

QU'EST CE QUI EXPLIQUE L'UTILISATION D'UNE STRUCTURE LINÉAIRE PAR LES PRÉDATEURS DU CARIBOU BORÉAL AINSI QUE SON COMPÉTITEUR APPARENT?

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Caribou encounters with wolves increase near roads and trails: a time-to-event approach

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es

rsity

I. INTRODUCTION

476 721 km de chemins forestiers au Québec en 2020

Chemins classe 1 et 2



13 082 km

Chemins gravelés



165 875 km

Chemins d'hiver



67 703 km

Milieux riverains



Référence naturelle

I. INTRODUCTION

QU'EST CE QUI EXPLIQUE L'UTILISATION
D'UNE STRUCTURE LINÉAIRE PAR LES
PRÉDATEURS DU CARIBOU BORÉAL AINSI QUE
SON COMPÉTITEUR APPARENT?



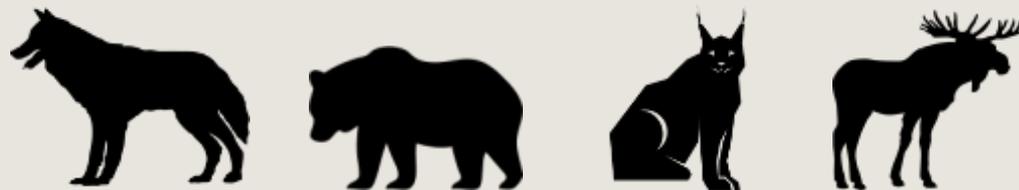
2. HYPOTHÈSES

Variables locales

La différence du couvert latéral entre le milieu environnant et la structure linéaire.



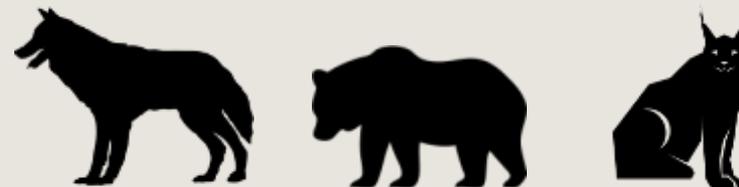
(+)



L'utilisation des proies associées



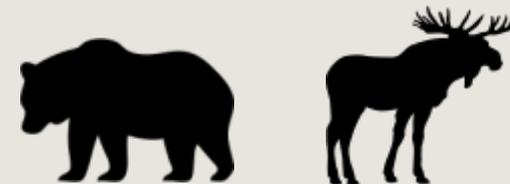
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La quantité de plantes comestibles



(+)



La circulation humaine



(-)



2. HYPOTHÈSES



ArcGIS Pro

Variables paysage

Proportion de forêt en régénération (%)



(+)



Proportion de forêt dense (%)



(+)



Densité de chemins forestiers (km/km²)



(-)



Distance à un chemin majeur (km)

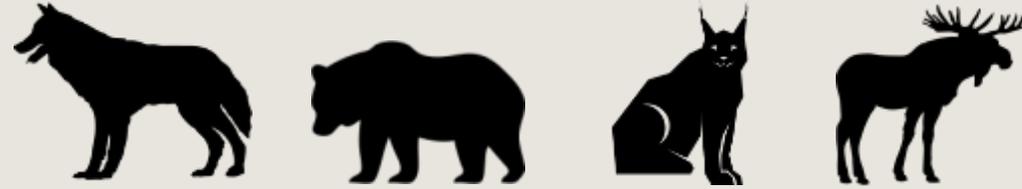


(+)



2. HYPOTHÈSES

L'intensité d'utilisation sur 3 types de structures linéaires



Chemins gravelés



(+++)

Chemins d'hiver



(+)

Milieux riverains



(+)

3. AIRE D'ÉTUDE

- Site faunique du caribou de Val-d'Or
- Superficie ~ 2400 km²
- Années 2020-2021

- Sélection aléatoire stratifiée

33 chemins gravelés 

28 chemins d'hiver 

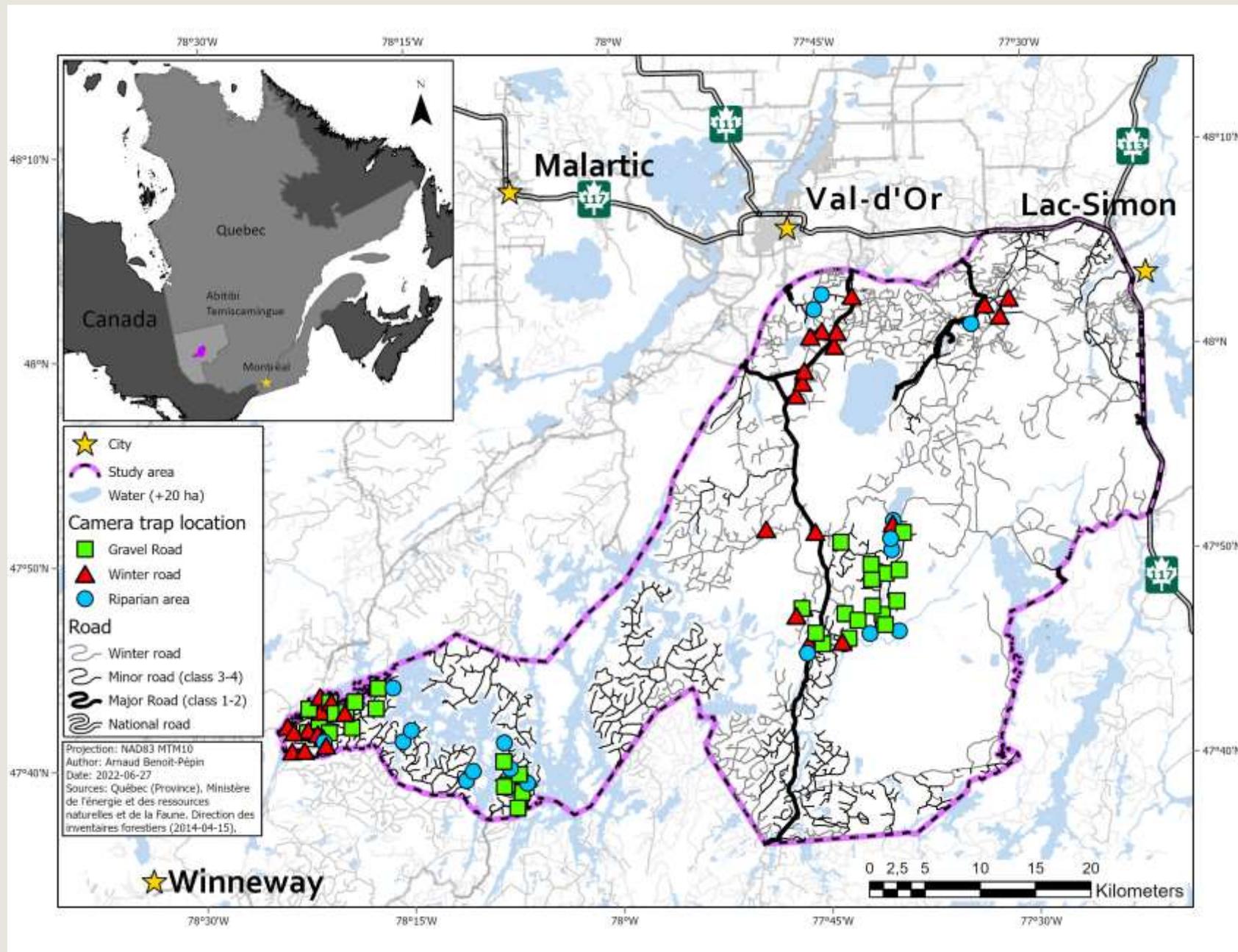
19 milieux riverains 

- 87 caméras de surveillance

Trophy Cam
aggressor Brown



Trophy Cam
HD Brown



4. MATÉRIEL ET MÉTHODES

Collecte des variables locales

Différence du couvert latéral (%) entre le milieu environnant (ENV) et la structure linéaire (SL)

- Optimisation de la méthode « staf-ball » de Collins and Becker 2001.
- Valeur possible entre [-100% ; 100%].
- Mesuré à 50 cm, 100 cm et 150 cm du sol.

**Laser rotatif Bosch
GRL900-20HVK**



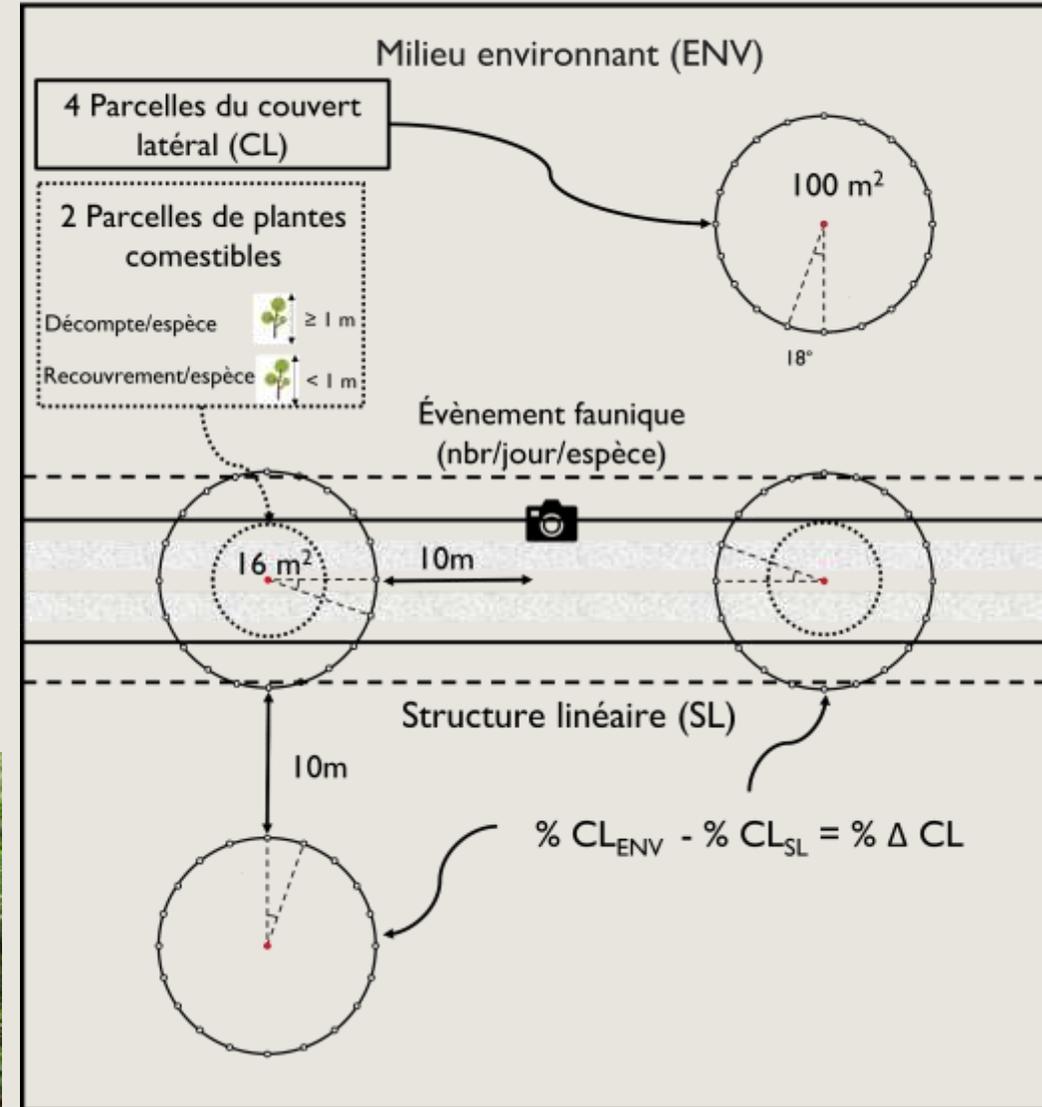
$\Delta CL > 0$

$\Delta CL \sim 0$

$\Delta CL < 0$



Unité d'échantillonnage



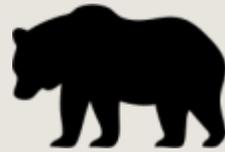
5. RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSION

Année 2020-2021

13 495 jours d'échantillonnage



165
évènements



393
évènements



944
évènements



501
évènements

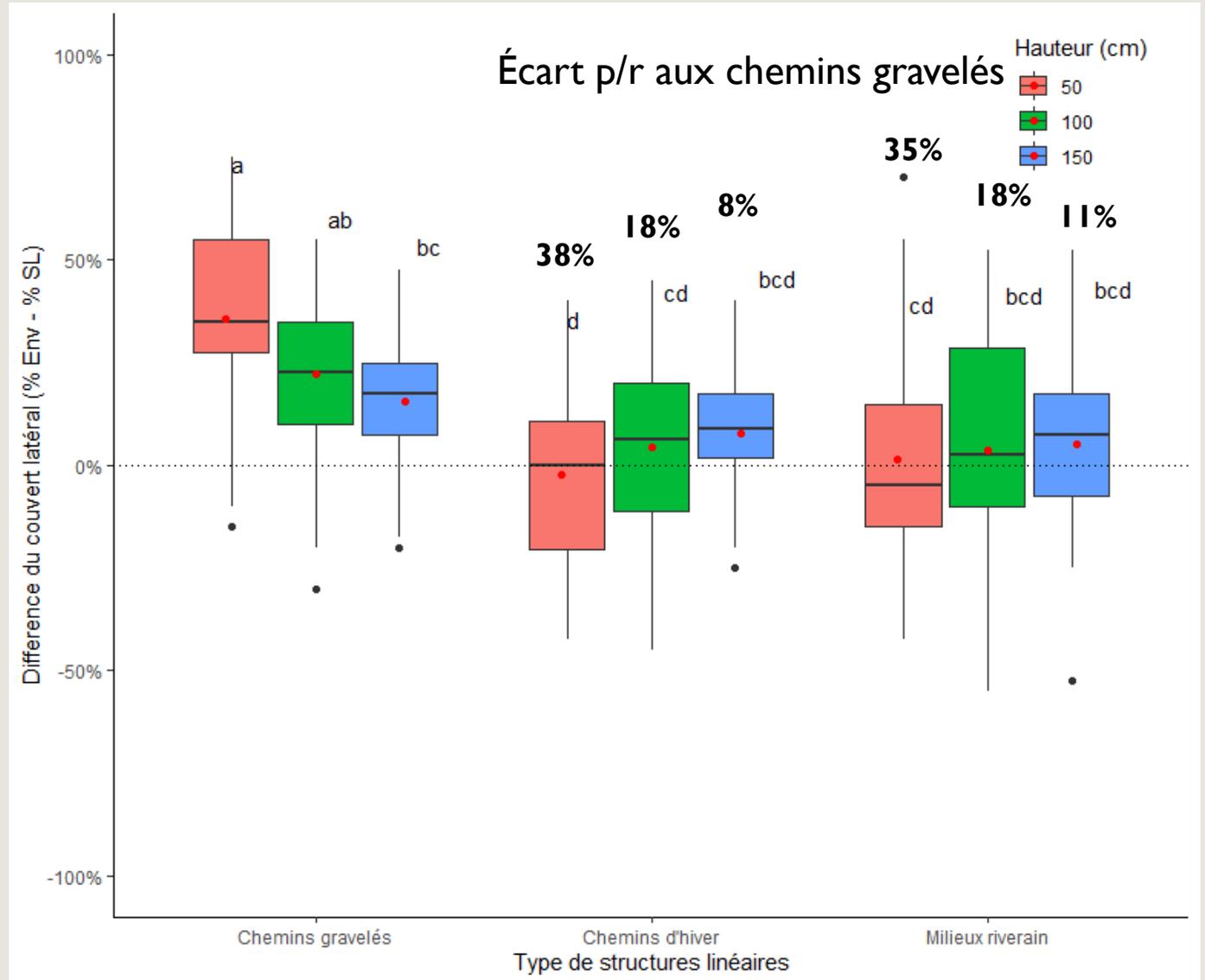
5. RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSION

Comparaison des caractéristiques des 3 types de structures linéaires

Chemins d'hiver et les milieux riverains sont très près de 0%

Les chemins gravelés, surtout à 50 cm et 100 cm, la moyenne est à 36 et 22 % respectivement.

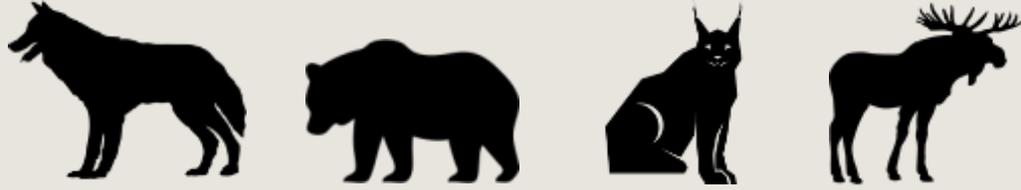
Le couvert latéral nettement plus faible sur les chemins gravelés que dans le milieu environnant



5. RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSION

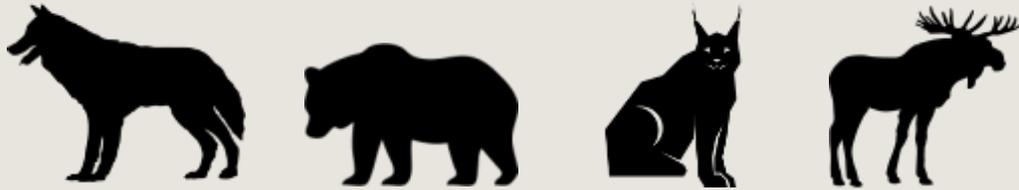
Différence du couvert latéral

Hypothèses



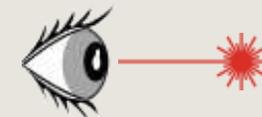
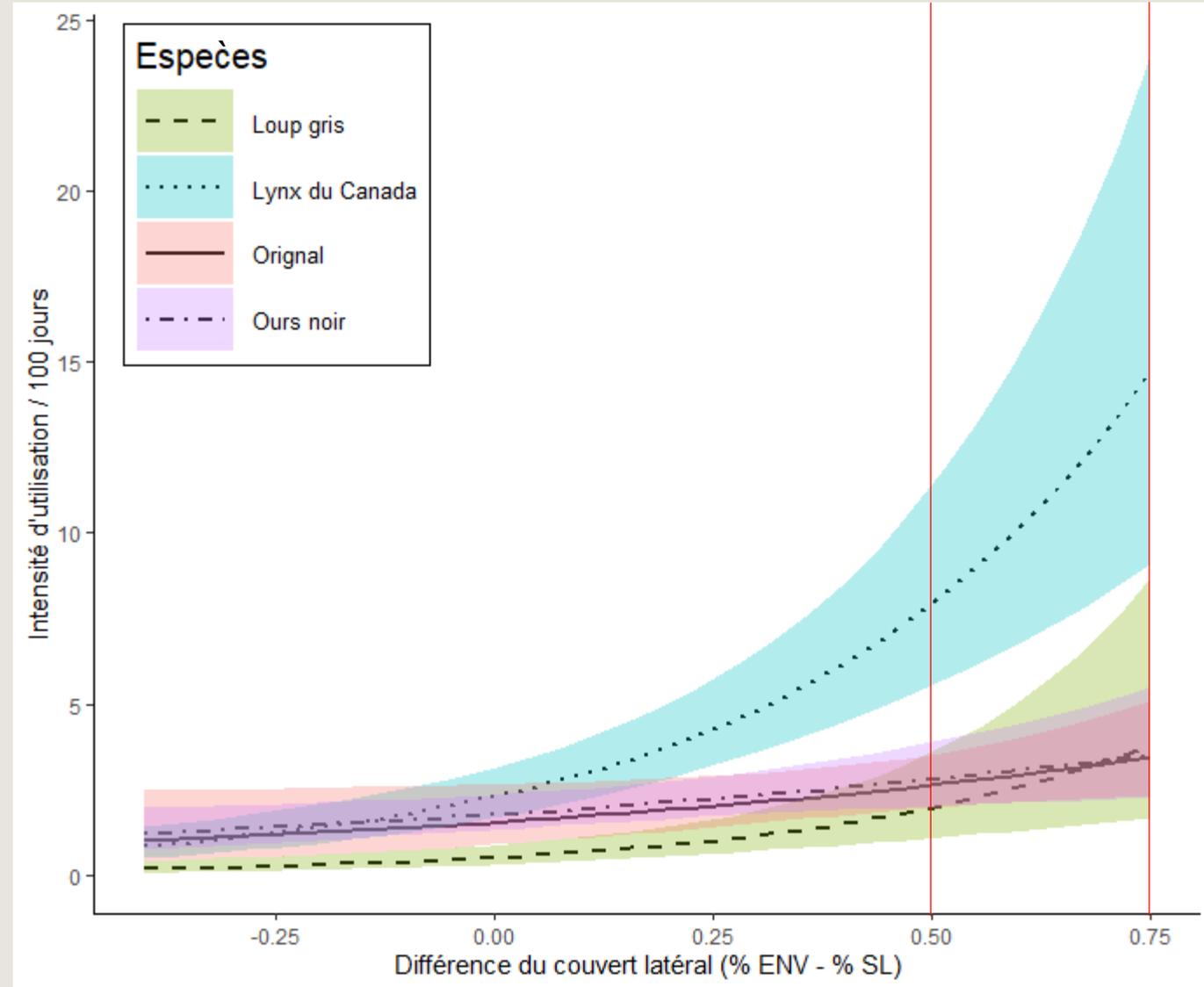
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Résultats



(+)

- La mesure la plus parcimonieuse pour les prédateurs est à 50 cm et à 150 cm pour l'original.



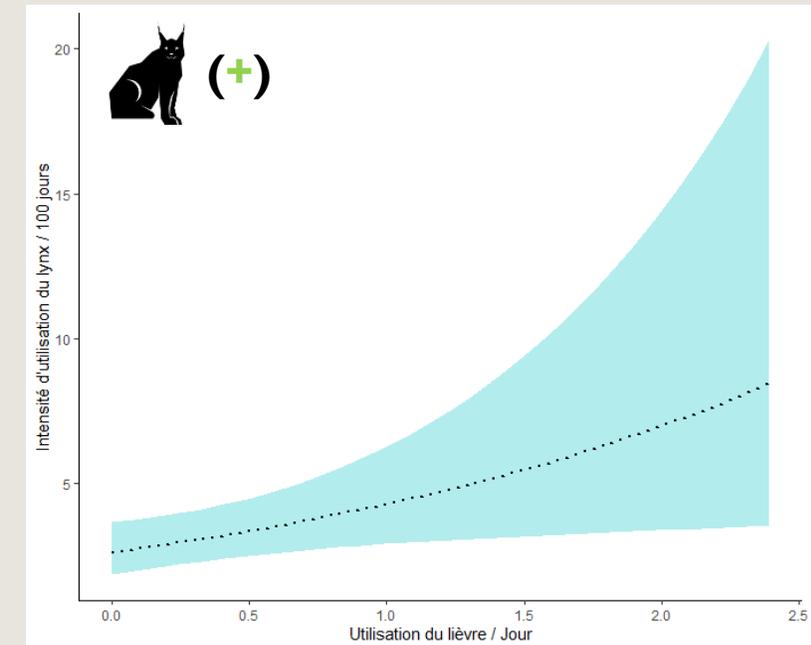
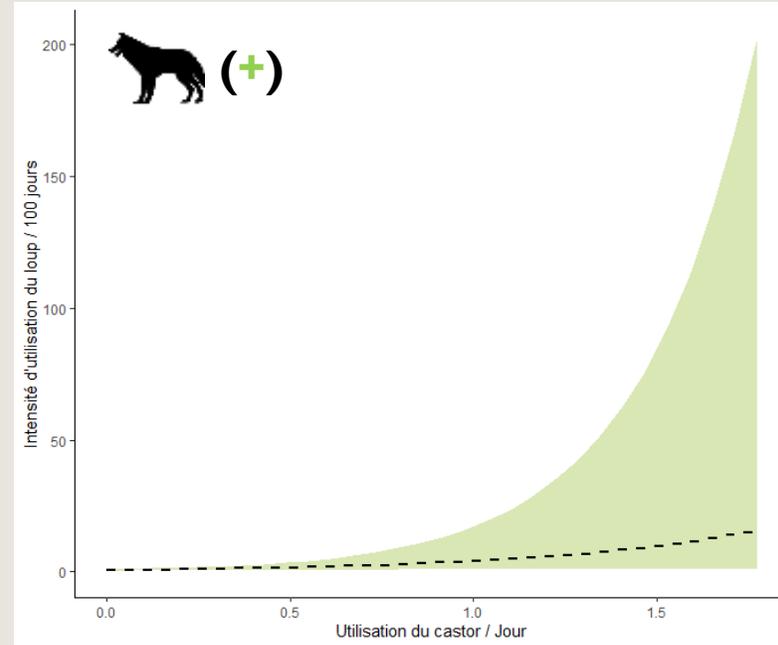
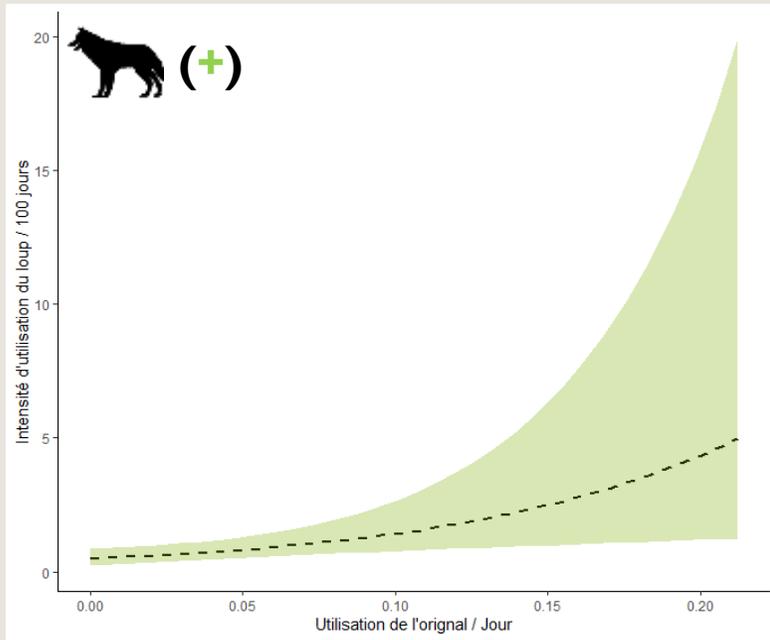
5. RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSION

L'utilisation des proies associées

Hypothèses



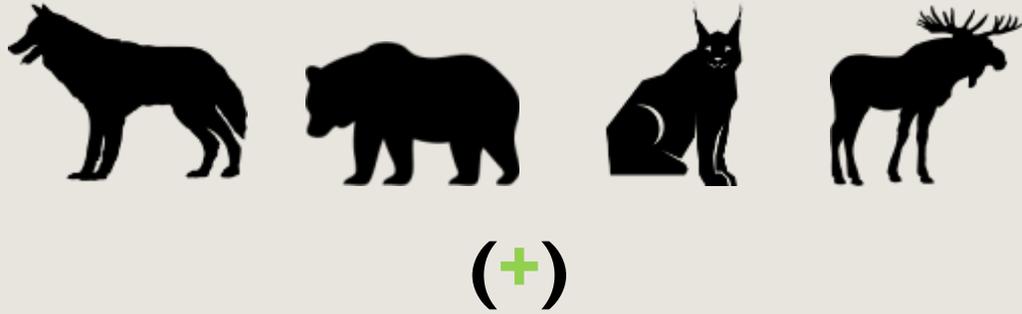
Résultats



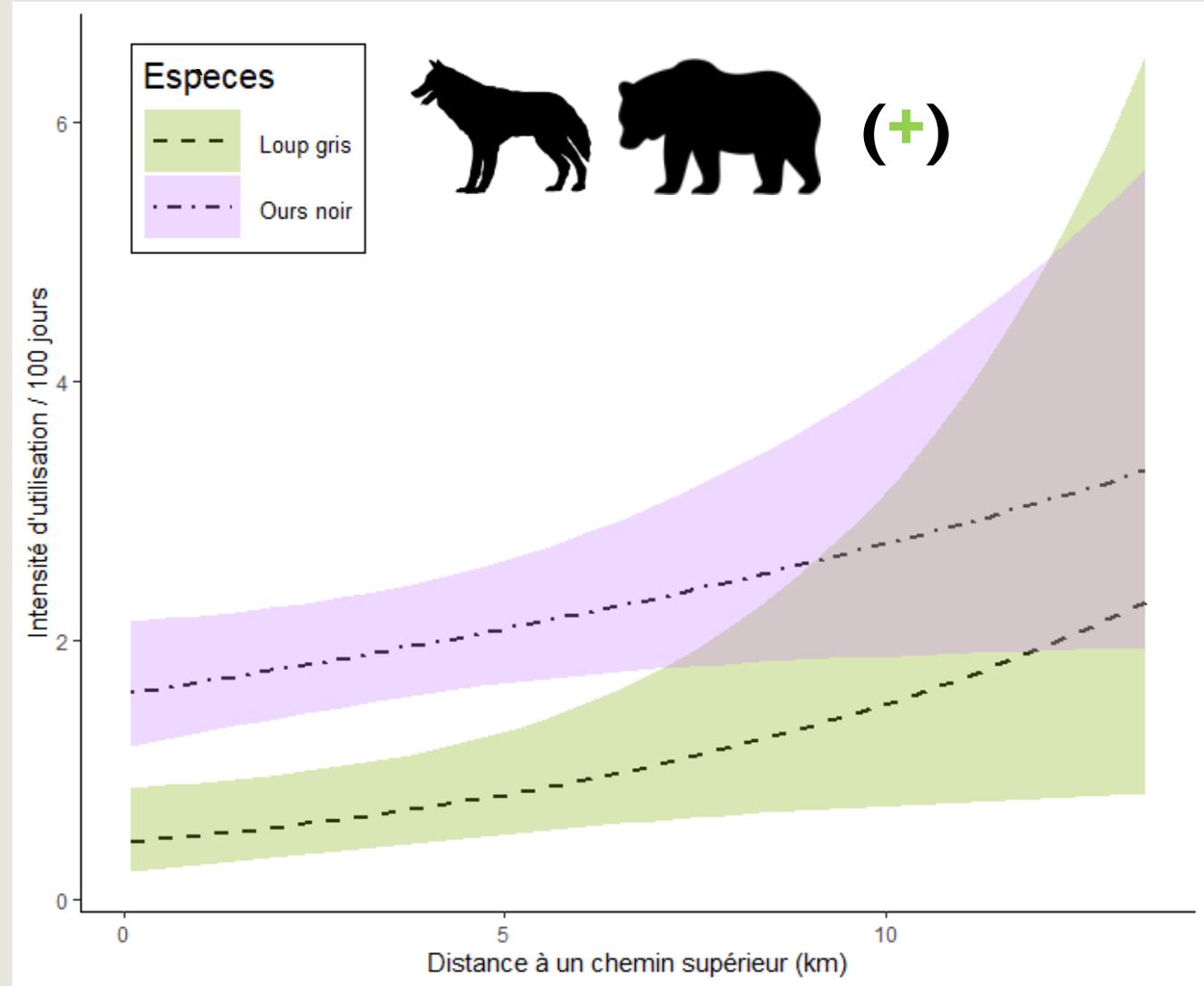
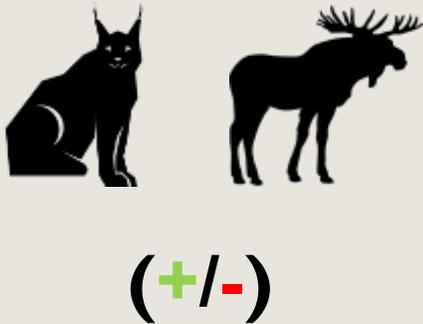
5. RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSION

Distance à un chemin supérieur (km)

Hypothèses



Résultats



5. RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSION

Intensité d'utilisation selon le type de structures linéaires

Hypothèses

Chemins gravelés

Chemins d'hiver

Milieux riverains



(+++)

(+)

(+)

Résultats

Chemins gravelés

Chemins d'hiver

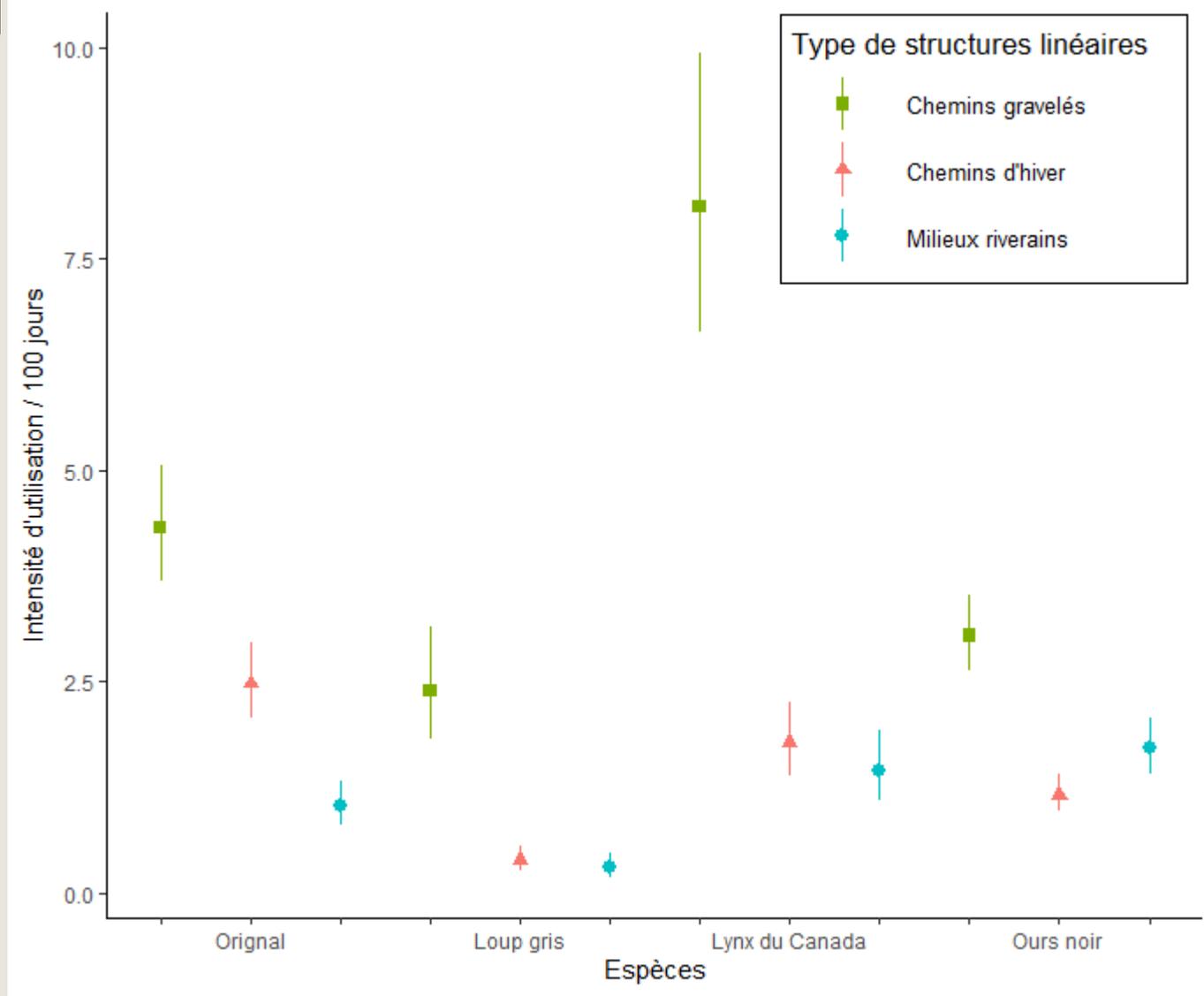
Milieux riverains



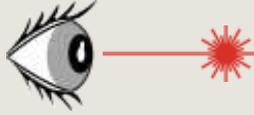
(+++)

(+)

(+)



6. CONCLUSION

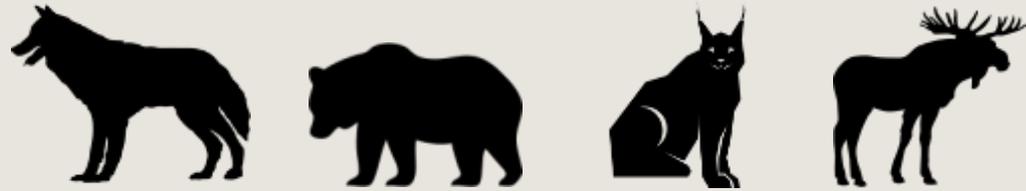
- Variables explicatives d'importance sont au niveau local
- Différence du couvert latéral entre le milieu environnant et la structure linéaire 
- Les chemins gravelés qui favorisent la réponse fonctionnelle des prédateurs
- Restauration des chemins gravelés
- Repenser la manière de construire les réseaux de chemins forestiers dans l'habitat du caribou



5. RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSION

La circulation humaine

Hypothèses

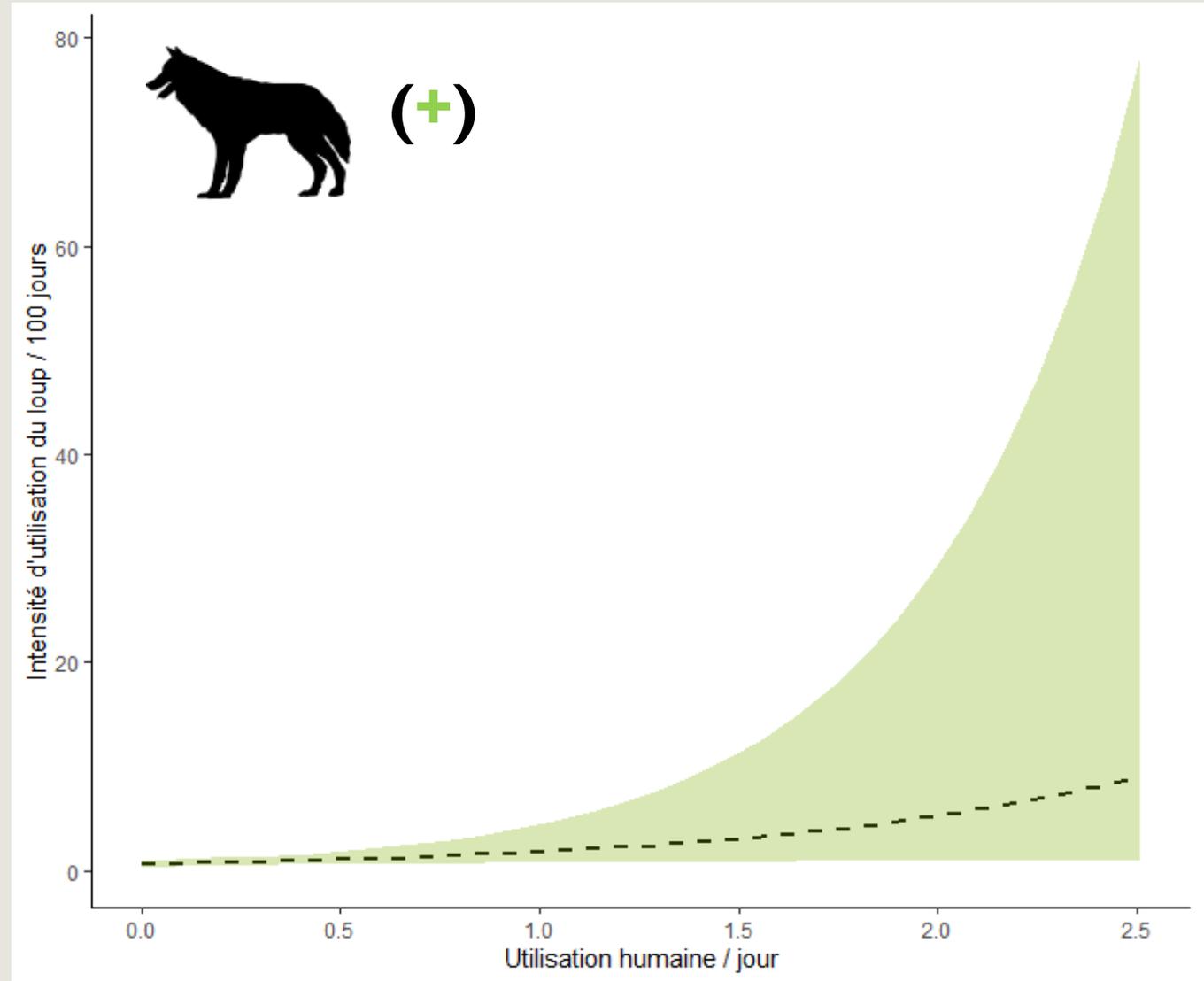


(-)

Résultats



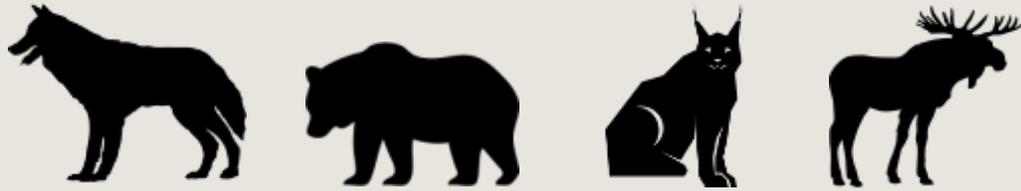
(+/-)



5. RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSION

Habitat favorable

Hypothèses

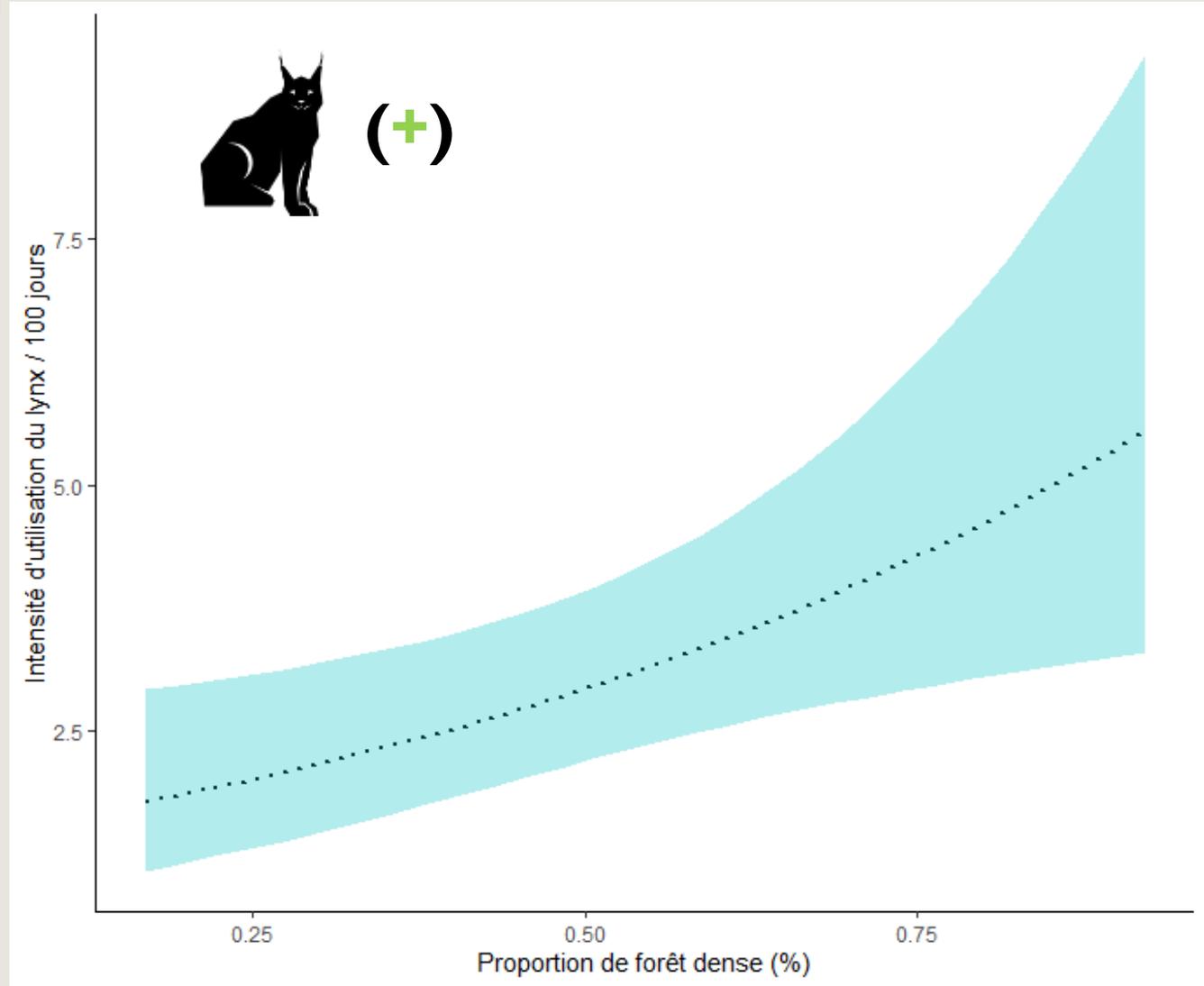


(+)

Résultats



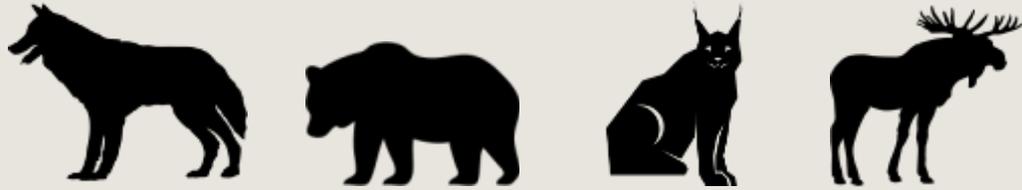
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5. RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSION

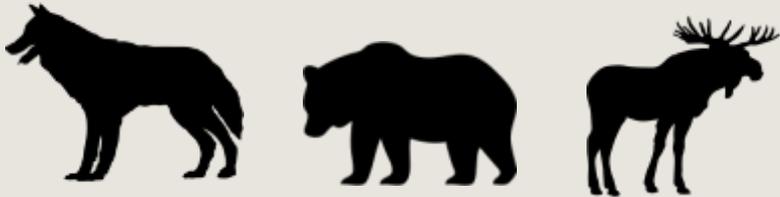
Densité de chemins forestiers (km / km²)

Hypothèses

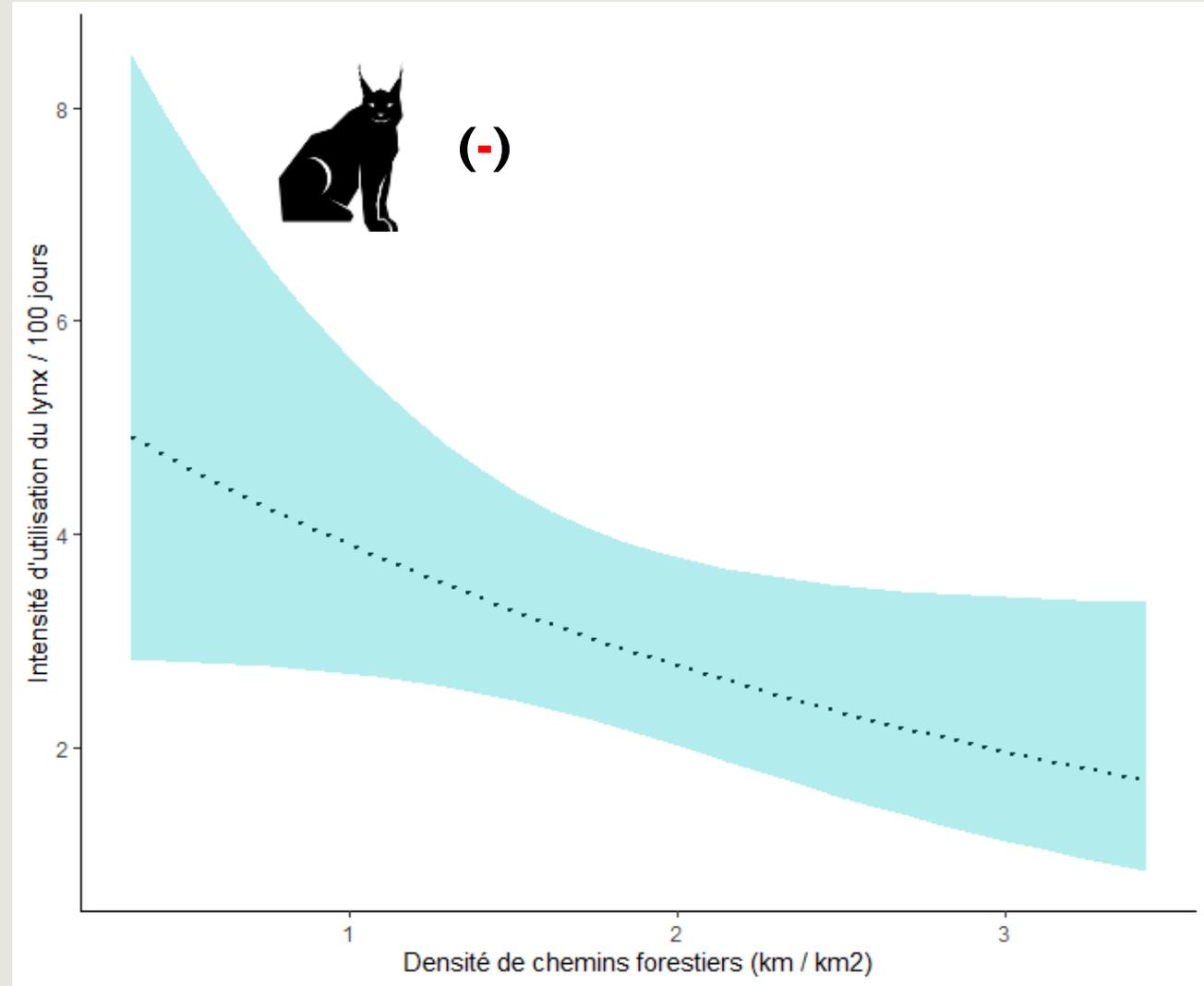


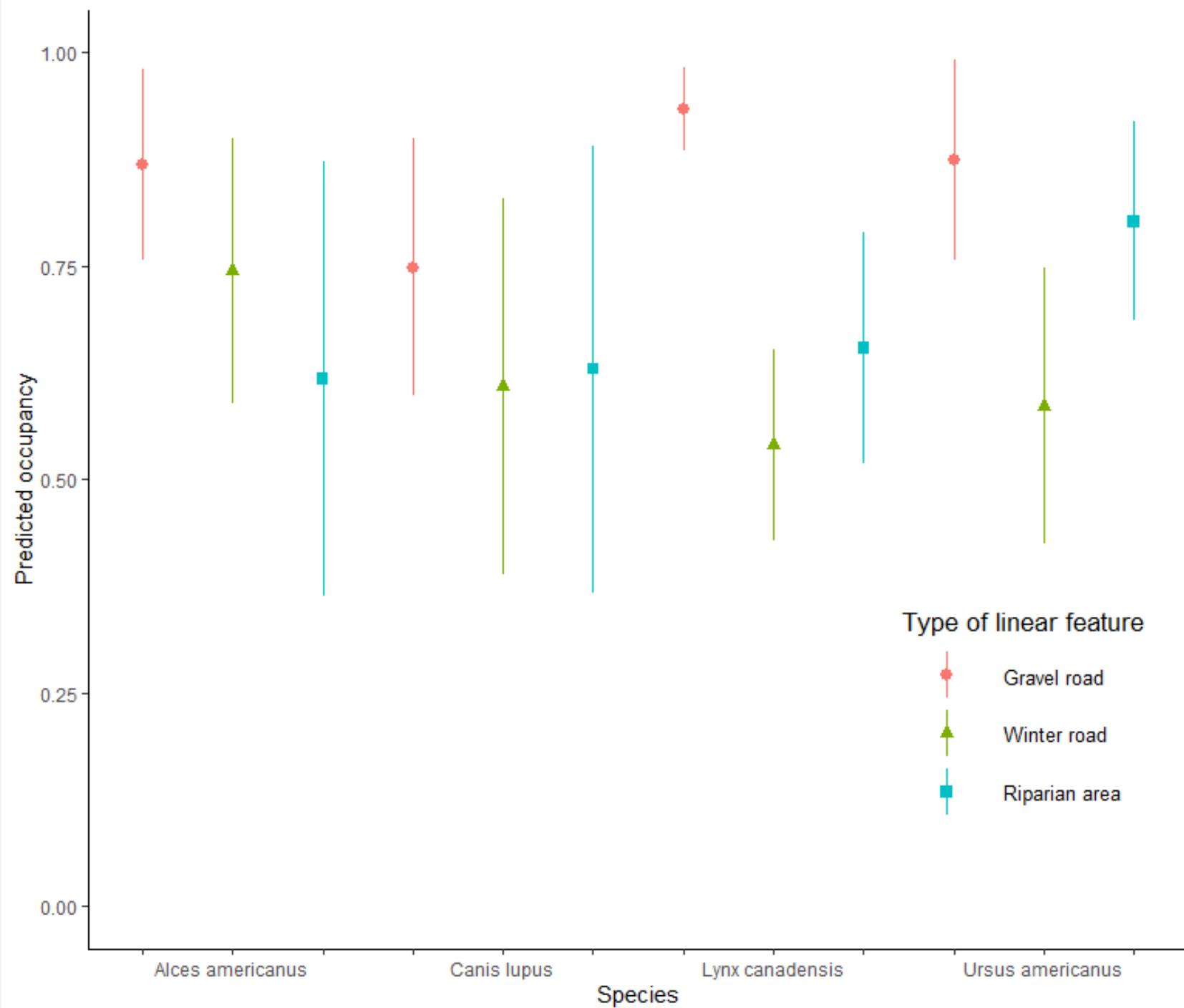
(-)

Résultats



(+/-)





4. MATÉRIEL ET MÉTHODES



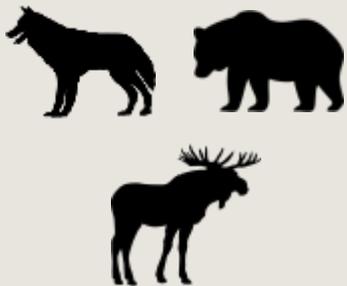
ArcGIS Pro

Collecte des variables de paysages

Proportion de forêt en régénération (%)



250 m



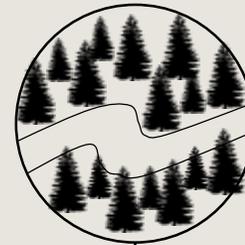
Proportion de forêt dense (%)



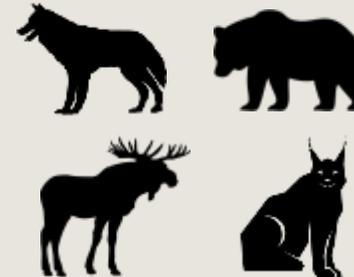
1000 m



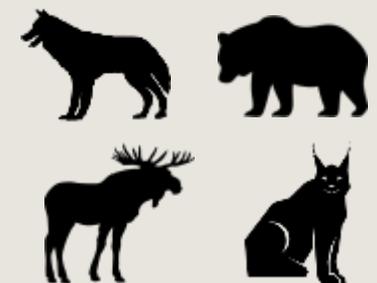
Densité de chemins forestiers (km/km²)



1000 m



Distance à un chemin supérieur le plus près (km)



Analyse statistique

Comparaison des caractéristiques des structures linéaires

- Type de structure linéaire analysée
 - 32 chemins gravelés
 - 27 chemins d'hiver
 - 19 milieux riverains

- ANOVA à deux facteurs pour  

- ANOVA à un facteur pour      

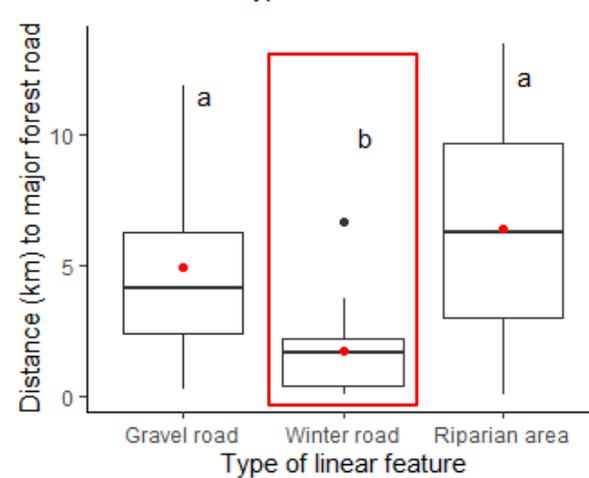
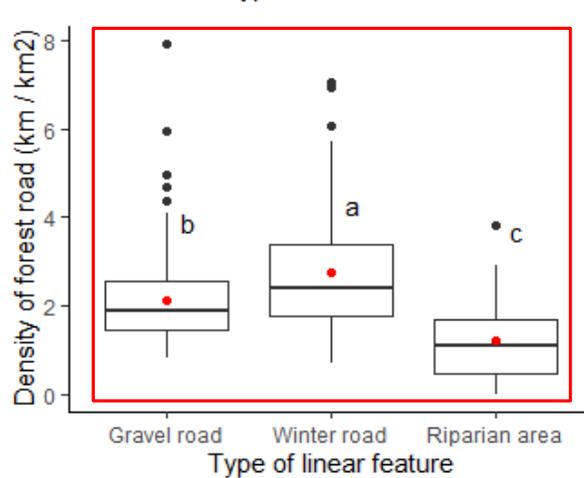
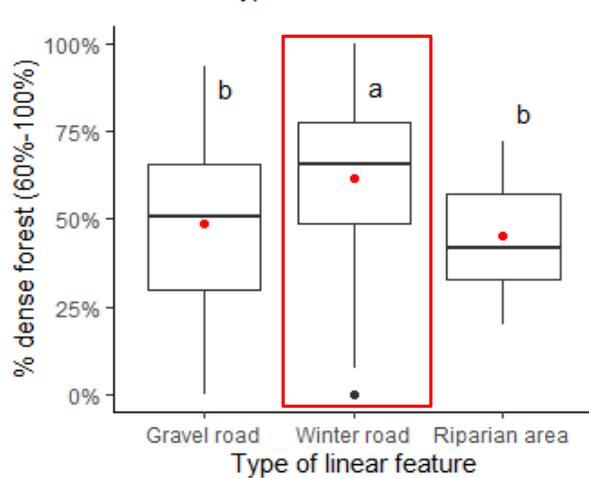
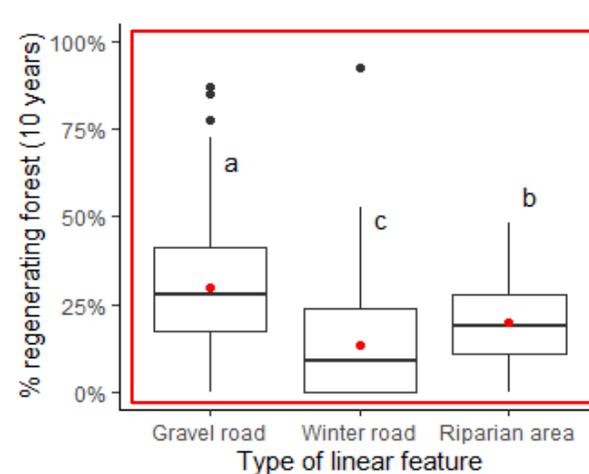
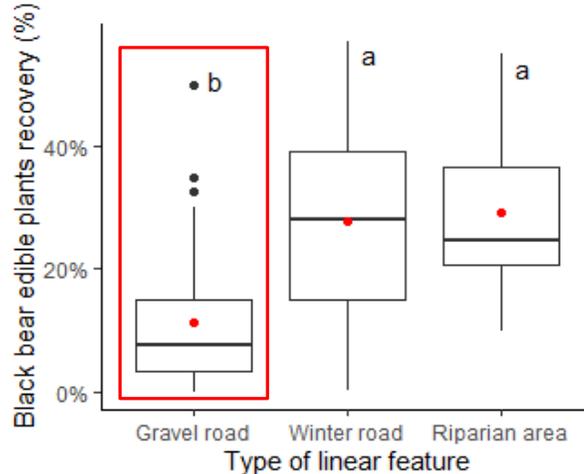
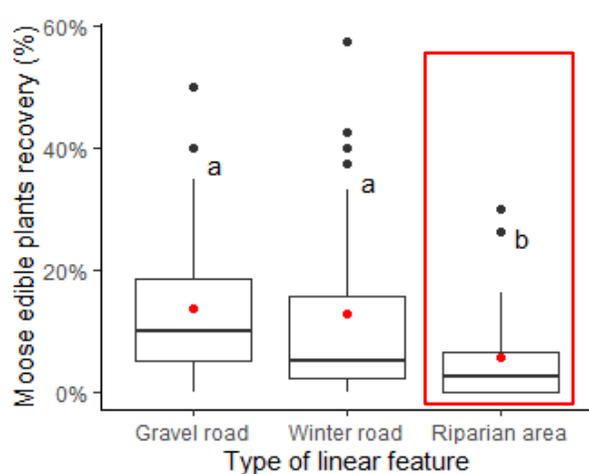
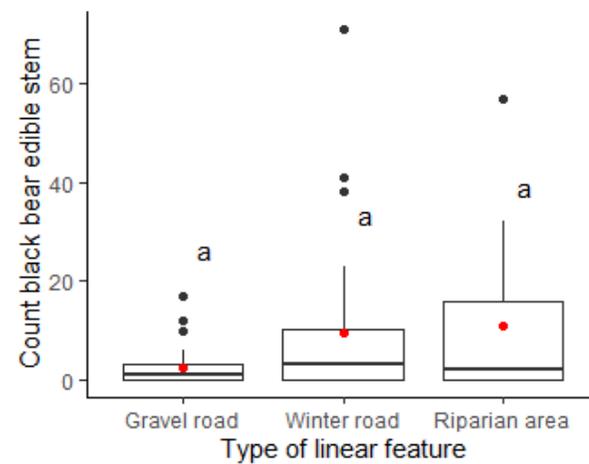
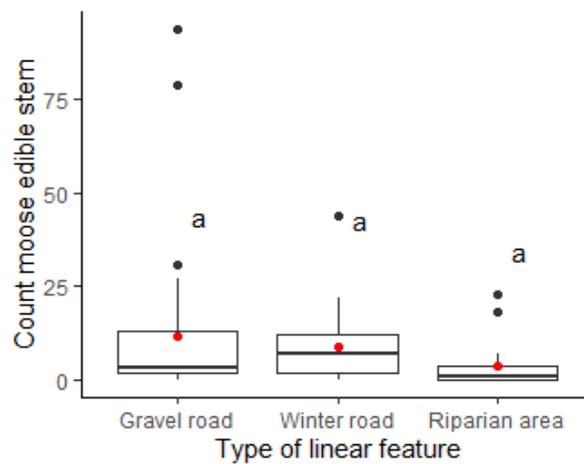
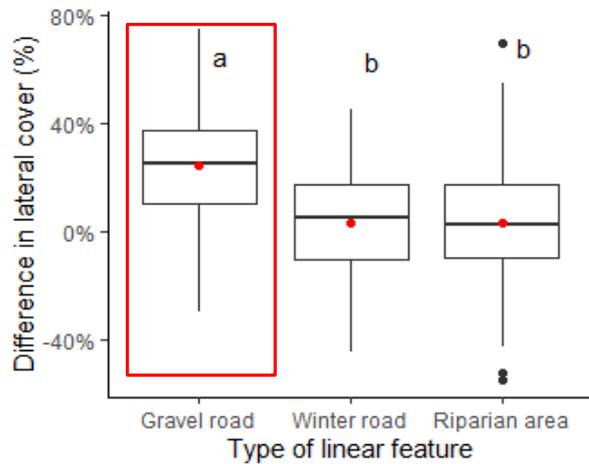
- Test de Tukey

4. MATÉRIEL ET MÉTHODES

Analyse statistique

Modèles d'intensité d'utilisation

- Période d'analyse de 2020-2021
 - 27-22 caméras sur chemins gravelés
 - 24-27 caméras sur chemins d'hiver
 - 16-17 caméras sur les milieux riverains.
- Analyse de voisinage (test de Moran)
- Modèle linéaire généralisé à effet mixte (`glmer()`) avec un offset de l'effort d'échantillonnage (nbr de jour / caméra).
- Effet fixe et aléatoire de l'identifiant de la structure linéaire selon l'année
- Régression Poisson comme distribution d'analyse.
- 2 groupes de modèles.
- Critère d'information d'Akaike
- Calcul par une inférence multimodèles en utilisant le package `AICcmodavg`.
- Estimation de l'effet des variables avec la fonction `Shrinkage()`
- Prédiction avec la fonction `modavgPred()` adaptée par Mazerolle (2020)



effect, (-) for a negative effect, (+/-) for varying effects and (NA) indicates that the covariate was not used in the occupancy model for that species.

Group	Description	Abbreviation	Species-specific effect	Hypothesis
Local	Difference in lateral cover between the surrounding area and the linear feature (%)	LC	(+) Wolf (+) Lynx (+) Black bear (+) Moose	The variation of difference in lateral cover between the surrounding area and the linear feature could reflect the use of linear feature. Occupancy increases with increasing difference in lateral cover (Abrahms an al 2016).
	Count of edible stem (\geq 1m)	ET	(NA) Wolf (NA) Lynx (+) Black bear (+) Moose	Black bear tracks the availability of the most digestible plants (Mosnier and al 2008). Moose preferentially forages in high productivity scrubland-early successional forest (Crum N. J. and al 2016 ; Dussault et al. 2005; Bjorneraas et al. 2011, 2012; van Beest et al. 2012).
	Edible plants (\leq 1m) recovery on the linear feature (%)	EPR	(NA) Wolf (NA) Lynx (+) Black bear (+) Moose	Black bear tracks the availability of the most digestible plants (Mosnier and al 2008). Moose preferentially forages in high productivity scrubland-early successional forest (Crum N. J. and al 2016 ; Dussault et al. 2005; Bjorneraas et al. 2011, 2012; van Beest et al. 2012).
Species interaction	Intensity of human use (count/sampling effort)	Homo	(-) Wolf (-) Lynx (-) Black bear (-) Moose	For all species, local human activity can cause avoidance of road and surrounding areas (V. Oberosler et al 2017).
	Intensity of prey use (count/sampling effort)	Prey	(+) Wolf (+) Lynx (NA) Black bear (NA) Moose	Predators such as wolf and lynx are positively related to prey density (Fuller, 1989 ; Fuller et al. 2003 ; King T. W. 2020).
Landscape feature	Proportion of dense stand (50%-100% cover) in 1000 m radius	DS	(NA) Wolf (+) Lynx (NA) Black bear (NA) Moose	Dense to closed canopy coniferous, mixed and deciduous are important components of lynx habitat in northern boreal forest (poole K.G and al 1996).
	Proportion of regeneration stand (10 years) in 250 m radius	RS	(+) Wolf (NA) Lynx (+) Black bear (+) Moose	Wolf selects regenerating stands based on its prey habitat preference (i.e. moose) (houle and al 2009). Black bear and moose select regenerating stand for forage opportunities (Brodeur and al 2008 ; Mosnier and al 2008).
	Density of small forest road (all class) in 250m radius for Alces and 1000m radius for Canis, Ursus and Lynx	DR	(+/-) Wolf (+/-) Lynx	Density of anthropogenic linear feature can negatively affect lynx and wolf occupancy (Marrote R. R and al. 2020 ; Mech et al. 1988, Mladenoff et al. 1995, Jedrzejewski et al. 2008) or positively improve movement and hunting (Fisher J. 2018 ; Dickie 2020 ; Thurber et al. 1994, Paquet et al. 1996, Whittington et al. 2008).
			(-/+) Black bear (-) Moose	Bears are attracted towards roads to facilitate movement (Dickie 2019)or perceived this type of landscape as a risk due to high level of human disturbance (Gould et al 2019; Hostetler and al 2009). Moose tends to avoid road networks (Laurian et al. 2008, Jiang et al. 2009, Grosman et al. 2011, Beyer et al. 2013 ; Thomas. J 2018).
	Distance (km) to a major forest road	NR	(+/-) Wolf	Distance to a major road have a positive spatial effect favor movement (McKenzie et al., 2012 ; St-Laurent et Gosselin (2020)) However, in regions with high level of human activity, wolfs tend to avoid anthropogenic disturbance (Lesmerises F. and al 2012).
(-) Lynx			Major road may negatively affect lynx due to habitat loss, fragmentation and mortality risk (Walpole A and al 2012 ; Bayne E. and al 2008).	
(+) Black bear			Black bear have a high tolerance of human activity, especially since roads are often correlated with high quality food (Ladle A. and al 2018).	
(-) Moose			Disturbed areas can be attractive to moose because it represents a refuge habitat for his predator (Rempel et al. 1997 ; Muhly 2019)	

Table 3. Multimodel inference explaining the intensity of use according to the linear feature (gravel road, winter road and the raparian area) characteristics by Gray wolf, Black bear, Canada lynx and Moose in Val-d'Or caribou wildlife site, western of Québec, Canada in 2020 and 2021. Estimates of the fix effect explanatory variables on the intensity of use (λ) are presented with their 95% confidence intervals. All candidate models were used for multimodel inference.

Parameters ¹	Estimate	SE	Lower limit	Upper limit	Parameters ¹	Estimate	SE	Lower limit	Upper limit
Canis lupus					Lynx canadensis				
LC_50cm	0.78	0.18	0.42	1.14	LC_50cm	0.75	0.1	0.54	0.96
NR	0.42	0.18	0.06	0.78	NR	-0.17	0.14	-0.45	0.11
DR_1000m	0.23	0.19	-0.14	0.6	DR_1000m	-0.25	0.11	-0.47	-0.03
RS_250m	-0.08	0.17	-0.42	0.25	DS_1000m	0.17	0.13	-0.09	0.42
Homo.I	0.33	0.14	0.05	0.6	Homo.I	0.09	0.09	-0.09	0.26
Alces.I	0.42	0.15	0.12	0.73	Lepus.I	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.4
Castor.I	0.31	0.13	0.06	0.57					
Ursus americanus					Alces americanus				
LC_50cm	0.27	0.1	0.08	0.46	LC_150cm	0.29	0.13	0.03	0.54
NR ²	0.18	0.11	0.01	0.36	NR	-0.02	0.09	-0.2	0.15
DR_1000m	-0.05	0.09	-0.22	0.12	DR_250m	0.07	0.11	-0.13	0.28
RS_250m	0.03	0.08	-0.12	0.18	RS_250m	0.14	0.13	-0.12	0.4
Homo.I	-0.1	0.09	-0.28	0.09	Homo	-0.12	0.13	-0.38	0.14
Alces.I	0.07	0.08	-0.08	0.23	EPR	0.08	0.1	-0.11	0.28
EPR	-0.08	0.08	-0.24	0.08	ES	0	0	-0.01	0.01
ES	-0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.01					

1 : LC = Difference in lateral cover between the surrounding area and the linear

NR = Near distance (km) to a major forest road (classe 1 and 2)

DR = Density (km) of small forest road (classe 3, 4 and winter road)

RS = Proportion of regeneration stand (0-20 years)

DS = Proportion of dense forest (class A-B)

Homo.I = Homo sapiens count / Day

Alces.I = Alces americanus count / Day

Lepus.I = Lepus americanus count / Day

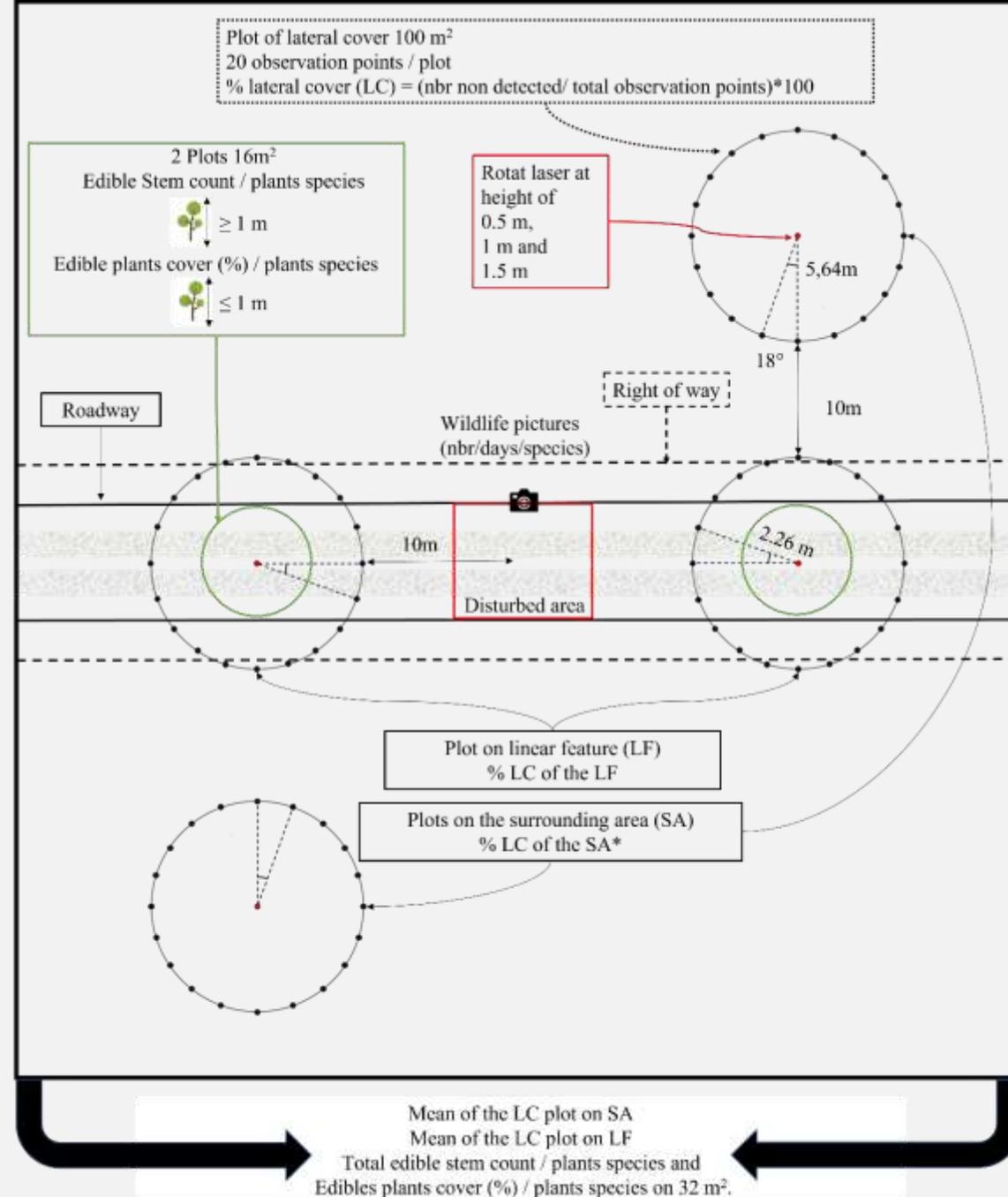
EPR = Edible plants (< 1m) recovery

ET = Count of edible stem (> 1m)

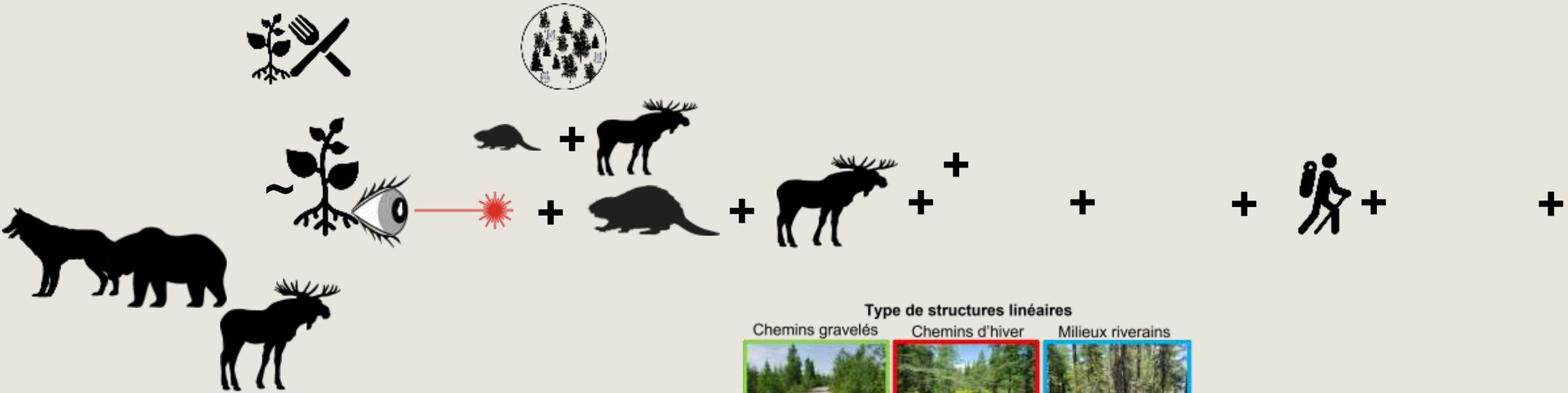
2 : Confidence level = 90%

Table 3. Multimodel inference explaining the intensity of use according to the linear feature (gravel road, winter road and the raparian area) by Gray wolf, Black bear, Canada lynx and Moose in Val-d'Or caribou wildlife site, western of Québec, Canada in 2020 and 2021. Estimates of the fix effect explanatory variables on the intensity of use (λ) are presented with their 95% confidence intervals. All candidate models were used for multimodel inference.

Parameters ¹	Estimate	SE	Lower limit	Upper limit	Parameters ¹	Estimate	SE	Lower limit	Upper limit
<i>Canis lupus</i>					<i>Lynx canadensis</i>				
Type_LF_R	-5.78	0.43	-6.63	-4.94	Type_LF_R	-4.23	0.28	-4.78	-3.68
Type_LF_W	0.25	0.46	-0.65	1.16	Type_LF_W	0.2	0.31	-0.4	0.81
Type_LF_G	2.05	0.44	1.19	2.92	Type_LF_G	1.72	0.3	1.13	2.3
Year	-0.12	0.32	-0.75	0.51	Year	0.15	0.23	-0.29	0.6
<i>Ursus americanus</i>					<i>Alces americanus</i>				
Type_LF_R	-4.07	0.19	-4.43	-3.7	Type_LF_R	-4.56	0.24	-5.03	-4.09
Type_LF_W	-0.38	0.21	-0.79	0.03	Type_LF_W	0.86	0.25	0.37	1.36
Type_LF_G	0.58	0.19	0.2	0.96	Type_LF_G	1.42	0.25	0.93	1.91
Year	0.36	0.16	0.05	0.67	Year+B5:F24	0.07	0.18	-0.28	0.41



*For the raparien area, we put, on the surrounding area, the LC plots on the same side at the opposite of the water body.



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I. INTRODUCTION



Département des ressources naturelles du lac Simon



Problématiques des structures linéaires anthropiques



I. INTRODUCTION

