

The deforestation paradox

Negative impacts

- Habitat loss
- Disturbance

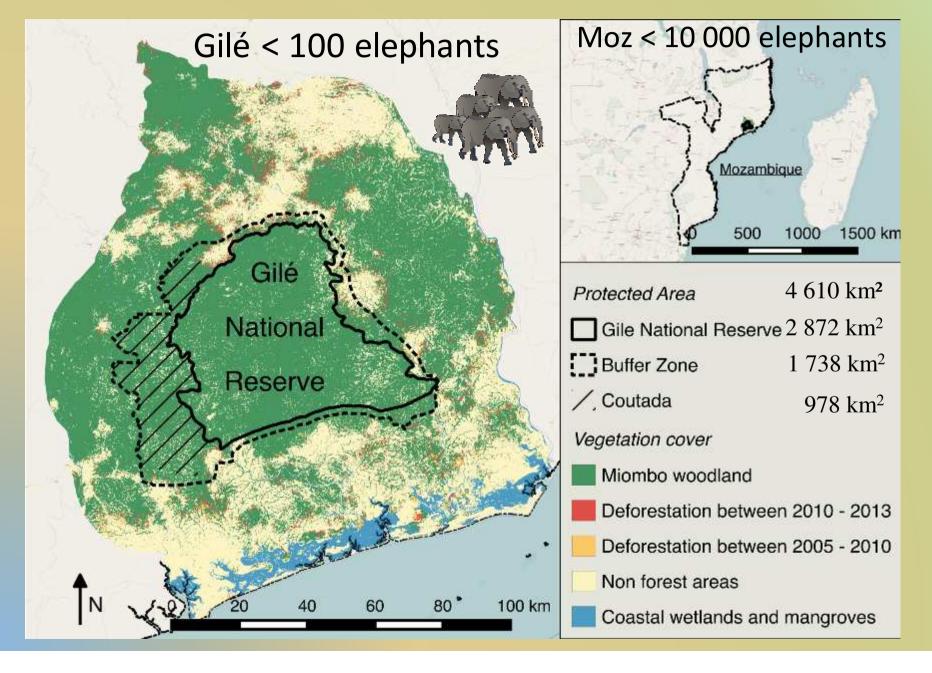


Kinnaird et al. (2014). Conserv. Biol.



- Idiosyncratic response of large mammals to deforestation Froese, et al. (2015). Trop. Ecol.
- Elephants attracted by secondary regrowth or fields?
- > Effect of deforestation on elephant habitat use?

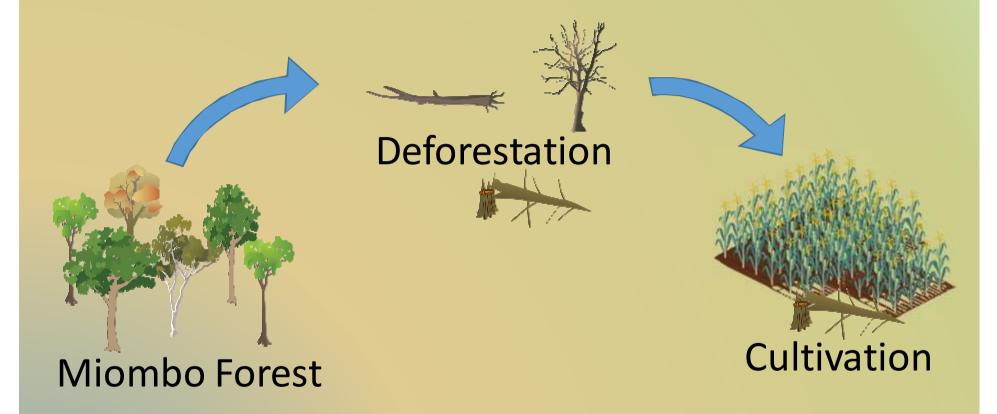
Study Area

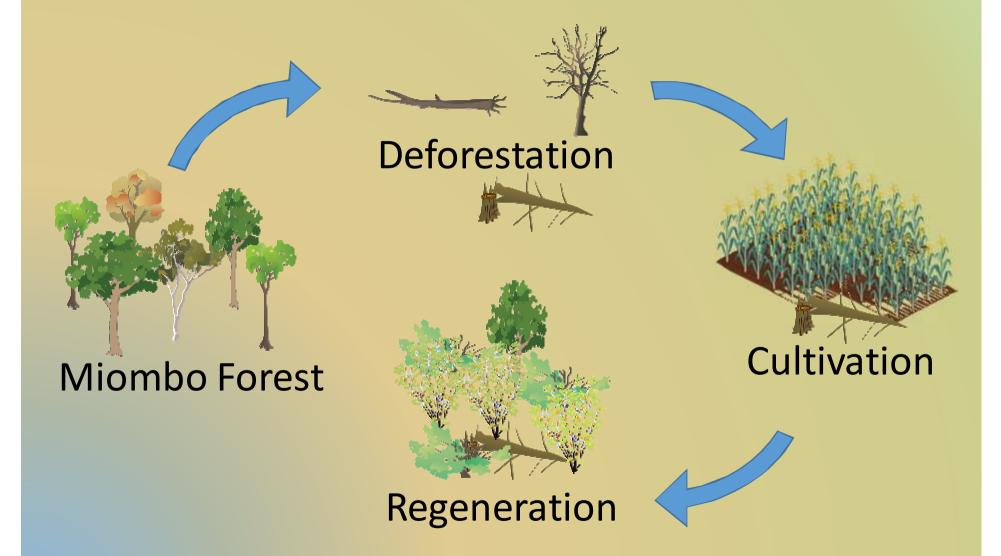


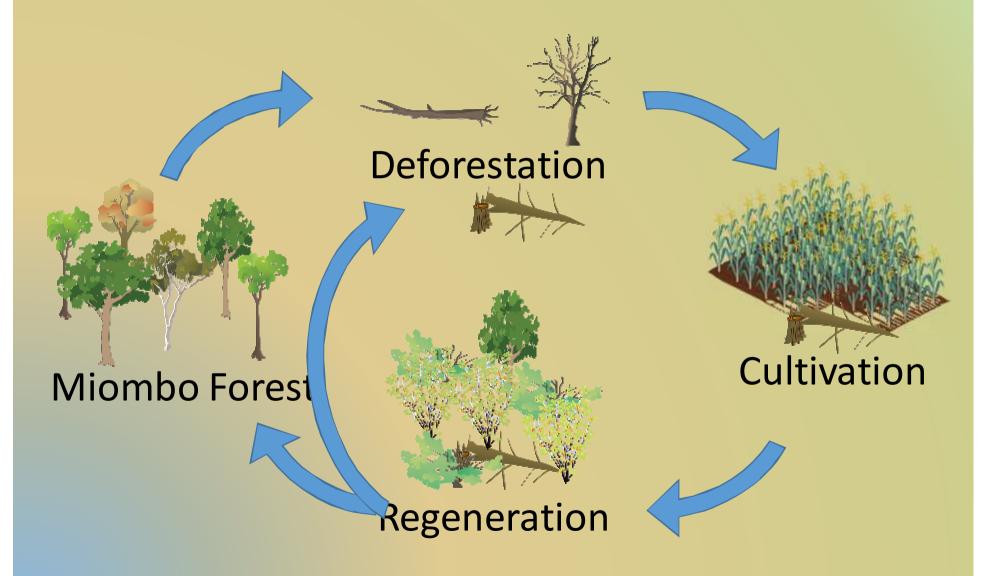


Miombo Forest









Method: GPS satellite collars

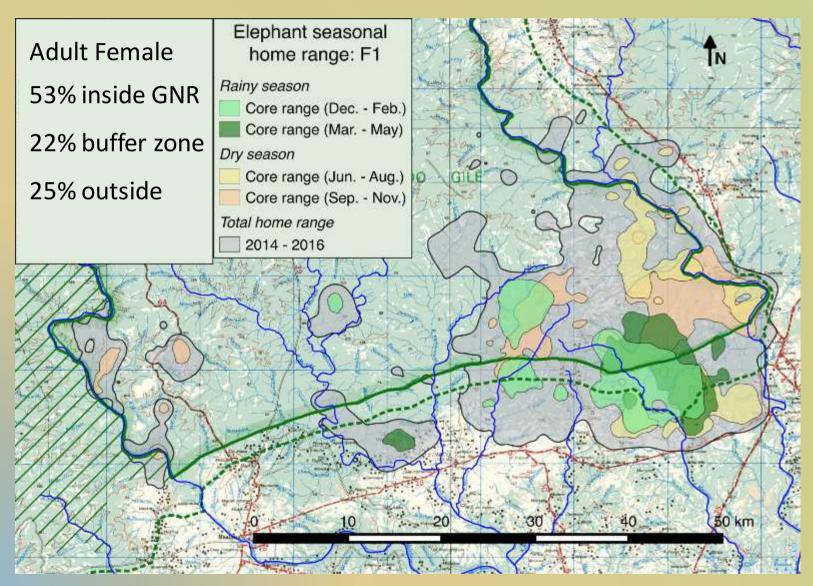


3 collars Oct. 2014 + 3 collars Jul. 2016

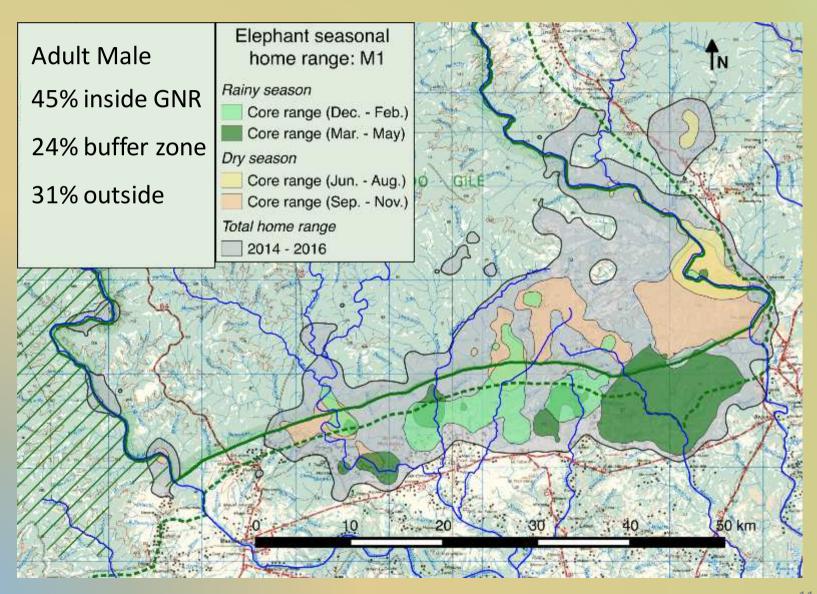
Elephant movement:

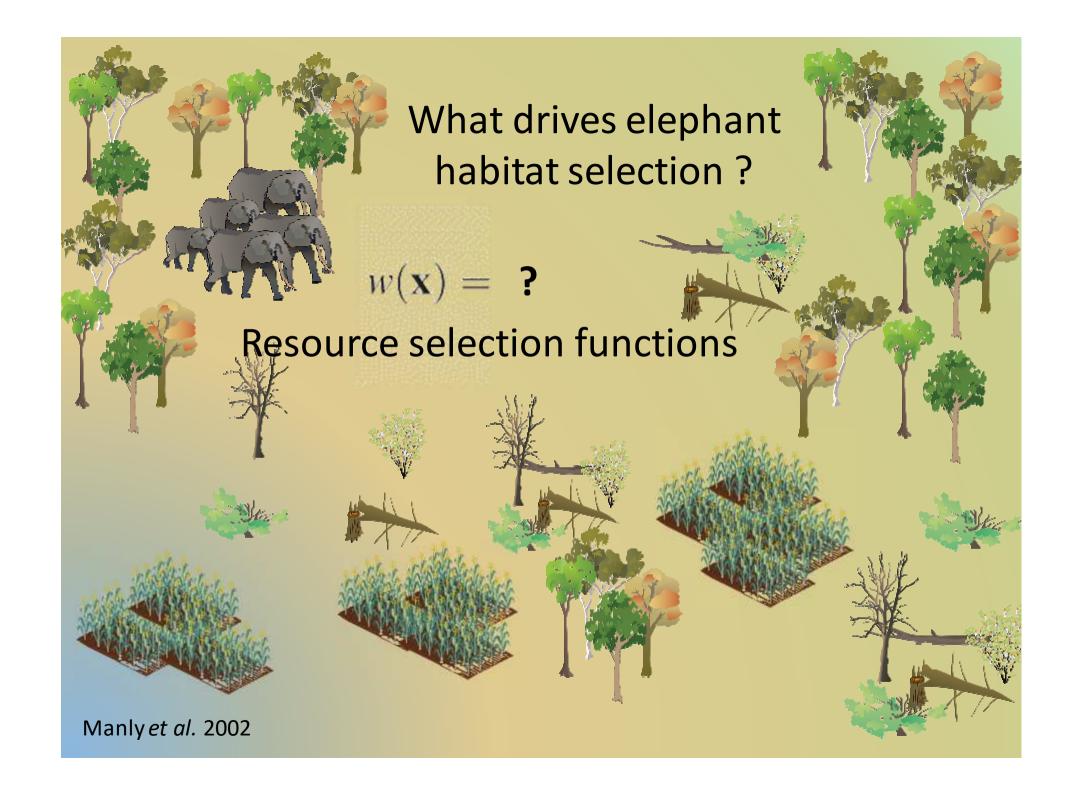
> Habitat use and habitat selection

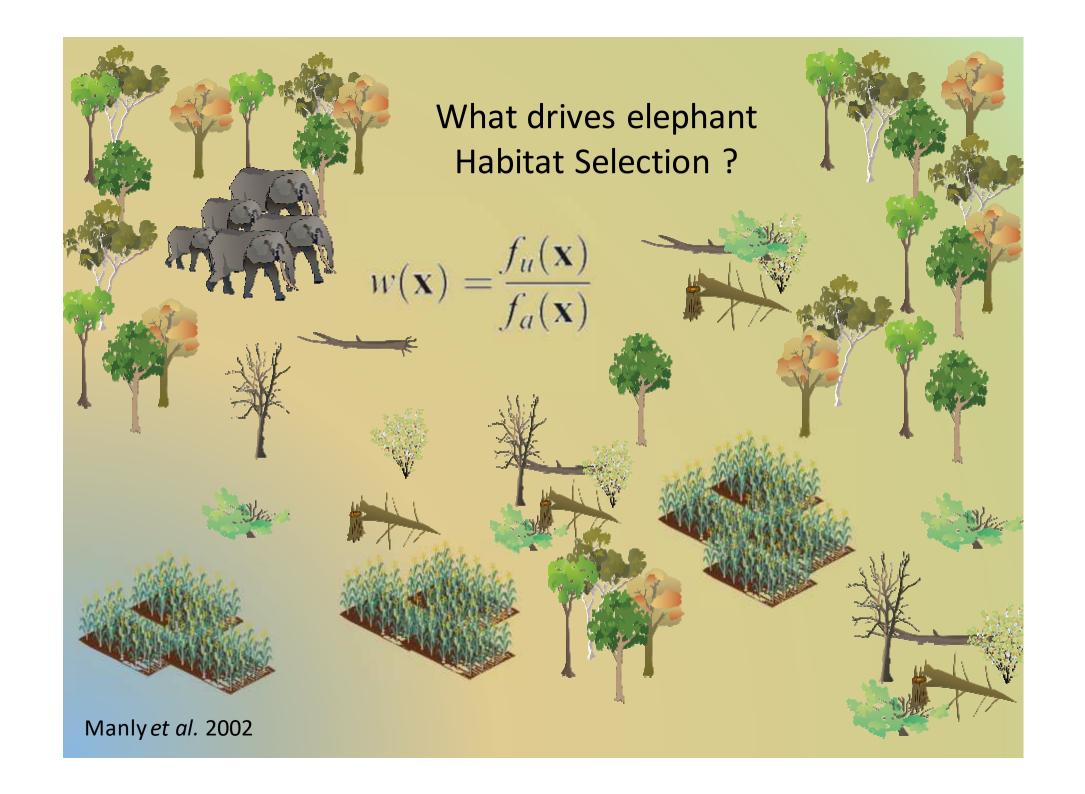
Elephant seasonal home-range

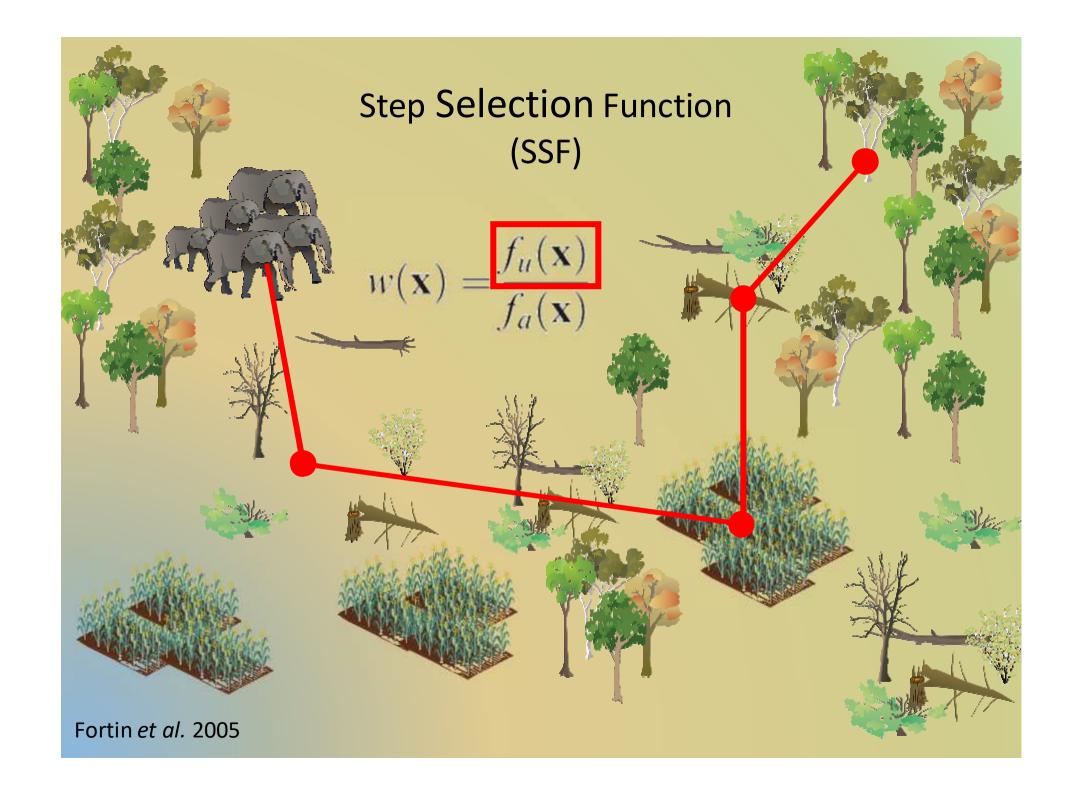


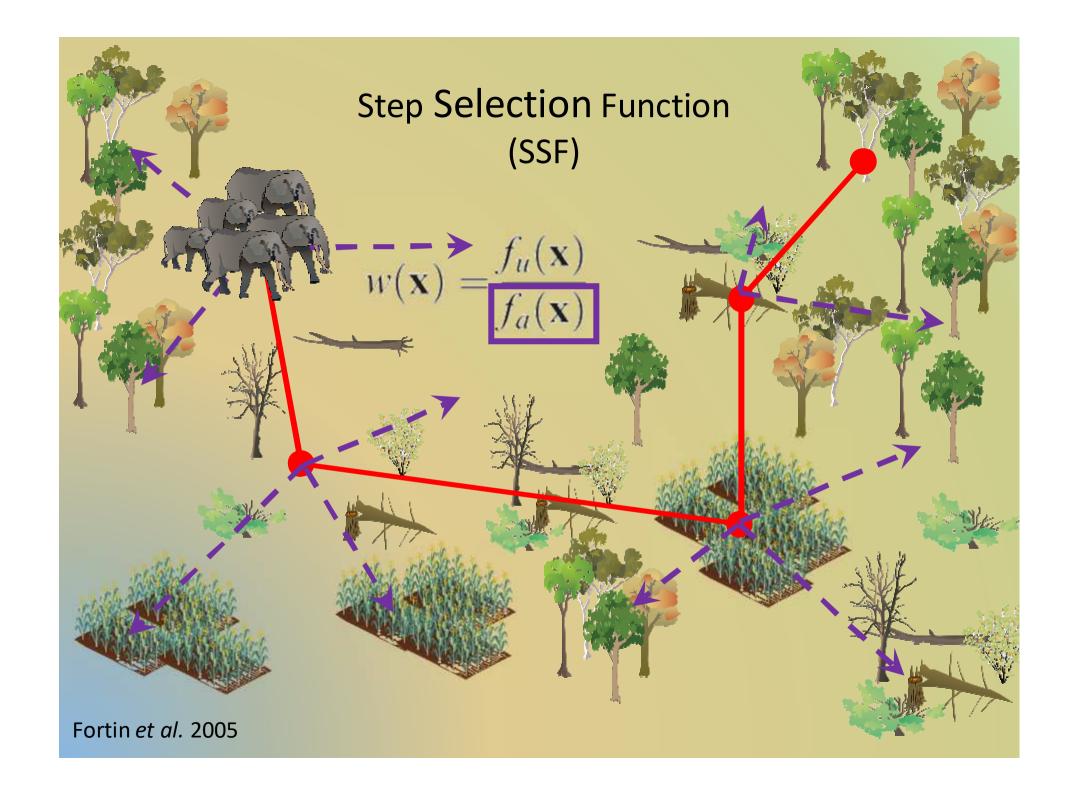
Elephant seasonal home-range

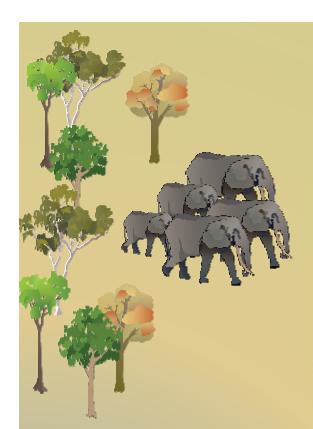












Step Selection Function (SSF)

$$w(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{f_u(\mathbf{x})}{f_a(\mathbf{x})}$$

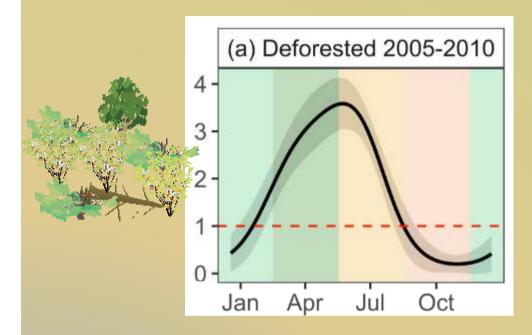


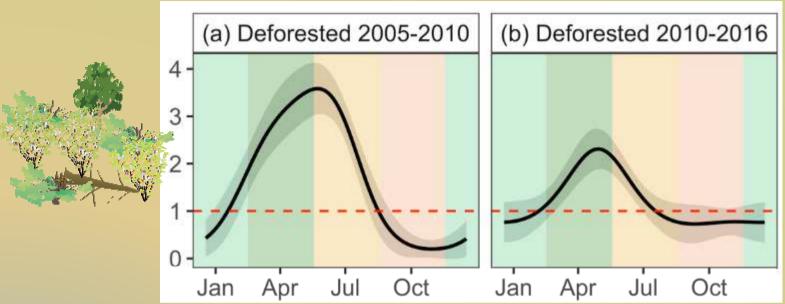


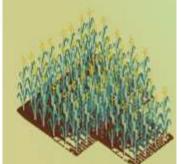
$\hat{w}(\mathbf{x}) = \exp(\hat{\beta}_1 x_1 + \ldots + \hat{\beta}_k x_k)$

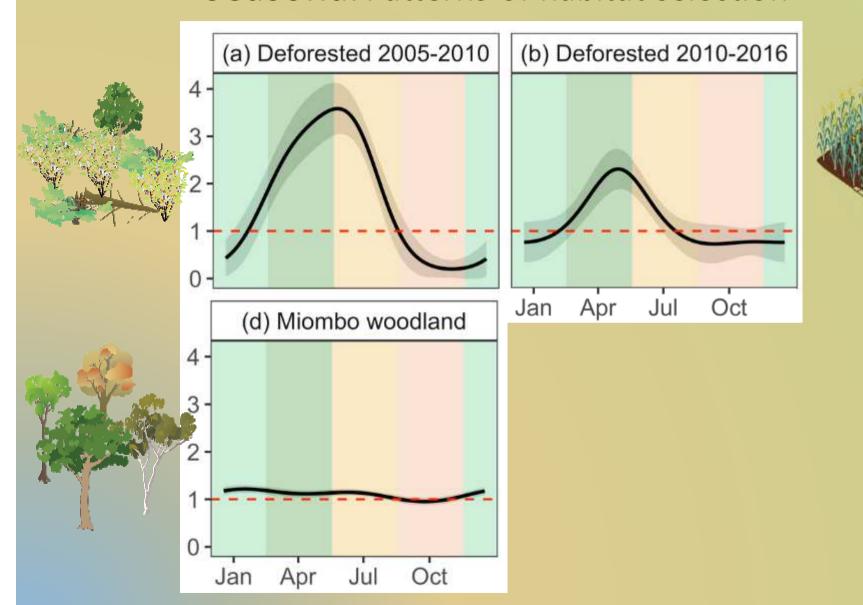
Landscape variables:

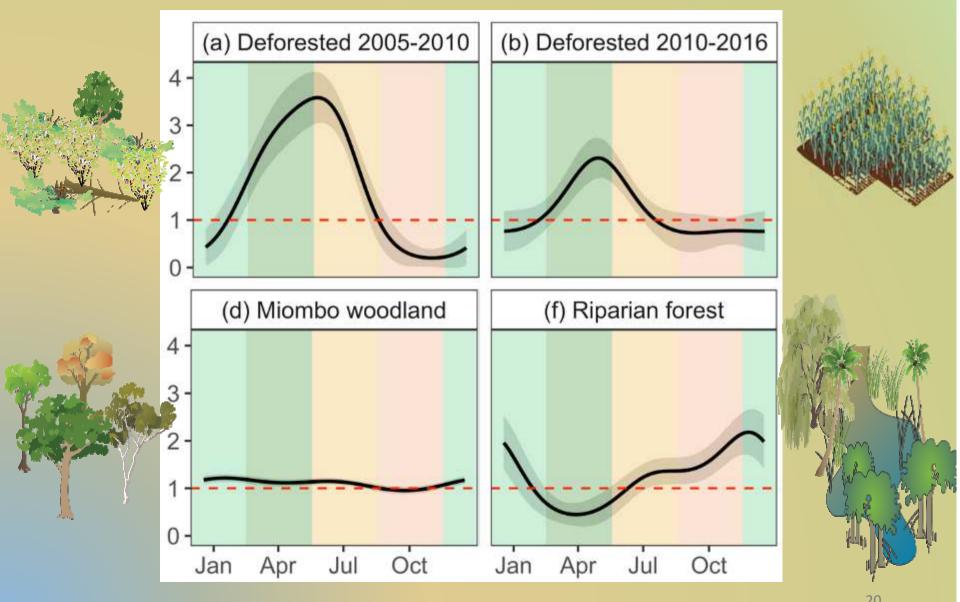
- Vegetation
- Distance to water



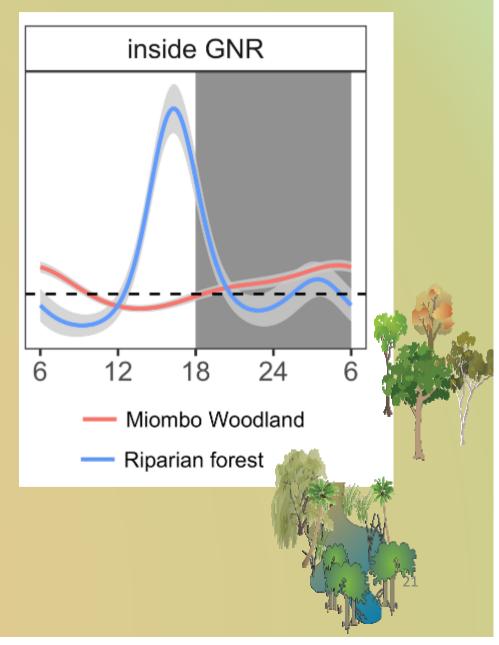




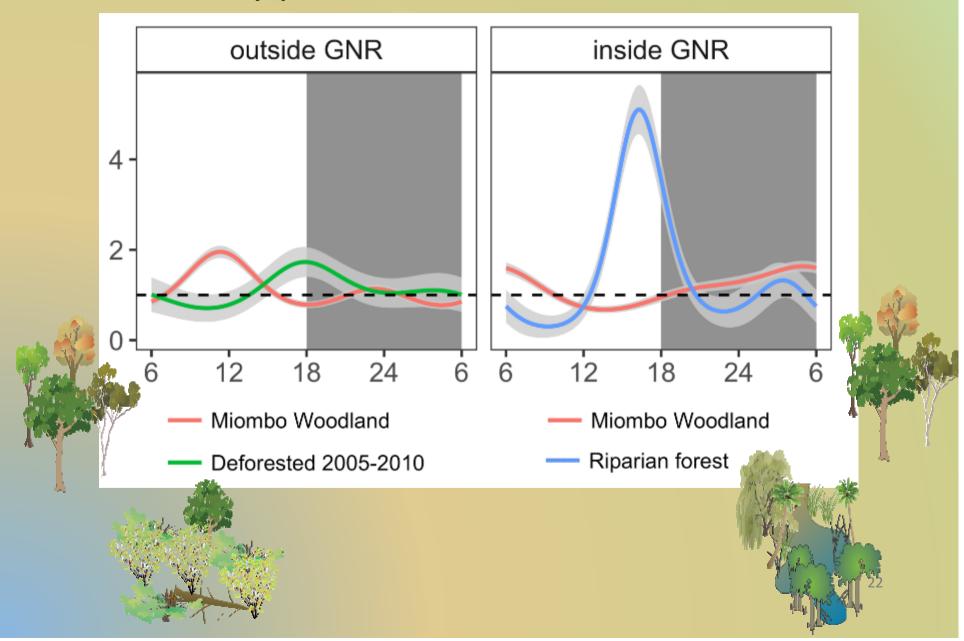




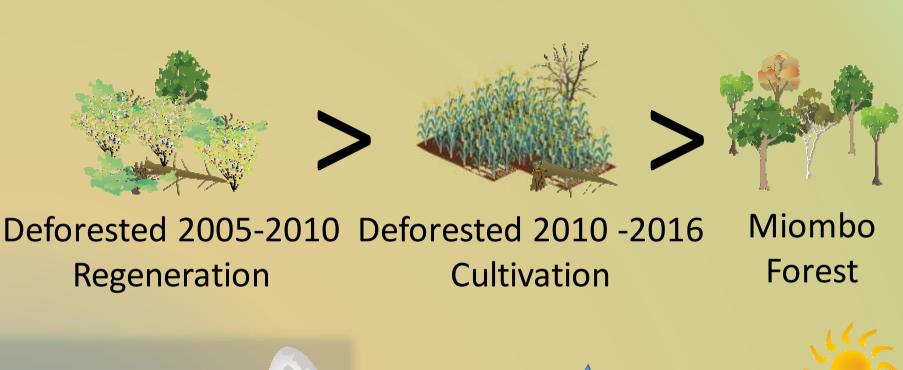
Daily patterns of Habitat selection

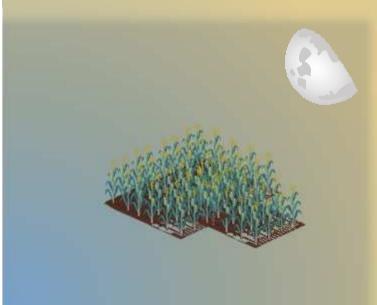


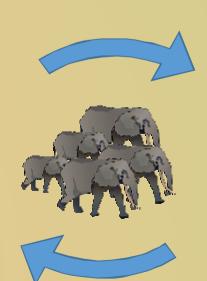
Daily patterns of Habitat selection



Summary of results





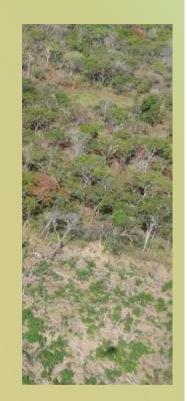




Discussion: Logging for conservation?

- Elephants attracted to periphery by:
- Regenerating forests

 Struhsaker et al. 1996 (Tropical rainforest)
- Fields -> Human Elephant Conflict
- Elephant density too low to maintain disturbed areas: They need « browsing lawns ».



➤ How to conciliate coexistence with people and the maintenance of man-made secondary forests?