

HOSTED BY



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Achievements in the Life Sciences

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/als

Assessing the Influence of Environmental Parameters on Amur Tiger Distribution in the Russian Far East Using a MaxEnt Modeling Approach

D.S. Matyukhina ^{a,*}, D.G. Miquelle ^b, A.A. Murzin ^c, D.G. Pikunov ^c, P.V. Fomenko ^d, V.V. Aramilev ^c, M.N. Litvinov ^e, G.P. Salkina ^f, I.V. Seryodkin ^c, I.G. Nikolaev ^g, A.V. Kostyria ^g, V.V. Gaponov ^h, V.G. Yudin ^g, Y.M. Dunishenko ⁱ, E.N. Smirnov ^j, V.G. Korkishko ^k, Jorgelina Marino ^l

^a National Park "Land of the Leopard", Vladivostok, Russia

^b Wildlife Conservation Society, NY, USA

^c Pacific Geographical Institute FEB RAS, Far Eastern Federal University, Vladivostok, Russia

^d Amur branch of the World Wildlife Fund, Vladivostok, Russia

^e Ussuriysky State Nature Reserve, Ussuriysk, Russia

^f Lazovsky State Nature Reserve, Lazo, Primorsky Krai, Russia

^g Institute of Biology and Soil Science FEB RAS, Vladivostok, Russia

^h State experienced hunting ground "Eagle", Shtykovo, Primorsky Krai, Russia

ⁱ All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Hunting and Farming, Khabarovsk, Russia

^j Sikhote-Alin State Nature Biosphere Reserve, Terney, Primorsky Krai, Russia

^k Kedrovaya Pad State Nature Reserve, Primorsky, Primorsky Krai, Russia

^l Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, UK

ARTICLE INFO

Available online xxxx

Keywords:

Amur tiger

Spatial modeling

MaxEnt

Environmental parameters

Presence-only data

ABSTRACT

A better understanding of which biological and anthropogenic parameters are strong predictors of suitable habitats for tigers will help address conservation planning in those areas, which is crucial for maintaining connectivity and preventing further population fragmentation. The aim of this study was to develop a spatial model based on a number of environmental and anthropogenic variables as well as tiger presence data from a 2005 large-scale winter survey to predict Amur tiger distribution within its range in the RFE. Modeling the geographic distribution of Amur tigers required an application of the MaxEnt algorithm using a dataset of 1027 tiger track records and a set of environmental variables, such as distance to rivers, elevation and habitat type, and anthropogenic variables, such as distance to forest and main roads, distance to settlements and vegetation cover change. The models were divided into two groups based on elevation and habitat type. Elevation (AUC = 0.821) appeared to be a better predictor of habitat suitability for tigers than habitat type (AUC = 0.784). © 2015 The Authors. Hosting by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of Far Eastern Federal University. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Introduction

Currently, predictive spatial modeling based on the analysis of environmental parameters is widely used in the fields of environmental protection, ecology, epidemiology, planning of protected areas and other areas (Thomas et al., 2004; Thuiller et al., 2005;

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: oleada607@list.ru (D.S. Matyukhina).

Peer review under responsibility of Far Eastern Federal University.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.als.2015.01.002>

2078-1520/© 2015 The Authors. Hosting by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of Far Eastern Federal University. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Please cite this article as: Matyukhina, D.S., et al., Assessing the Influence of Environmental Parameters on Amur Tiger Distribution in the Russian Far East Using a MaxEnt Modeling Approach, *Achievem. Life Sci.* (2015), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.als.2015.01.002>

Graham et al., 2006). When creating models of geographical distributions of species, if there are available data on the presence and absence of animals, general statistical approaches are typically applied. However, most data on the absence of species are scarce. Therefore, spatial modeling methods requiring only information on presence are needed (Graham et al., 2004; Phillips et al., 2006). One of these methods for analysis of the relationship between the locations of species and the environmental characteristics that determine the overall suitability for a given species is MaxEnt (Maximum Entropy). The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the possibility of using this method to assess the impact of environment parameters on the distribution of the Amur tiger in the Russian Far East.

Once, a vast range of Amur tiger subspecies covered the southern part of the Russian Far East, North-East China and the Korean Peninsula (Pikunov et al., 2010). Intensive economic development of the region in the late XIX – early XX century resulted in catastrophic destruction and fragmentation of tiger habitats. Legal and illegal hunting of the Amur tiger in that period also led to a significant reduction in the population and habitats of this predator. Currently, the only viable population of this subspecies is preserved in the south of the Russian Far East (Pikunov et al., 2010; Miquelle et al., 1999, 2010).

Natural reserves play an important role in maintaining the core population of the Amur tiger in the Far East. Due to enhanced protection in protected areas, there are a higher number of ungulates, less human disturbance, and therefore a higher number of adults and stable social structure of groups of Amur tigers leading to higher reproduction rates. However, the small area of nature reserves (3–4% of range of the Amur tiger in Russia) does not prevent further extermination of the predator (Carroll and Miquelle, 2006). Therefore, an understanding of what biological and anthropogenic parameters affect the spread of the tiger outside of the reserve is essential in order to support the establishment of new protected areas, ecological corridors between disjunct groups, as well as to form recommendations on land use management in tiger habitats.

Materials and Methods

Modeling required data on tiger presence locations (geographic coordinates of tracks) collected during a 2004–2005 winter snowtrack survey (Miquelle et al., 2007). The data were collected during the entire snow season. Of the total dataset of 3949 points, 25% of the records were randomly selected. The final set of 1027 records was checked for the degree of spatial autocorrelation using Moran's I test.

To build the model, the following environmental and anthropogenic parameters were also chosen: distance to the river, distance to the nearest settlement, distance to the forest road and main road, habitat type, altitude, and degree of vegetation change. The last parameter is the percentage of change in land coverage between 2000 and 2005. The degree of vegetation change is calculated using analysis of MODIS satellite images (MODerate-resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer, NASA Terra satellite, USA). All variables were converted into the format of raster images with a cell size of 100 m². The original habitat classification was simplified by combining 52 categories in 10 types based on the dominant vegetation characteristics: broad-leaved forests, small-leaved forests, coniferous-deciduous forests, larch dominated forests, fir and spruce-dominated forests, wetlands, open woodlands, farmlands, young woods and riverine forests. The preparation and analysis of spatial data were performed using ArcGIS 10.0 (Environmental Systems Research Institute, USA).

Inclusion in the MaxEnt model of strongly correlated variables can introduce a bias in the analysis and lead to misinterpretation. For the assessment of the degree of correlation between continuous variables, the Pearson test was applied. The variables with a correlation coefficient higher than 0.5 were not included in a single model. In addition, for the assessment of the relationship between categorical and continuous variables, a general linear model was applied. Variables were grouped to reduce the degree of correlation and maximize the contribution of each variable to the model.

While building MaxEnt models, 25% of sample records were used as a training dataset and 75% as a testing one. A jackknife test was used to assess the relative contribution of each of the variables to the model (Phillips et al., 2006). The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) was used to evaluate model fitness and performance (Phillips and Dudik, 2008).

Results

A strong positive correlation was found in five pairs of variables (Table 1).

The highest correlation coefficient was found between the distance to the nearest settlement and the distance to the main road. Accordingly, two separate MaxEnt models were developed, and each contained an entire set of continuous variables and only one variable of the pair.

Nine of the ten habitat types had a statistically significant relationship with mean elevation (Table 2), which also imposes restrictions on the inclusion of these two parameters in the same model.

Based on these results, the following four models were developed, comprising a set of least statistically related variables (Table 3):

- A elevation, distance to rivers, distance to the forest road, distance to the nearest settlement, and degree of vegetation change;
- B elevation, distance to rivers, distance to the main road, and degree of vegetation change;
- C habitat type, distance to rivers, distance to the forest road, distance to the nearest settlement, and degree of vegetation change;
- D habitat type, distance to rivers, distance to the main road of main use, and degree of vegetation change.

The highest AUC values in two pairs of models were observed for models A and C. Despite the strong statistically significant relationship between the types of habitats and altitudes, their relative contribution to the model is different. For models A and C, the distance to the river is the second variable in the percentage of contribution, followed by the degree of vegetation change and distance to

Table 1

Correlation coefficients between continuous variables.

	Distance to the forest road	Distance to the river	Distance to the nearest settlement	Distance to the main road	The degree of vegetation change	Elevation
Distance to the forest road		−0.09 (<i>p</i> = 0.003)	0.39 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	0.39 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	−0.06 (<i>p</i> = 0.05)	0.004 (<i>p</i> = 0.9)
Distance to the river	−0.09 (<i>p</i> = 0.003)		−0.12 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	−0.13 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	−0.02 (<i>p</i> = 0.44)	0.08 (<i>p</i> = 0.007)
Distance to the nearest settlement	0.39 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	−0.12 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)		0.62 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	−0.18 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	0.32 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)
Distance to the main road	0.39 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	−0.13 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	0.62 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)		−0.14 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	0.23 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)
The degree of vegetation change	−0.06 (<i>p</i> = 0.05)	−0.02 (<i>p</i> = 0.44)	−0.18 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	−0.14 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)		−0.15 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)
Elevation	0.004 (<i>p</i> = 0.9)	0.08 (<i>p</i> = 0.007)	0.32 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	0.23 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	−0.15 (<i>p</i> < 0.001)	

the nearest settlement. The relative percentage contribution of the distance to the nearest populated locality was higher than the distance to the main road.

Both models produced similar patterns of suitable tiger habitat distribution. It is shown on two maps that the most suitable habitats are concentrated in the southern and western parts of the Sikhote-Alin mountain range. However, visual assessment of the maps based on the two models revealed some differences (Figs. 1, 2).

Discussion

According to the AUC values, the best predictor of tiger distribution is altitude, rather than type of habitat. Assessment of the relative importance of each of these parameters is best performed on the basis of their ecological relevance to the species. Habitat type is likely to have greater significance in terms of species ecology, as highly productive habitats, such as mixed forests with a predominance of Mongolian oak and Korean pine are key habitats for wild boar – the most preferred prey of the tiger. However, tigers can inhabit a variety of habitats with different arrays of prey species. Differences between the individual types of habitats in this case are not always obvious and easy to interpret. On the other hand, elevation is associated with several parameters that can influence the distribution of the predator, including habitat type.

Previous studies (Miquelle et al., 2006) revealed that Amur tigers prefer using river valleys as movement corridors. A seasonal concentration of ungulates occurs in the valleys as well. These results are confirmed in the present study by the fact that distance to the river in all four MaxEnt models was the second major parameter.

The results of ecological modeling may contain a certain bias, depending on the method of data collection. The method of data collection of tiger tracks used in the present study was designed to increase the probability of their encounter. Initially, all survey units were placed only in habitat types considered suitable for tigers. Coniferous forests, wetlands, open woodlands and farmlands were excluded, though small patches of these habitats were included in the study area. However, their significance was incorrectly assessed. Because the predictive assessment of habitat suitability was made on the basis of the environmental requirements of the species, the distribution models of suitable habitats may contain unavoidable errors.

It is also important to note that the model based on the data collected during the winter can describe a picture of tiger distribution only during that season. Features of space used by tigers may vary depending on the distribution of the main prey species. In the case of deep snow, tiger movements are limited by river valleys, where there is an increased concentration of ungulates, which minimizes the energy consumption of a predator for the search and pursuit of prey.

The majority of survey routes were built along river valleys in order to reduce the logistics costs and increase the probability of detecting tiger tracks, which increased in the immediate vicinity of watercourses. This could lead to a reassessment of the probable value of valleys in the determination of suitable habitats for Amur tigers.

Table 2

Ratio between the mean altitude above sea level and each habitat type.

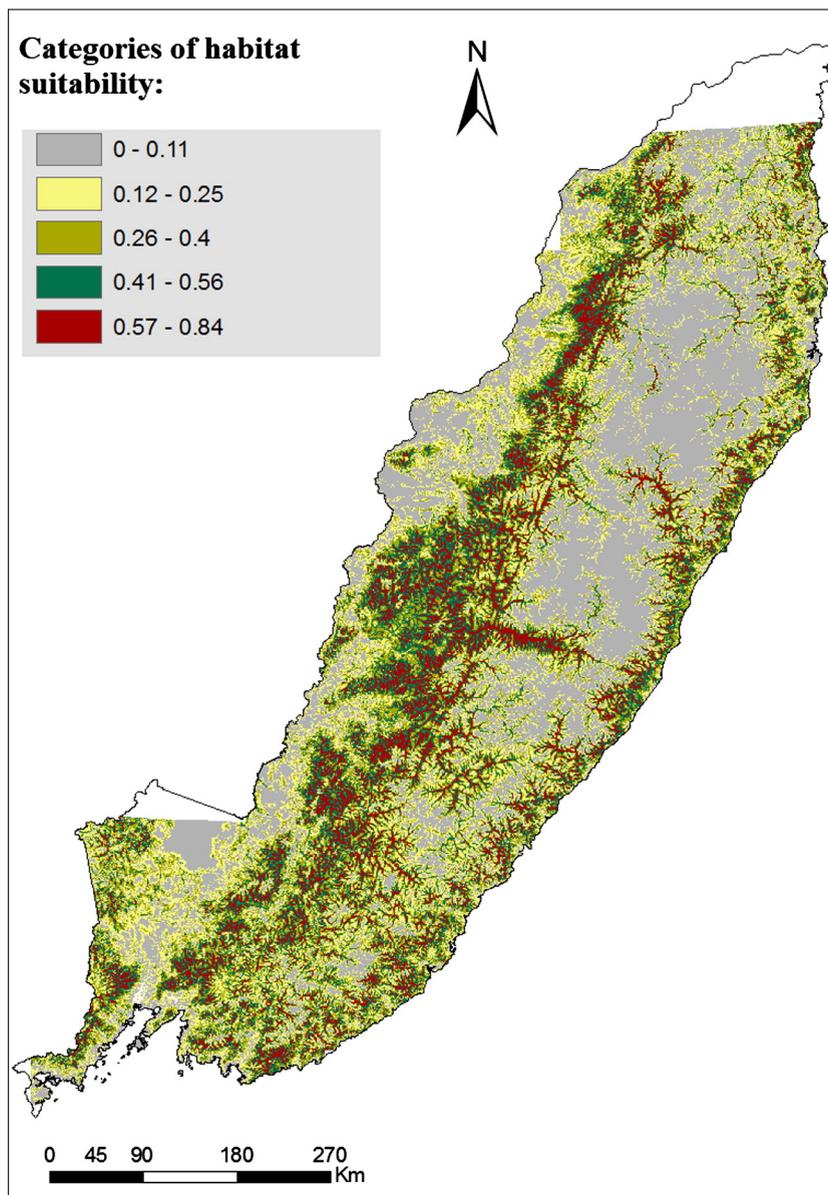
Habitat types	F _(9, 1015)	(<i>p</i>)
Broad-leaved forests	252.92	<0.001*
Small-leaved forests	111.82	<0.001*
Korean pine-broadleaf forests	82.40	<0.001*
Larch dominated forests	146.29	<0.001*
Fir and spruce dominated forests	247.68	<0.001*
Wetlands	−114.98	0.003*
Open woodlands	−130.10	0.005*
Farmlands	−89.62	0.02*
Young forests	238.44	<0.001*
Riverine forests	21.39	0.26

* Statistically valid indicators.

Table 3

Models of assessment of the environmental parameters that can influence the suitability of Amur tiger habitats.

Environmental and anthropogenic variables	Percent contribution			
	Elevation-based models		Habitat type-based models	
	A	B	C	D
Elevation	42.6	46.6		
Habitat type			35	48.3
Distance to the river	34.1	38.2	30.3	32.3
Degree of vegetation change	11.1	11.8	13.5	16.1
Distance to settlement	8.1		14.7	
Distance to the forest road	4.1		6.5	
Distance to the main road		3.3		3.3
AUC (training dataset)	0.821	0.804	0.784	0.774
AUC (testing dataset)	0.811	0.805	0.769	0.770

**Fig. 1.** Predictive map of suitable habitats within the Amur tiger range based on model A. The value 0.08 is the threshold for determination of habitat suitability.

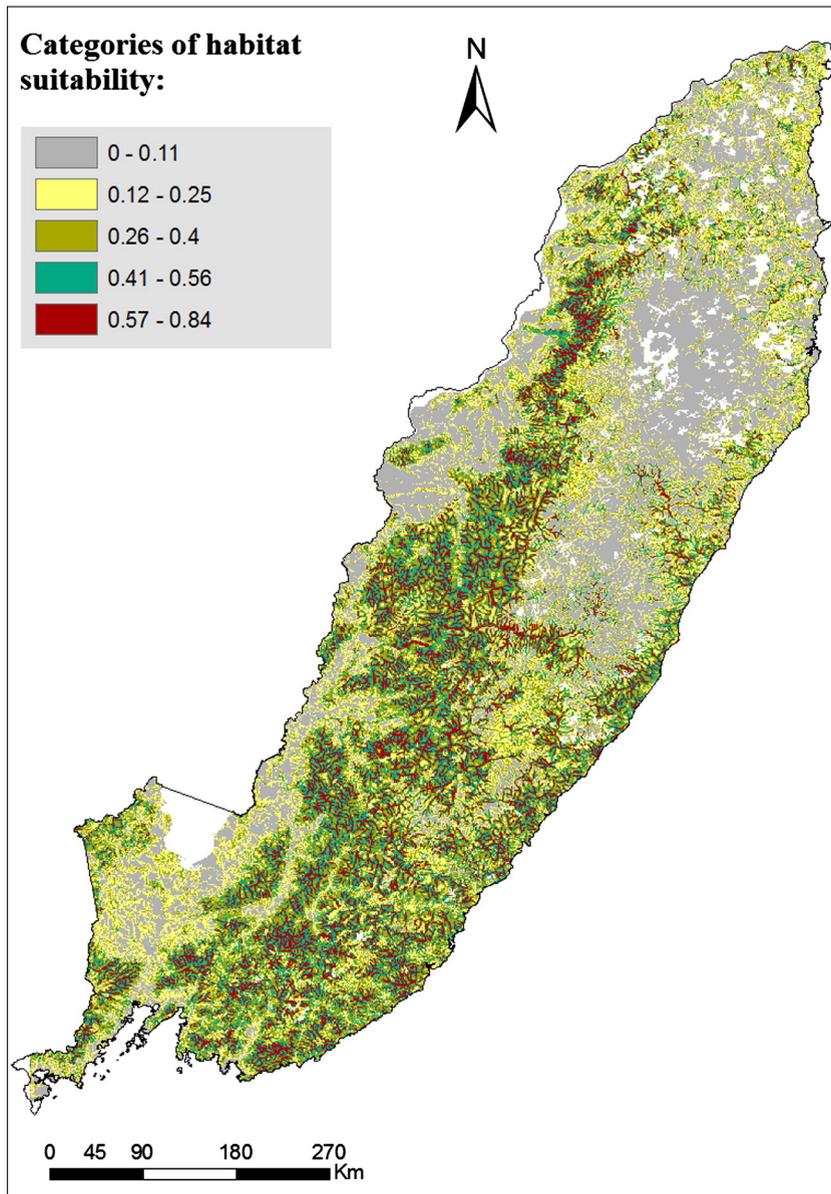


Fig. 2. Predictive map of suitable habitats within the Amur tiger range based on model C. The value 0.08 is the threshold for determination of habitat suitability.

Further investigation of Amur tiger distribution using MaxEnt should focus on changing the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the input data on the presence of the species in order to limit the bias of the modeling results. In addition, the use of additional analytical methods to include statistically related variables in a single model is likely to enhance the predictive capabilities of such models.

References

- Carroll, C., Miquelle, D.G., 2006. Spatial viability analysis of Amur tiger *Panthera tigris altaica* in the Russian Far East: the role of protected areas and landscape matrix in population persistence. *J. Appl. Ecol.* 43, 1056–1068.
- Graham, C.H., Ferrier, S., Huettman, F., Moritz, C., Peterson, A.T., 2004. New developments in museum-based informatics and applications in biodiversity analysis. *Trends Ecol. Evol.* 19, 497–503.
- Graham, C.H., Moritz, C., Williams, S.E., 2006. Habitat history improves prediction of biodiversity in a rainforest fauna. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 103, 632–636.
- Miquelle, D., Dunishenko, Y.M., Smirnov, E.N., Quigley, H.B., Pikunov, D.G., Hornocker, M.G., 1999. A habitat protection plan for the Amur tiger: developing political and ecological criteria for a viable land-use plan. *Riding the Tiger. Tiger Conservation in Human-dominated Landscapes*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 273–295.

- Miquelle, D.G., Pikunov, D.G., Dunishenko, Y.M., Aramilev, V.V., Abramov, V.K., Smirnov, E.N., Salkina, G.P., Murzin, A.A., Matyushkin, E.N., 2006. Theoretical Basis of Accounting the Amur Tiger and Its Prey Resources in the Far East of Russia. Dalnauka, Vladivostok (183 pp.).
- Miquelle, D.G., Pikunov, D.G., Dunishenko, Y.M., Aramilev, V.V., Nikolaev, I.G., Abramov, V.K., Smirnov, E.N., Salkina, G.P., Seryodkin, I.V., Gaponov, V.V., Fomenko, P.V., Litvinov, M.N., Kostyria, A.V., Yudin, V.G., Korkisko, V.G., Murzin, A.A., 2007. Amur tiger census. *Cat News* 46, 14–16.
- Miquelle, D., Goodrich, J.M., Kerley, L., Pikunov, D.G., Dunishenko, Y.M., Aramilev, V.V., Nikolaev, I.G., Smirnov, E.N., Salkina, G.P., Zhang, E., Seryodkin, I., Carroll, C., Gaponov, V.V., Fomenko, P.V., Kostyria, A.V., Murzin, A.A., Quigley, H.B., Hornocker, M.G., 2010. Science-based conservation of Amur tigers in the Russian Far East and Northeast China. *Tigers of the World. The Science, Politics, and Conservation of Panthera tigris*. Elsevier, San Diego, pp. 403–423.
- Phillips, S.J., Dudik, M., 2008. Modeling of species distributions with MaxEnt: new extensions and a comprehensive evaluation. *Ecography* 31, 161–175.
- Phillips, S.J., Anderson, R.P., Schapire, R.E., 2006. Maximum entropy modeling of species geographic distribution. *Ecol. Model.* 190, 231–259.
- Pikunov, D.G., Seredkin, I.V., Solkin, V.A., 2010. *Siberian Tiger: The History of the Study, the Dynamics of the Area, Population, Ecology and Conservation Strategy*. Dalnauka, Vladivostok (104 pp.).
- Thomas, C.D., Cameron, A., Green, R.E., Bakkenes, B., Beaumont, L.J., 2004. Extinction risk from climate change. *Nature* 427, 145–148.
- Thuiller, W., Richardson, D.M., Pysek, P., Midgley, G.F., Hughes, G.O., Rouget, M., 2005. Niche-based modelling as a tool for predicting the risk of alien plant invasion at a global scale. *Glob. Change Biol.* 11, 2234–2250.