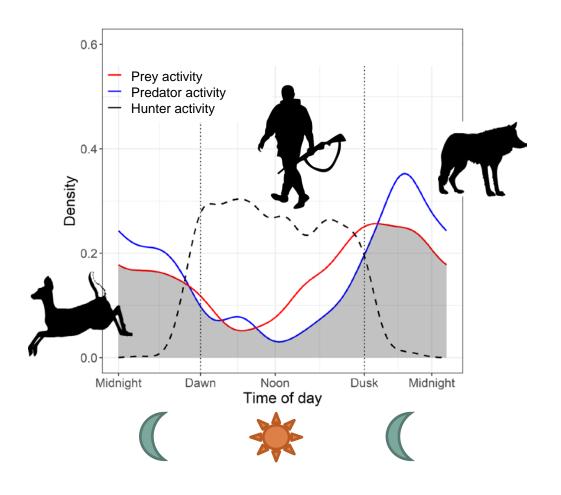


2) Co-occurrence increases where predator respond to food subsidies



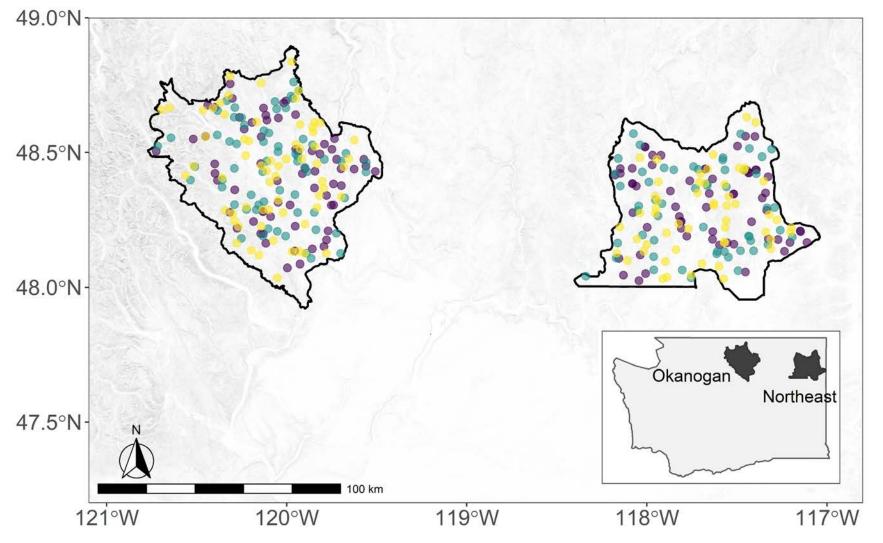
2) Co-occurrence increases where predator respond to food subsidies

Temporal hypothesis



3) Predators and prey shift activity to lulls in cattle/hunter activity

Camera locations

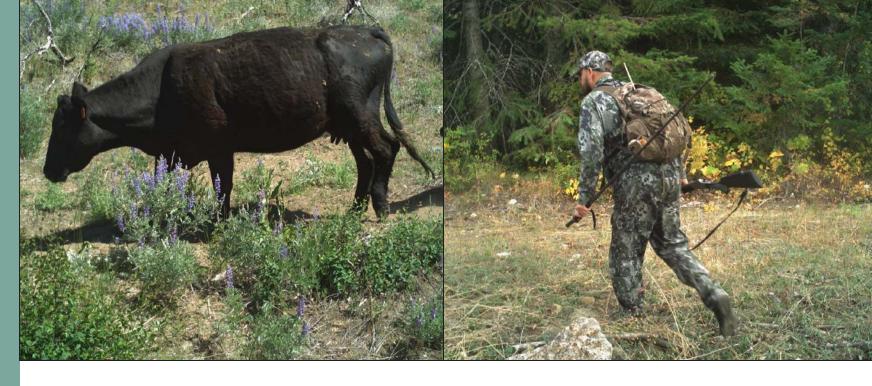




Camera locations

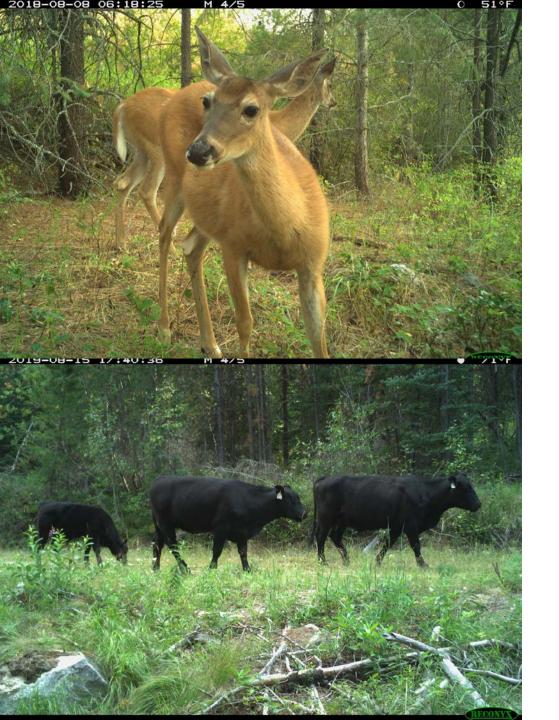
- 2018-2019
- 2019-2020
- 2020-2021

Grazing & hunting season



- Separate analyses for grazing & hunting season
 - Grazing season: July Sept
 - Hunting season: Oct Nov
- Tested influence of:
 - Cattle activity
 - Camera on/off grazing allotment
 - Hunter activity
 - Camera on public/private land

"Activity" = number of detections per day;
No unique identification, composition or count of individuals



Analyses

- Multi-species occupancy models
 - Species occurrence when other absent
 - Predator-prey co-occurrence
- Overlap of daily activity patterns
 - Predator and prey activity where cattle/hunters were detected vs not detected

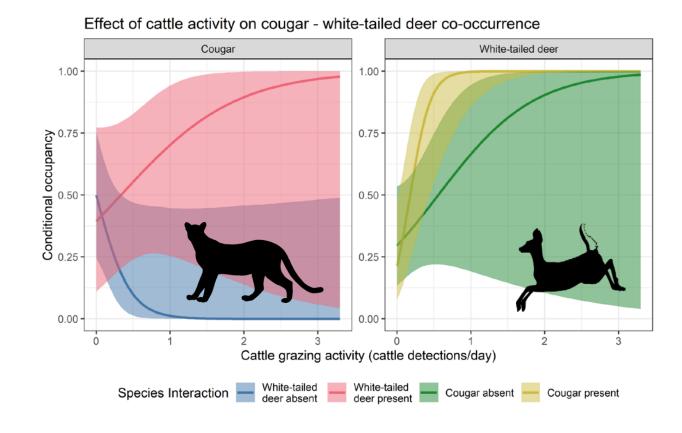
Grazing effects on co-occurrence

- Few instances of grazing effects, but...
- Grazing allotments
 - (+) on moose
- Cattle activity
 - (+) on mesopredators & deer occurrence
 - (–) on cougar occurrence



Grazing effects on co-occurrence

- Few instances of grazing effects, but...
- Grazing allotments
 - (+) on moose
- Cattle activity
 - (+) on mesopredators & deer occurrence
 - (–) on cougar occurrence
 - (+) on cougar-white-tailed deer co-occurrence
 - Cougars avoided cattle when deer not present



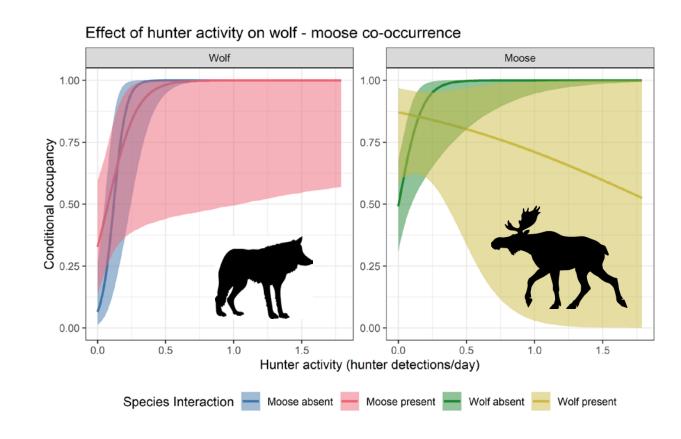
Hunting effects on co-occurrence

- More instances of hunting effects
- Public land
 - (–) on deer occurrence
 - (+) on predator-deer co-occurrence
- Hunter activity
 - (+) on bobcat, coyote, wolf & moose occurrence



Hunting effects on co-occurrence

- More instances of hunting effects
- Public land
 - (–) effect on deer occurrence
 - (+) on predator-deer co-occurrence
- Hunter activity
 - (+) on bobcat, coyote, wolf & moose occurrence
 - (–) on wolf-moose co-occurrence
 - Wolf presence influenced moose occurrence, not hunter activity

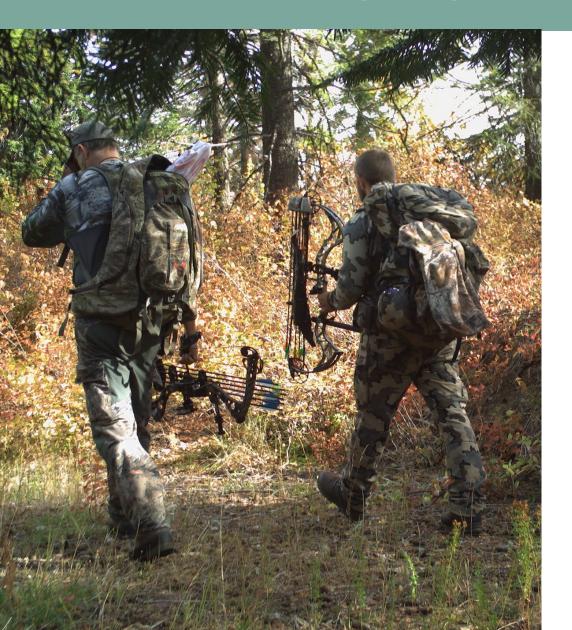


Shifts in daily activity

- White-tailed deer increased daytime activity around cattle
- Deer did not change daily activity during hunting season
- Predators generally became more nocturnal, avoiding daytime cattle and hunter activity



Human activity & predator-prey overlap



Cattle grazing

- - Forage benefits?
 - Predator-specific responses to cattle activity

Hunting season

- Ungulate occurrence on public land
 - Spatial refuge from harvest mortality
- Predator occurrence with hunter activity
 - Potential food subsidies worth the risk?

Management implications



- Ungulates used private land during hunting season
 - Possibly reduced predation risk on private lands
 - Private lands have potential mediate predatorprey interactions
- Did not consider M vs F differences
- Underlying mechanisms and ultimate consequences unknown















Cougar and deer silhouettes created by Gabby Palomo-Munoz



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