

Accepted Manuscript

Title: Woodland features determining home range size of roe deer

Author: Sandro Lovari Giulia Serrao Emiliano Mori

PII: S0376-6357(16)30379-5
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.beproc.2017.04.012>
Reference: BEPROC 3439

To appear in: *Behavioural Processes*

Received date: 28-11-2016
Revised date: 19-4-2017
Accepted date: 19-4-2017

Please cite this article as: Lovari, S., Serrao, G., Mori, E., Woodland features determining home range size of roe deer, *Behavioural Processes* (2017), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.beproc.2017.04.012>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Woodland features determining home range size of roe deer

Sandro Lovari¹, Giulia Serrao¹, Emiliano Mori^{1*}

1. Research Unit of Behavioural Ecology, Ethology and Wildlife Management -
Department of Life Sciences - University of Siena. Via P.A. Mattioli 4, 53100 Siena, Italy.

* Corresponding author. E-mail: sandro.lovari@gmail.com. Phone number: 0039-3204374433

Abstract

Use of ecotones by ungulates may be mediated by their movements between main feeding areas and woodland, where they locate their shelter. The roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* has been termed as a woodland species, although we suggest that it did not evolve as a forest ungulate, but depending on forest glades. Roe deer feed on a wide range of vegetal species, although their diet is mainly dominated by woody plants. Our study was carried out in a fragmented area covered with small forest patches of Mediterranean “*macchia*” scrubwood, interspersed in an agricultural matrix. Aim of our study has been to test how ranging movements of roe deer are influenced by landscape heterogeneity and to evaluate which features of woodland affect home range size. Radio-locations of 22 female and 12 male adult roe deer, monitored for three years, were used to assess home range size. A linear mixed model was fitted to investigate variation in home range size according to eleven spatial parameters estimated to describe home range size and composition. Throughout the year, no significant difference was found between home range sizes of males (median: 16.70 ha, Q₁-Q₃: 13.20-31.60 ha) and females (median: 23.52 ha, Q₁-Q₃: 13.30-44.00 ha: lme: F = 0.9; P = 0.35). Habitat density, edge density, percentage of woodland within home range and woodland structure determined home range size. Home ranges with few habitat types and a small amount of wood were large, while roe deer occupied small home ranges when habitat density was high and when a high proportion of wood was concentrated in a single large patch. Woodland covered a mean ± SE of 36.2±17.9% in each home range. In conclusion, roe deer seem to be particularly well adapted to live in human transformed, peripheral habitats, e.g. farmlands, as long as a minimum quantity of woodland is included within their HR.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5539779>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5539779>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)