

Implementing wildlife-friendly measures in infrastructure planning and design in Mongolia, 25 – 29 August 2015, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

POPULATION ESTIMATES AND FACTORS INFLUENCING DISTRIBUTION OF UNGULATES IN SOUTHERN, MONGOLIA

- B. Buuveibaatar^{1,2}, S. Strindberg³, T. Mueller⁴, P. Leimgruber⁵, P. Kaczensky⁶,
- B. Chimeddorj⁷, G. Naranbaatar⁸, S. Amarsaikhan⁹, B. Dashnyam⁹, T. Munkhzul⁸,
 - T. Purevsuren⁹, J. Payne¹, K. Murphy¹, D.A. Hosack⁹, T.K. Fuller²

¹Wildlife Conservation Society, Mongolia Program, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

²Department of Environmental Conservation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, USA

³ Wildlife Conservation Society, Global Conservation Program, Bronx, New York, USA

⁴ Senckenberg Biodiversity and Climate Research Centre, and Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany

⁵Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute, National Zoological Park, Front Royal, VA, USA

⁶Research Institute of Wildlife Ecology, University of Veterinary Medicine, Vienna, Austria

⁷Mongolia Program Office, World Wide Fund for Nature, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

⁸Institute of Biology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

⁹Health, Safety, and Environment Department, Biodiversity Team, Oyu Tolgoi LLC, Mongolia

Target species





Khulan

Endangered

CMS: Appendix II

Status:

Goitered gazelle

Vulnerable

Appendix II

Threats: Illegal hunting, habitat fragmentation, direct

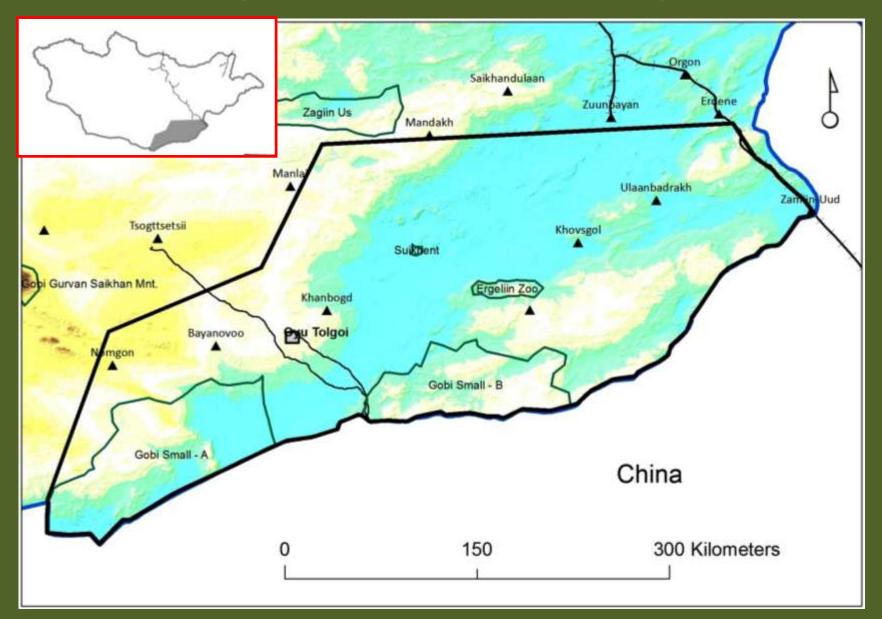
and indirect habitat loss

Developments in Southern Gobi



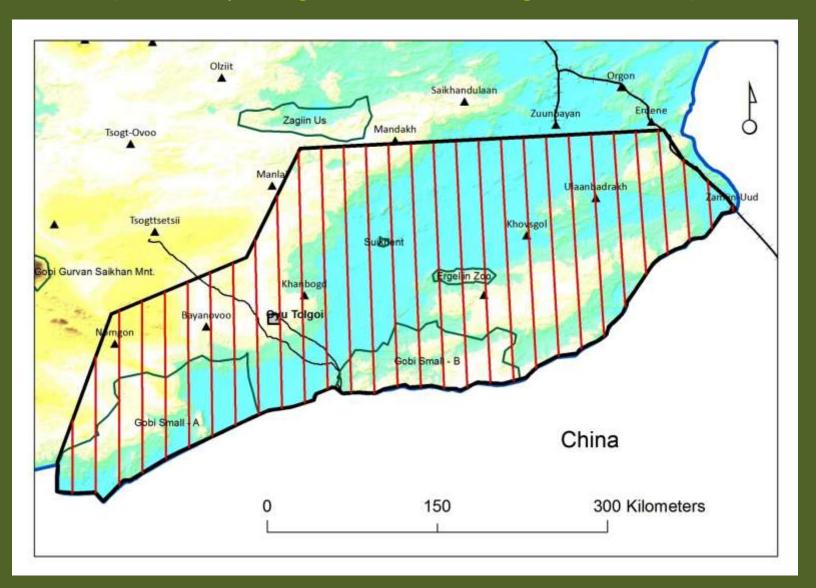


Study area - 98,216 sq.km



Survey transect

(n = 29, spacing 20 km, total length 4,820 km)





2012 - Autumn (Sep 25-Oct 17)

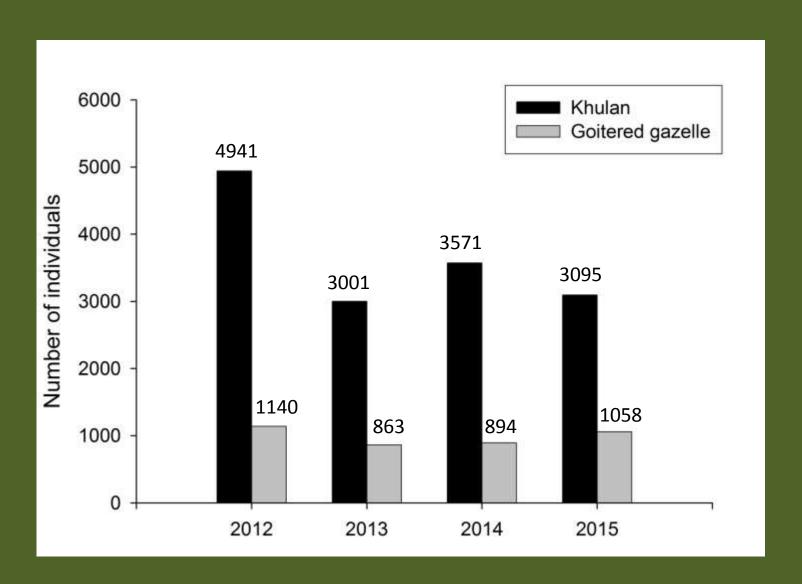
2013 - Spring (May 23 - Jun 07)

2014 - Spring (May 24 - Jun 06)

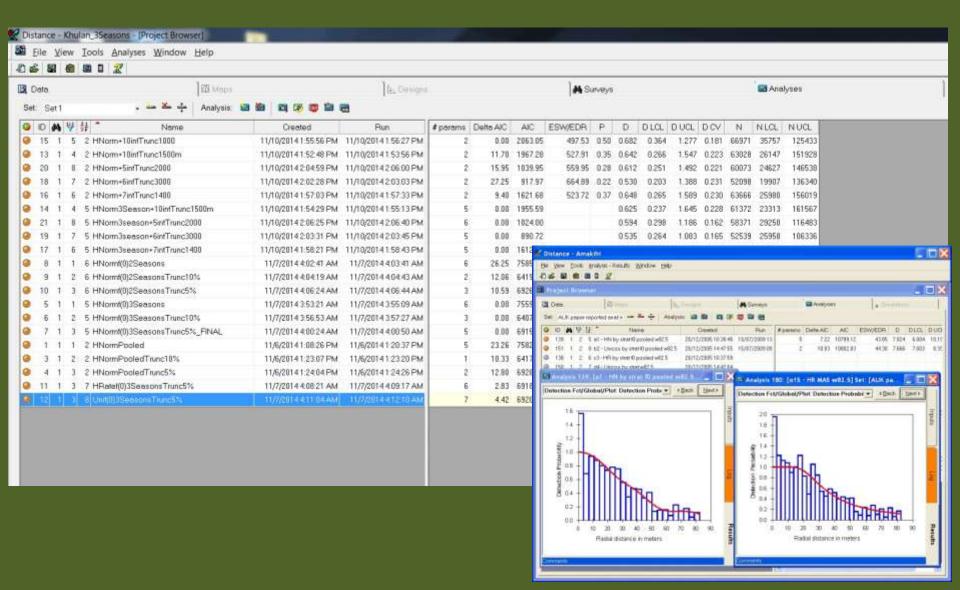
2015 - Spring (May 23 - Jun 07)



Number of individuals of ungulates observed along the transect lines during 2012-2015

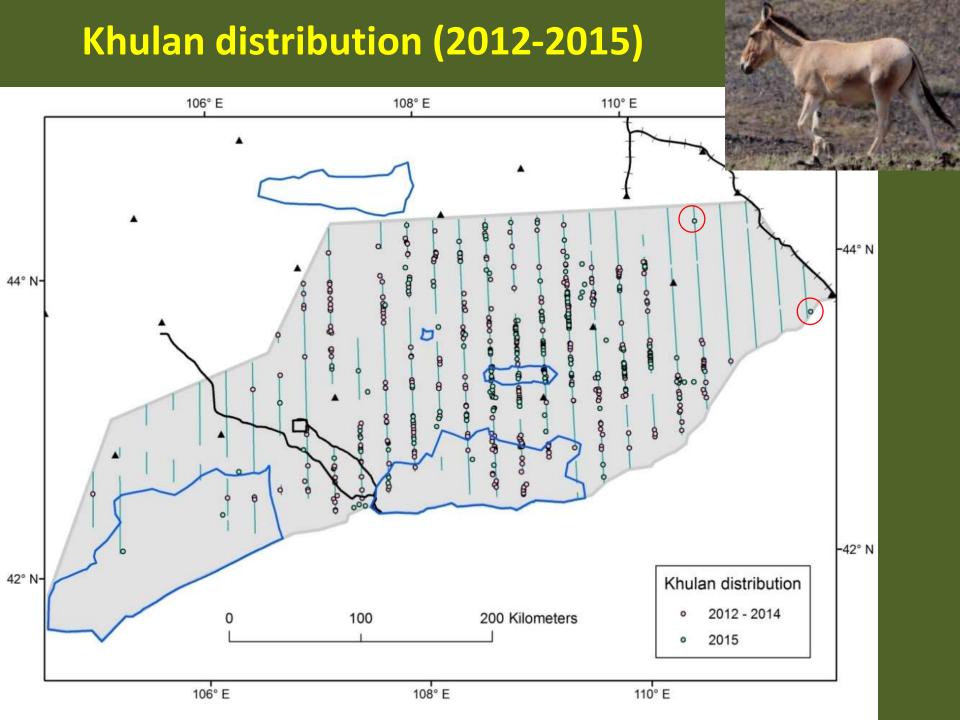


"Distance 6.2" software



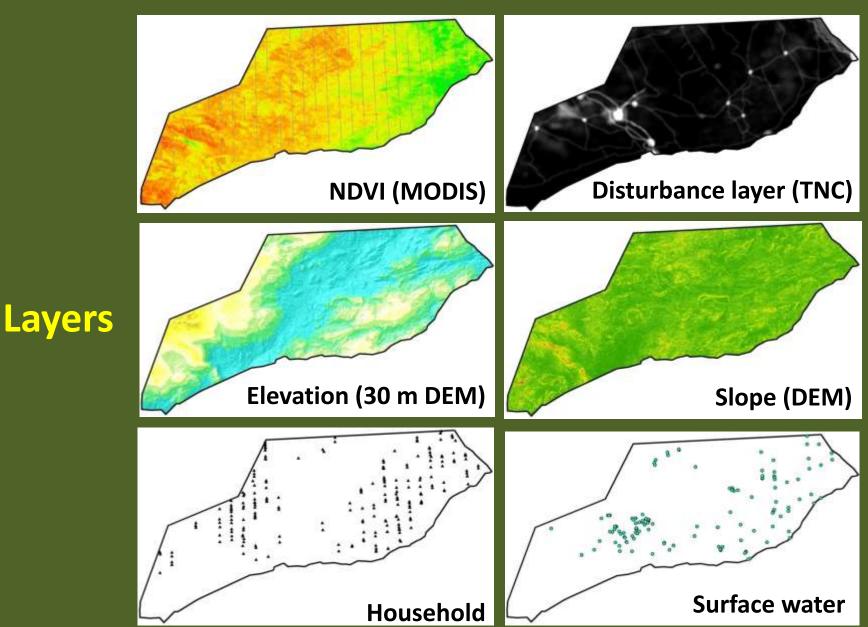
Density and abundance estimates of ungulates during 2012 - 2015

Season	Year	Density	Abundance	CV
Khulan				
Autumn	2012	0.83	65,739	24.9
Spring	2013	0.46	35,899	18.5
	2014	0.51	39,998	26.8
	2015	0.46	36,298	27.1
Goitered gazelle				
Autumn	2012	0.50	39,602	14.7
Spring	2013	0.36	28,462	14.6
	2014	0.39	30,774	12.9
	2015	0.43	33,627	12.8

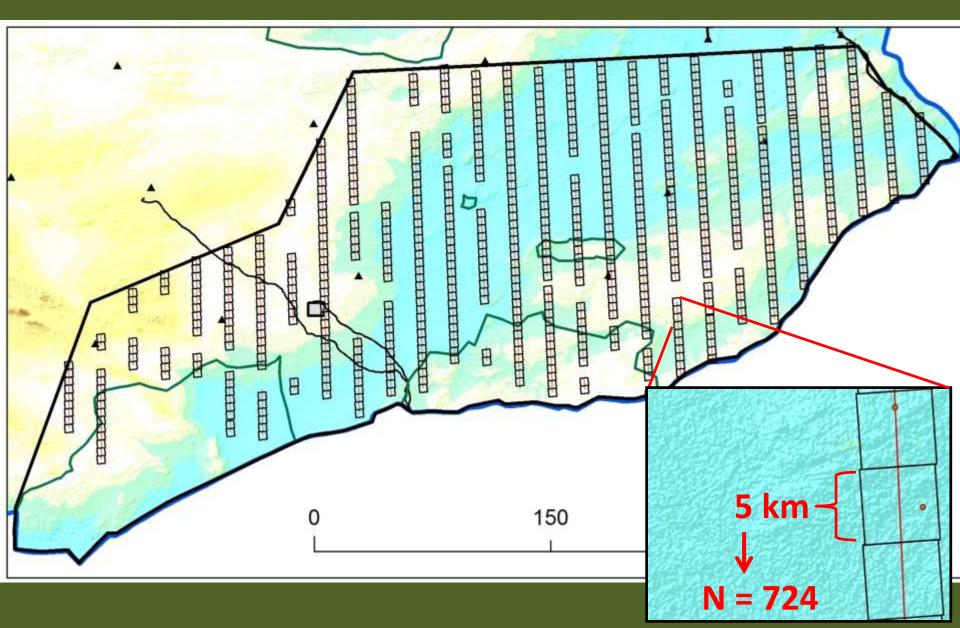


Goitered gazelle distribution (2012-2015) 106° E 108° E 110° E -44° N 44° N--42° N 42° N G. gazelle distribution 2012 - 2014 200 Kilometers 100 2015 106° E 108° E 110° E

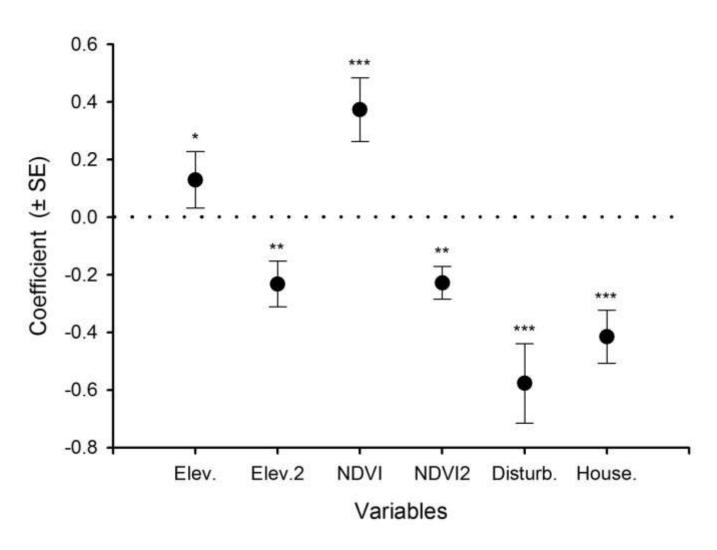
Spatial modelling



Spatial modeling

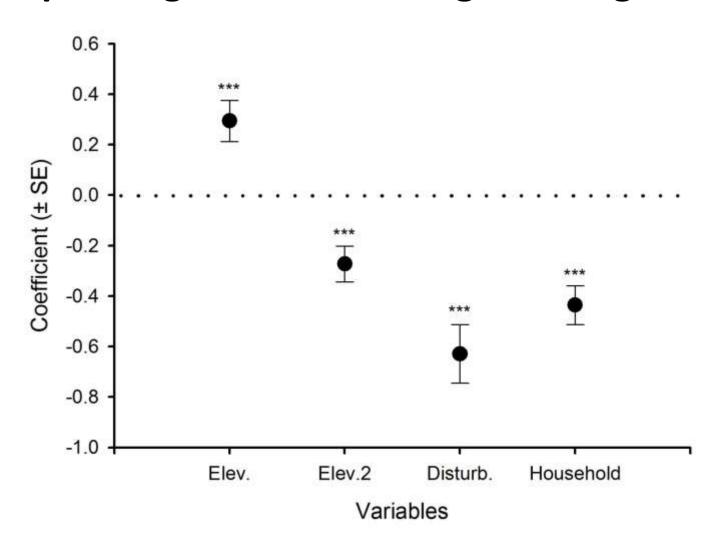


Parameter estimates of spatial model explaining distribution of khulan



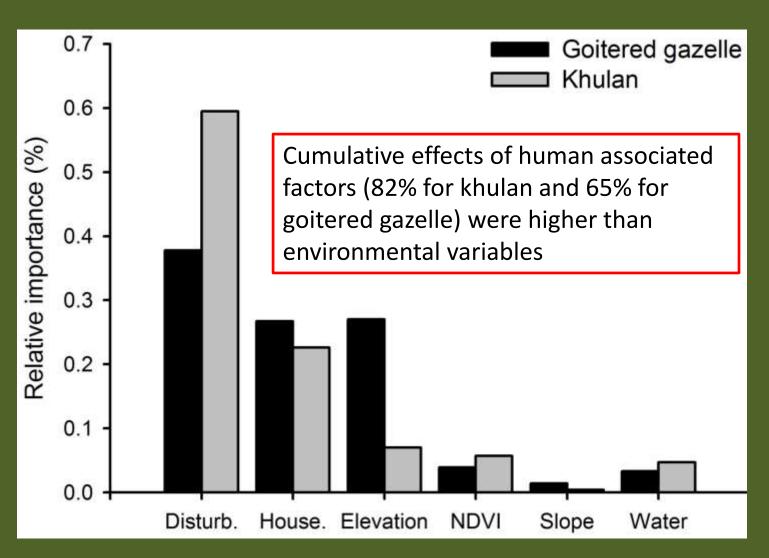
Significance code: * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001

Parameter estimates of spatial model explaining distribution of goitered gazelles

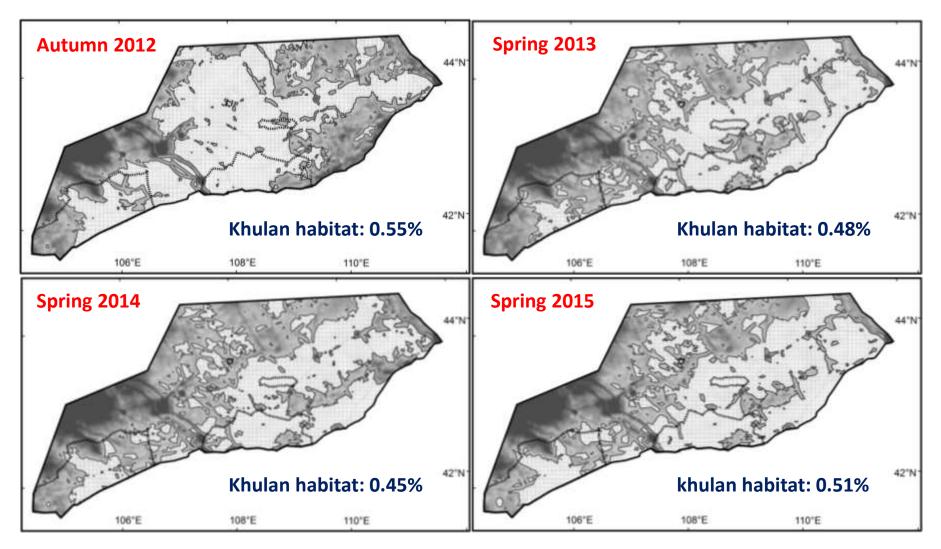


Significance code: *** 0.001

Importance of predictor variables explaining spatial distribution of ungulates



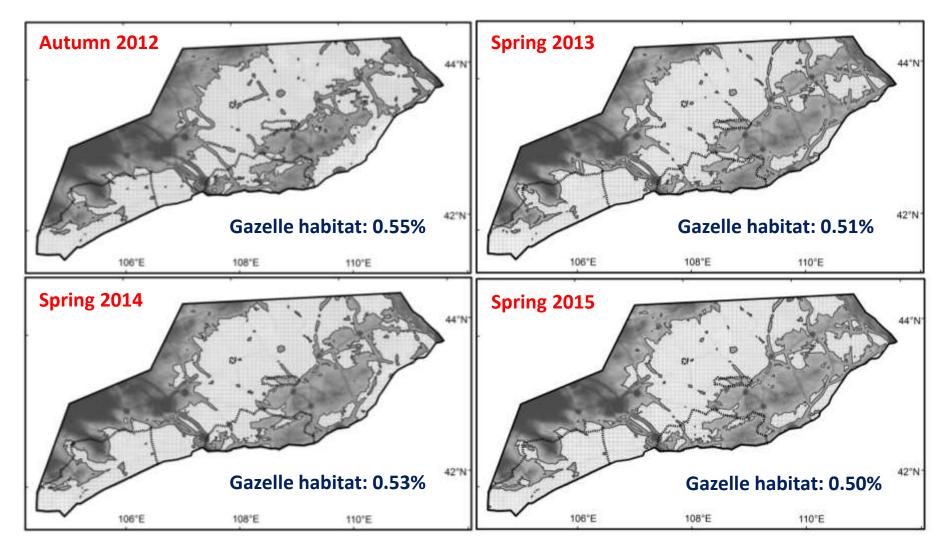
Khulan habitat (probability threshold >0.5) during 2012-2015



During 4 years of study:

- **□** 31% of the study area always classified as khulan habitat
- ☐ 32% of the study area never classified as khulan habitat

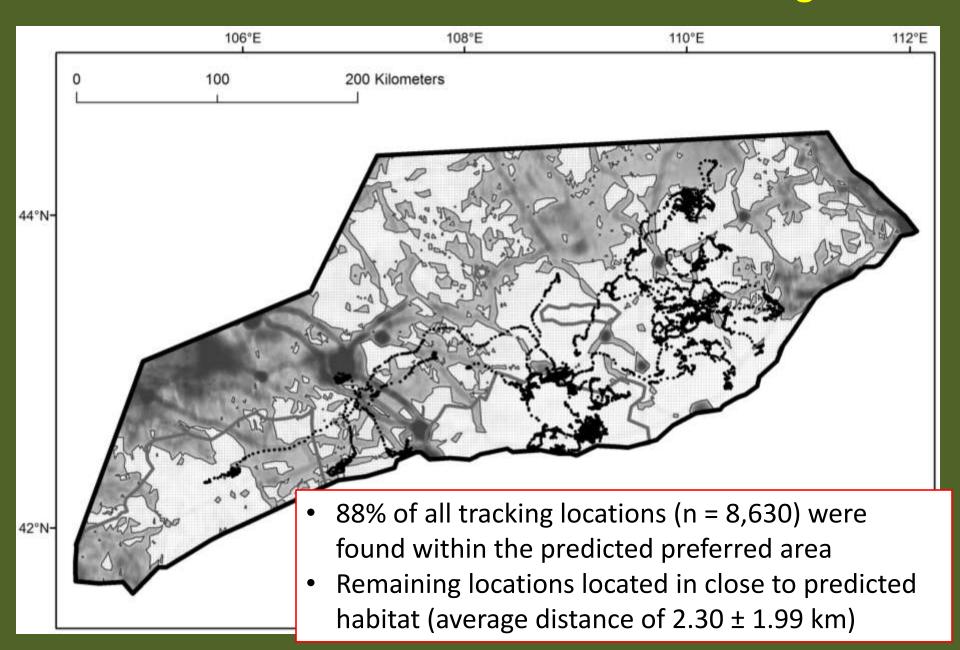
Goitered gazelle habitat (probability > 0.5) during 2012-2015



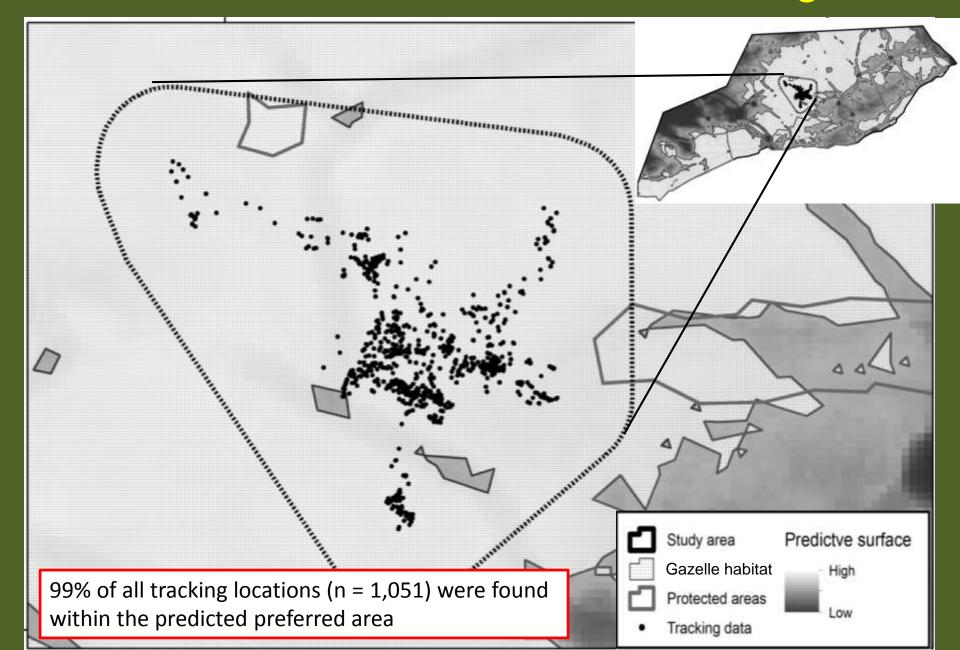
During 4 years of study:

- ☐ 46% of the study area always classified as gazelle habitat
- ☐ 40% of the study area never classified as gazelle habitat

Model validation: Khulan habitat + tracking data



Model validation: Gazelle habitat + tracking data



Summary

- Mongolia's Gobi supports the largest population of khulan and goitered gazelle in the world
- It's challenging to reliably detect changes in the population over the short-term, other population parameters, recruitment and mortality rates, should be studied
- Human associated factors were more important than environmental variables to influence the distribution of the two species



Thanks!