

# Index

- Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC) 44, 75–6, 113–14, 151–2
- Arapaho point transect songbird surveys 402–9
- Assumptions
  - accurate measurements 18, 34–6, 137, 170–1, 317–35
  - cue counting 270–4
  - failure of
    - double counting of objects 37, 171, 314, 336
    - movement in response to observer 18, 31–4, 136, 168–70, 314, 336
    - random object movement 19, 32, 136, 168, 336
  - $g(0) = 1$  18, 30–1, 136, 167
  - independence between detections 36, 135–6
  - line transect sampling 135–7
  - migration counts 284, 286–7
  - point transect sampling 166–71
  - random distribution of objects 18, 29, 135, 166–7
  - shoulder to the detection function 36–7, 167–8
  - trapping webs 278–80
- Audio-detectability function 184
- Bayesian approach to distance sampling 260, 263
- Bias
  - due to double counting 32
  - due to  $g(0) < 1$  30, 138
  - due to measurement error 34–5, 137, 170–1
  - due to movement in response to observer 32–4, 136, 168–70
  - due to random object movement 136, 168
    - in estimates of  $g_0$  205–8
    - model mis-specification 96, 120, 158
    - size-biased sampling of clusters 13, 77–87, 125–35, 158–66
- Binomial models 173–8, 409–14
- Bivariate detection function 81–7, 102–3, 134–5, 235–44
- Bootstrap 94–6, 119–20, 155–8
- Clusters
  - as ancillary data 16
  - definition 12
  - line transects 122–35
  - point transects 158–66
  - size-biased detection 77–87
- Clustered populations
  - estimation in line transect surveys
    - bivariate approach 102–3, 134–5
    - cluster size independent of detection distance 122–5
    - covariate approach 80, 102–3
    - regression estimator 79–80, 132–4
    - replacement of cluster by individual objects 131
    - stratification 132
    - truncation 130–1
  - estimation in point transect surveys
    - cluster size independent of detection distance 159
    - covariate approach 80, 102
    - regression estimator 79–80, 165–6
    - replacement of cluster by individual objects 164
    - stratification 164–5
    - truncation 161–4
  - estimation theory 77–87
  - modelling variation in cluster size 199
  - simulation of 235–44

## INDEX

- Coefficient of detectability 179
- Complementary log-log model 61, 184
- Confidence intervals
  - bootstrap 94–5, 155–8
  - jackknife 93
  - log-based 88–9, 118, 154
  - numerical comparisons 254–60
  - profile likelihood intervals 247
  - Satterthwaite degrees of freedom for 89–90, 120–1
  - standard method 88, 118, 154
- Covariates 80, 99–100, 102–3, 193–8, 200, 287–9
- Cox method 177–8
- Cue counting 8–9, 270–5
- 'CumD' estimator 180–1
- Cutpoints 15
  
- Darkling beetle trapping web surveys 282–4
- Data
  - analysis of grouped or ungrouped 110–11, 149–50
  - ancillary 16–17
  - grouped 14–15, 67–9, 116, 152–3, 322, 326–33
  - recording form 317–18
  - spiked 127
  - truncation 15, 50, 106–9, 146–8
  - ungrouped 13–14, 65–7, 323–6
  - units of measurement 16
- Density estimation 1, 37–41, 87–8, 116–17, 153–5
- Density function 54–7
- Design 298–313
- Detection function
  - bivariate 81–7, 102–3, 134–5, 235–44
  - models for *see* Estimators; Models
  - relationship with pdf
    - line transect sampling 54–5
    - point transect sampling 56
  - shape criterion 37, 42–4, 74
  - with covariates 80, 99–100, 102–3
- Dispersion parameter 102, 187–93, 199
- DISTANCE
  - computer program 27–8
  - constrained MLE 73, 137
  - cue count option 271
  - GOF 396
- LOOKAHEAD 113, 151, 399
- OBJECT 404
- PVALUE 401
- SAMPLE, use with replicate lines or points 91
- Satterthwaite procedure 125
- SELECT 113, 151, 400
- Distances
  - density function of 54–7
  - measurement of 34–6, 137, 170–1, 317–35
  - simulation of 235–44
  - truncation 15, 50, 106–9, 146–8
- Dolphin relative abundance estimates 390–6
- Doughnut or Donut 170
- Duck nest surveys 19–21, 359–80
  
- Effective area 56
- Effective strip
  - half-width 56
  - width 23, 56
- Efficiency
  - of binomial point transect model 175
  - estimator 44, 74
- Empirical estimators 178–81
- Encounter rate 186–98
- Estimation
  - of line length to be surveyed 301–6, 308–12
  - of number of points to be surveyed 307–8
  - of object density
    - cue counting 271
    - line transects 37–9, 41, 87, 116–17
    - nearest neighbour methods 292–3
    - point-to-object methods 292–3
    - point transects 40–1, 87–8, 153–5
    - trapping webs 280
  - when objects are in clusters 77–87, 122–35, 158–66
- Estimator efficiency 44, 74
- Estimators
  - Cox 177–8
  - 'CumD' 180–1
  - empirical 178–81
  - isotonic regression 180
  - kernel 182–3
  - maximum likelihood 65–73

## INDEX

- shape restricted 181–2
- see also* Models
- Examples
  - cue counting
    - Antarctic minke whale surveys 272–7
  - line transect sampling
    - dolphins 390–6
    - duck nests 359–80
    - fin whales 380–90
    - Lake Huron brick data 351–3
    - wooden stakes 353–8
  - migration counts
    - California grey whales 285–93
  - point transect sampling
    - Arapaho NWR songbird surveys 402–9
    - house wrens 396–401
    - songbird surveys of Welsh conifer plantations 409–41
  - trapping webs
    - darkling beetle surveys, Wyoming 282–4
    - mouse surveys, New Mexico 282
- Exponential power series model 26
- Exponential quadratic model 26
- Field methods
  - for mobile objects 337–8
  - when detection on centreline is not certain 338–9
- Finite population correction factor 96–8
- Fin whale line transect surveys 380–90
- Fisher information matrix 66, 68
- Fourier series model 48, 63–4
- Generalized exponential model 134
- Genstat 288
- Goodness of fit tests 44–6, 76–7, 114–16, 152–3
- Grey whale migration count surveys 285–93
- Half-normal model
  - binomial 174–6
  - bivariate 102–3, 126–7, 134, 154–5
  - as a key function 46–8, 63–4
  - line transect sampling 70–1, 238–40, 245–8, 257–9
  - point transect sampling 71–2, 240–3, 252–4
- Hazard-rate analysis
  - continuous 58–62
  - discrete 183–5
- Hazard-rate model
  - definition 60
  - derivation 58–62
  - discrete 184
  - as a key function 46–8
- Heaping 35, 110–1, 149
- Hermite polynomial model 46–8, 63–4
- Hessian matrix 66
- Heterogeneity
  - behaviour of animals 207–8
  - covariates 99, 205
  - environmental 207
  - observer 206–8
  - platform 206–8
  - stratification 99–102, 205
- House wren point transect surveys 396–401
- Information matrix 66, 68
- Innate detectability 217–25
- Interval estimation 88–96, 118–21, 154–8
- Jackknife 92–4
- Kelker strip 23, 54
- Kernel estimation methods 182–3
- Key function
  - definition 46, 62–3
  - exponential 49
  - formulation for distance data 62–5
  - half-normal 46–8, 63–4
  - hazard-rate 46–8
  - uniform 46–8, 64
- Lake Huron brick data 351–3
- Likelihood function
  - full likelihood approach 244–63
  - grouped data 67
  - half-normal 70–2
  - ungrouped data 65
- Likelihood ratio test (LRT) 74–5, 112–13, 150–1
- LINETRAN 26
- Line transect sampling

## INDEX

- Line transect sampling *contd*
  - analysis guidelines 49–51, 137–40
  - assumptions 18–19, 29–37, 135–7
  - examples 351–96
  - field comparisons with point transect sampling and mapping censuses 339–48
  - field methods 295–349
  - full likelihood approach 245–51, 257–9
  - hazard-rate modelling of detection process 58–61, 183–4
  - history 23–7
  - method and analysis 104–40
  - strengths and weaknesses 141–2, 296–7
  - survey design 298–306, 308–12
  - three-dimensional 263–6
- Mark–recapture
  - double counting
    - in  $g_0$  estimation 206–7, 210, 216
    - in migration counts 287–9
  - likelihood models 262
  - trapping webs 275, 281
- Maximum likelihood estimators (MLE)
- Maximum likelihood methods
  - full likelihood approach 244–63
  - grouped data 67–9
  - theory 65–73
  - ungrouped data 65–7
- Measurements 16, 34–6, 317–35
- Migration counts 284–93
- Minke whale cue counting surveys 272–7
- Modelling
  - $g(y)$  58–64
  - philosophy and strategy 41–6
  - $var(n)$  90–1, 109–10, 148–9, 186–98
  - variation in encounter rate 186–98
  - variation in cluster size 199
- Model robustness 42, 73
- Model selection
  - AIC 75–6, 113–14, 151–2
  - criteria 73–4
  - goodness of fit 76–7, 114–16, 152–3
  - guidelines for 50–1
  - likelihood ratio test 74–5, 112–13, 150–1
  - line transects 111–16
  - point transects 150–3
- Models
  - binomial 173–8, 409–14
  - bivariate 81–7, 102–3, 134–5, 235–44
  - complementary log-log 61, 184
  - exponential power series 26
  - exponential quadratic 26
  - Fourier series 48, 63–4
  - generalized exponential 134
  - half-normal
    - as a key function 46–8, 63–4
  - binomial 174–6
  - bivariate 102–3, 126–7, 134, 154–5
  - line transect sampling 70–1, 238–40, 245–8, 257–9
  - point transect sampling 71–2, 240–3, 252–4
  - hazard-rate 46–8, 58–62, 184
  - Hermite polynomial 46–8, 63–4
  - multinomial 67–9
  - negative exponential 24, 134, 248–52
  - reversed logistic 134
  - see also* Estimators
- Monte Carlo simulation 235–44
- Mouse trapping web surveys 282
- Multinomial model 67–9
- Nearest neighbour methods 9, 292–4
- Negative exponential model 24, 134, 248–52
- Newton–Raphson 66
- Non-parametric estimators 177–83
- Outliers 35–6
- Parsimony 44, 76, 102, 188, 200
- Pilot study 295, 303–8, 349
- Point process model 183, 193–200
- Point-to-object methods 9, 292–4
- Point transect sampling
  - analysis guidelines 49–51, 171–2
  - assumptions 18–19, 29–37, 166–71
  - examples 396–414
  - field comparisons with line transect sampling and mapping censuses 339–48
  - field methods 295–349
  - full likelihood approach 251–4
  - hazard-rate modelling of detection process 61–2, 184–5

## INDEX

- Point transect sampling *contd*  
 history 27  
 method and analysis 141–72  
 strengths and weaknesses 141–2,  
 296–7  
 survey design 298–303, 307–8  
 three-dimensional 266–70
- Poisson  
 distribution of objects 18, 29, 36  
 variance of  $n$  50, 88, 109–10, 119,  
 148–9, 188
- Polynomials  
 Hermite 46–8, 63–4  
 simple 46–8, 62–4
- Pooling robustness 42, 74
- Post-stratification 77–9, 99, 308, 392
- Precision, measures of *see* Variance
- Probability density function (pdf)  
 54–7
- Profile likelihood  
 definition 247  
 line transects 247–51, 254–60  
 point transects 251–6, 259–60
- Quasi-likelihood 189, 192–3
- Regression  
 estimator of mean cluster size  
 79–80, 132–4, 165–6  
 isotonic 180  
 linear 79–80  
 logistic 288–9  
 weighted linear 363
- Replicate lines or points  
 bootstrap 95–6  
 jackknife 92–4  
 in survey design 6–7, 298–301  
 variance estimation 90–2, 109–10,  
 148–9
- Reversed logistic model 134
- Robust estimation  
 criteria for 41–2, 73–4  
 models for 46–9  
 variance 94–6, 119–20, 155–8
- Sample size  
 fixed or random 225–35  
 modelling variation in 186–98
- Sampling in three dimensions  
 line transects 263–6  
 point transects 266–70
- Satterthwaite correction 89–90,  
 120–1, 125
- Searching behaviour 313–16
- Semiparametric model 42, 73
- Series expansions  
 cosine series 46–8, 63–4  
 Fourier series 48, 63–4  
 Hermite polynomials 46–8, 63–4  
 simple polynomials 46–8, 62–4
- Shape criterion 36–7, 42–4, 54, 74,  
 167–8
- Shape restriction estimator 181–2
- Shoulder 36–7, 42–4, 54, 74, 167–8,  
 217–25
- Simple polynomials 46–8, 62–4
- Simplex procedure 66
- Simulations 235–44
- Size-biased sampling 13, 77–87,  
 125–35, 158–66
- SIZETRAN 103, 134
- Smearing 319–22
- Smoothing methods 392–6
- Statistical theory 52–103
- Stratification  
 by cluster size 77–9, 132, 164–5  
 post-stratification 77–9, 99, 308, 392  
 to reduce heterogeneity 99–102, 205
- Strip transect sampling 3–4, 12, 41,  
 296, 337
- Survey design 298–313
- Test power 44–6
- Training 319, 325, 335–6
- TRANSECT 26, 73
- Trapping webs 7–8, 275–84
- Truncation  
 for reducing bias in estimating  
 mean cluster size 130–1, 161–4  
 for robust estimation of detection  
 function 15, 50, 106–9  
 left-truncation 15, 273–7, 377–9  
 line transects 106–9  
 point transects 146–8
- Units of measurement 16
- Variable circular plots *see* Point  
 transect sampling
- Variance  
 bootstrap 94–6, 119–20, 155–8  
 delta method 53

## INDEX

- Variance *cont'd*  
estimation 87-98, 109-10, 116-21,  
148-9, 153-8  
finite population correction factor  
96-8  
inflation factor 102, 187-93, 199  
jackknife 92-4  
of mean cluster size 77-81, 123,  
159, 199  
reduction using spatial models  
186-200  
of sample size 90-1, 109-10,  
148-9, 186-98  
use of information matrix  
66, 68  
use of replicate lines or points  
90-2, 109-10, 148-9  
Visual-detectability function 184  
Welsh point transect surveys in  
conifer plantations 409-14  
Wooden stake data 353-8