1 **Density of Pied Crows *Corvus albus* in two of South Africa's** 2 **protected areas**

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11 **Abstract**

12 In recent decades, the pied crow *Corvus albus* population has grown in southern Africa, and
13 this may have had impacts on other species. Conservationists and land managers may
14 question the degree of threat posed by pied crows to other species, but a scarcity of
15 ecological information on pied crows limits evidence-based decision-making. Using a
16 distance density function we provide initial pied crow density estimates of 0.24 crows km⁻²
17 (0.12-0.5; 95% CI) and 0.18 crows km⁻² (0.07-0.45; 95% CI) in two protected areas in the
18 Northern Cape Province of South Africa. We infer that pied crow density is negatively
19 associated with the normalised difference vegetation index (NVDI).

20 **Key words:** Distance sampling, NVDI, Kimberley, Mokala, Dronfield

21 **Introduction**

22 Concerns about the growing pied crow *Corvus albus* population in southern Africa over the
23 last 30 years (Cunningham et al., 2016) stem from the potential impacts on other species.
24 For example, reports have suggested pied crows are a key predator of the IUCN
25 endangered geometric tortoise *Psammobates geometricus* (Fincham and Lambrechts,
26 2014), as well as being nest predators/scavengers of bird species (Sensory Ecology, 2013),
27 including critically endangered African white-backed vultures *Gyps africanus* (Johnson and
28 Murn, 2019). Pied crows are also a cause of concern to some domestic livestock farmers
29 (Pisanie, 2016). Combined, this impact, and fear of impact, has led to pied crows being
30 labelled as 'native invaders' (Cunningham et al., 2016) – a native species being labelled with
31 the derogatory term of 'invader' for prospering under a global shift towards ecological
32 degradation and human impact (Adelino et al., 2017; Dean and Milton, 2003; Joseph et al.,
33 2017).

34 Despite concerns about pied crows, little is known about their actual impacts on other
35 species, or about their general ecology; key components of assessing the effectiveness and
36 approach for any management options. Clearly, there is a need for research to understand
37 the existence and/or degree of threat posed by pied crows to other bird species in South
38 Africa (BirdLife South Africa 2012), and also more research into their ecology (Fincham et
39 al., 2015). Here we present estimates of pied crow densities in two protected areas within
40 the Northern Cape Province of South Africa. These density estimates can provide a basis for
41 continued monitoring of the population, inform local-scale management, and build upon the
42 existing population density literature to improve the evidence base around pied crows.

43 **Methods**

44 The study was conducted between June–August 2015 at Dronfield Nature Reserve (28.64S,
45 24.80E) and Mokala National Park (29.17S, 24.32E), both located near Kimberley, South
46 Africa. We conducted road transects in Dronfield and Mokala and first developed a distance
47 density function to determine how the probability of spotting pied crows changes with
48 distance away from the observer along these transects. We then use this distance density
49 function alongside a density surface model to predict pied crow densities over space. In
50 total, we established four road transects at each site, overlapping the majority of each site's
51 extent and habitat types (Figure 1). As a result, site selection was non-random. Transects
52 ranged in length from 4.48km to 13.9km. Transects were sampled by one observer (TFJ) in
53 a car travelling between 20-30km/h. When a pied crow was detected, we stopped the car
54 and recorded crow frequency and the perpendicular distance (in meters) between the
55 crow(s) and the transect (i.e. distance sampling). When multiple crows were observed, we
56 only recorded the distance to the first crow spotted.

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59 **Figure 1.** Transect routes (coloured lines) and associated pied crow detections (points) in Dronfield
60 (left) and Mokala (right, and their position within South Africa (top). Routes are displayed over a 30-
61 meter resolution raster of normalised difference vegetation index (NDVI) ranging from 0.01 (light grey)
62 to 0.15 (dark grey).

63 Using the distance sampling data, we developed a detection model using the Distance R
64 package (Miller et al., 2019), with distance to observation as the response binned into the
65 following categories: 0-25m, 25-50m, 50-100m, 100-200m, and +200m – right truncated at
66 250m. We considered two covariates that could influence detection: site – where crow
67 detectability would vary between sites (Dronfield and Mokala); and NDVI (normalised
68 difference vegetation index) – where crow detectability may be lower in greener areas
69 (higher NDVI). We extracted 30-meter resolution NDVI data from Landsat 8 imagery (USGS,
70 2021). When developing this distance detection model, we tried all four of the possible
71 model combinations, ranging from the global to the null model, and selected the model that
72 minimised Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC). We used the automated functionality of the
73 model function to select the model adjustment (degree of smoothness). From these steps,
74 we selected the null model (distance modelled against no terms) and a cosine order-2
75 polynomial.

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77 To link the distance detection model with the spatial density surface model, we first split the
 78 transect routes into segments. In each segment, we can assess the likelihood of observing a
 79 pied crow relative to the effort of sampling (segment length in meters multiplied by the
 80 number of times the transect was repeated). When splitting the transects into segments, we
 81 set a maximum segment length of 100m, but segments ranged in length from this maximum
 82 all the way down to 10m. We selected the 100m maximum segment length as the habitat
 83 can be highly heterogenous in places, and we wanted to align these segments to the high
 84 resolution (30m) NDVI data. In each segment, we recorded the number of individual pied
 85 crows recorded, the latitude and longitude, and the NDVI. Using this dataset, we modelled
 86 the number of pied crows against a smoothing term of latitude and longitude, and a linear
 87 term of NDVI. We then used this model to predict pied crow density (individuals/km²) across
 88 a 30-meter resolution prediction grid of latitude, longitude, and NDVI. We only predicted over
 89 the areas of each site that were covered by transects (i.e. the maximum rectangular extent
 90 of the transects), for three main reasons: 1) Extrapolation can be unreliable; 2) Our density
 91 surface model only includes one ecologically relevant spatially defined term (NDVI) that
 92 could be projected over; and 3) our most extreme values occur at the edges of the prediction
 93 grid which may not scale or project well through extrapolation, especially given point 2.

94 **Results**

95 Each transect was repeated between 7 and 14 times, with a total transect sampling distance
 96 of 969km. In total, we pied crows were detected 40 times, with a 66 individuals (not
 97 necessarily unique) recorded. Pied crows were detected on seven of the 8 transects; they
 98 were not detected on Mokala-purple (Figure 1). Pied crow detection probability declined
 99 sharply after the 25-50m distance bin (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Pied crow detection probability at perpendicular distances (in meters) from transect routes in two protected areas of South Africa. Points represent the detection probability at the mid-point in each distance bin.

We estimate a pied crow density of 0.24 individuals/km² in Dronfield and 0.18 individuals/km² in Mokala. These estimates are variable over space, with distinct density clustering (Figure 3). For the sampled areas, we estimate an abundance of 16.6 individuals in Dronfield and 28.1 individuals in Mokala. We observed a negative association between NDVI and pied crow density (Figure 4), with a similar coefficient but varying standard errors between Dronfield (coef = -45.9, p = 0.16) and Mokala (coef = -47.8, p = 0.04). Notably, the two areas with greatest densities are in close proximity to human settlements.

Discussion

We present research into the ecology of pied crows (Fincham et al., 2015) by providing initial density estimates for two protected areas in South Africa, and offer insight into how crow density may be affected by habitat (i.e. NDVI).

One limitation to our estimates is the bias we introduced by conducting road transects instead of more robust line sampling. This recognition is important because pied crows are known to associate with human infrastructure like roads (Dean and Milton, 2003; Joseph et al., 2017), and so sampling with road transects may over-represent the densities. However, the roads we used are not conventional tarmac surfaces, and are instead dirt/sand/gravel tracks that are very infrequently used; it is plausible the observer's car was one of a handful vehicles on that track in a given day. Although we cannot know how the road bias has influenced our density estimates, we would argue the impact is likely to be minimal. Furthermore, our density estimates for pied crows are broadly similar to the mean density of their generic conspecifics that have been assessed through distance sampling (mean density for *Corvus* species in TetraDensity (Santini et al., 2018) is 0.32 individuals/km² (standard deviation = 0.43, N = 22))

Our finding that pied crow densities were negatively associated with NDVI was surprising, as in Dronfield and Mokala, larger NDVI values occur in shrubland. In previous work, pied crow relative abundance (reported rates) were high and increasing in shrubland (Cunningham et al., 2016). In contrast, pied crow density is predicted to be greater in low NDVI areas (at least on Mokala), which on Mokala and Dronfield are more broadly characterised as a sparse-savanna/grassland habitat type. Further analysis is needed to understand pied crow habitat associations more clearly.

Pied crows present an important dilemma in African conservation and land management. However, making evidence-based decisions around pied crow management are constrained by a gaps in knowledge of pied crow ecology and we think more work is still needed. Any basis for managing pied crows must be well supported by strong evidence showing their ecological impact on the community, any financial impact on landowners, and the potential impact of management interventions on the status and ecology of pied crows.

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158 **Conflicts of interest**

159 No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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161 **Permissions**

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167 **Data accessibility and availability**

168 All data and code to reproduce the analyses are available at

169 https://github.com/GitTFJ/piec_crow_density_dronfield_mokala

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172 **Author contribution**

173 TFJ led the design, collected and analysed the data, and wrote the first draft. CM supervised
174 design and contributed critically to manuscript drafts.

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