Appendix 4

March 3, 2018

Gerber, B. D., M. B. Hooten, C. P. Peck, M. B. Rice, J. H. Gammonley, A. D. Apa, and A. J. Davis. 2018. Accounting for location uncertainty in azimuthal telemetry data improves ecological inference.
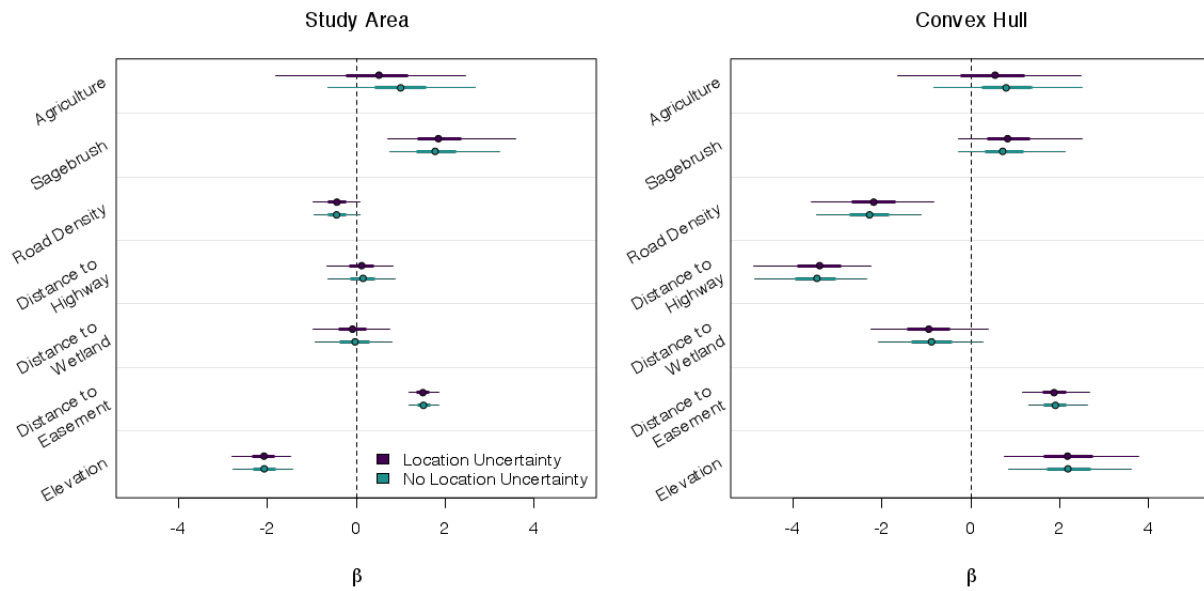

Figure 1. Resource selection coefficients for an individual Gunnison sage-grouse, in which location uncertainty is appropriately propagated and when it is ignored. Points represent posterior medians, thick lines are 50% credible intervals and thin lines represent 95% credible intervals. Evidence for selection or avoidance beyond the availability of a resource is supported by increasing positive or negative probability density, respectively.
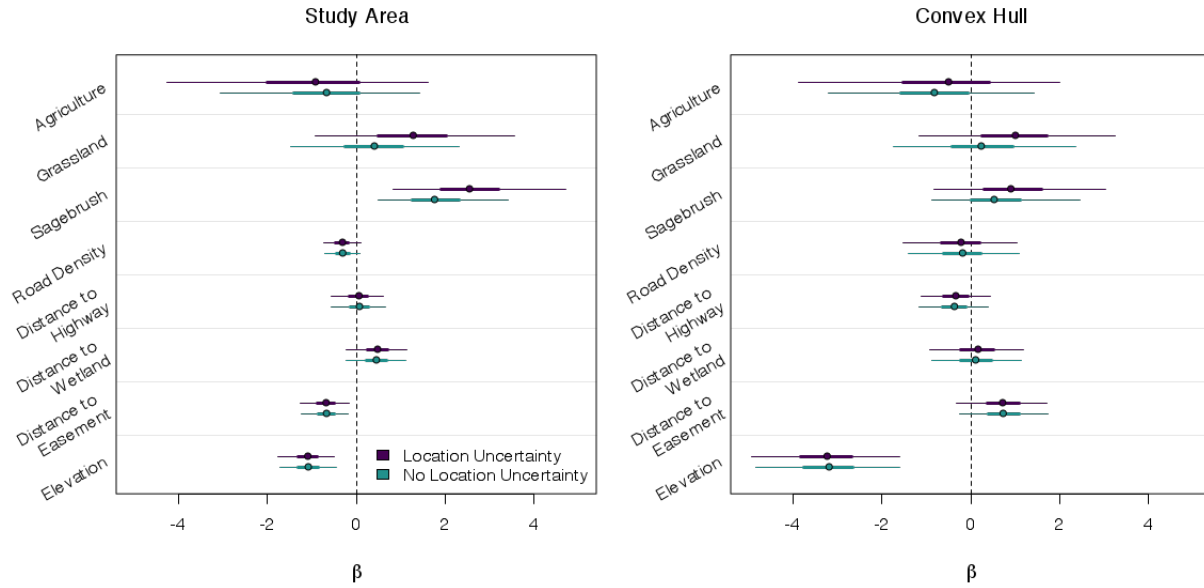
Figure 2. Resource selection coefficients for an individual Gunnison sage-grouse, in which location uncertainty is appropriately propagated and when it is ignored. Points represent posterior medians, thick lines are 50% credible intervals and thin lines represent 95% credible intervals. Evidence for selection or avoidance beyond the availability of a resource is supported by increasing positive or negative probability density, respectively.
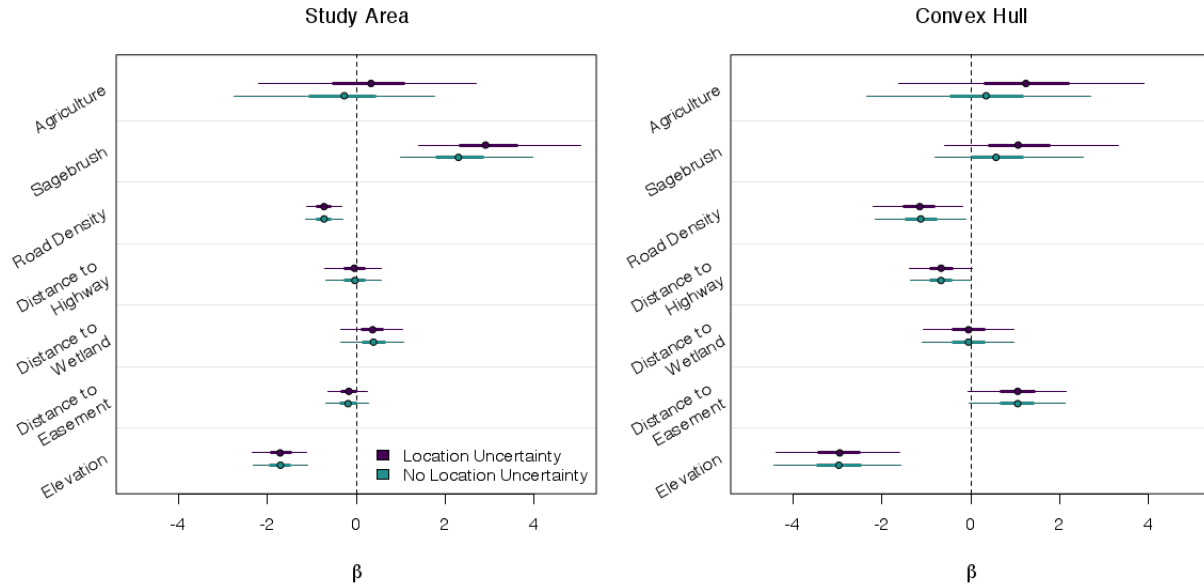
Figure 3. Resource selection coefficients for an individual Gunnison sage-grouse, in which location uncertainty is appropriately propagated and when it is ignored. Points represent posterior medians, thick lines are 50% credible intervals and thin lines represent 95% credible intervals. Evidence for selection or avoidance beyond the availability of a resource is supported by increasing positive or negative probability density, respectively.
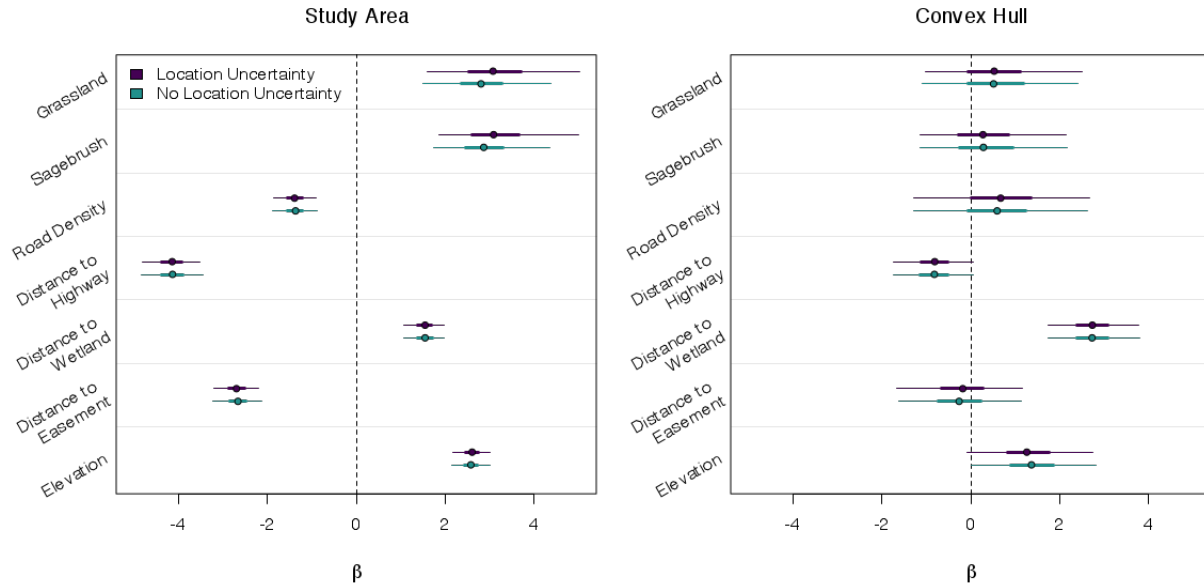
Figure 4. Resource selection coefficients for an individual Gunnison sage-grouse, in which location uncertainty is appropriately propagated and when it is ignored. Points represent posterior medians, thick lines are 50% credible intervals and thin lines represent 95% credible intervals. Evidence for selection or avoidance beyond the availability of a resource is supported by increasing positive or negative probability density, respectively.
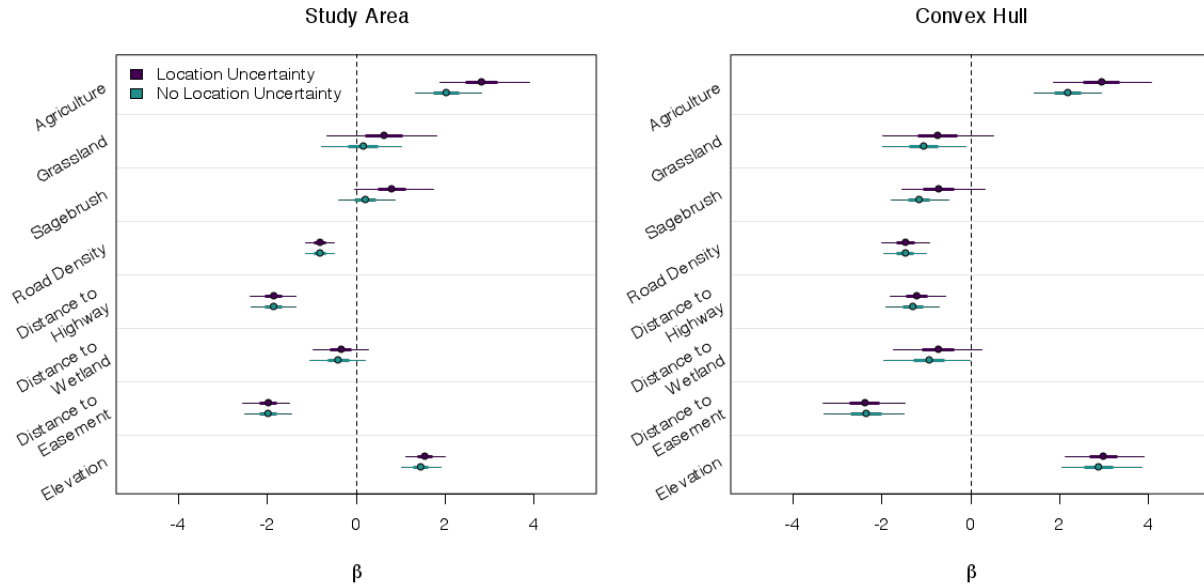
Figure 5. Resource selection coefficients for an individual Gunnison sage-grouse, in which location uncertainty is appropriately propagated and when it is ignored. Points represent posterior medians, thick lines are 50% credible intervals and thin lines represent 95% credible intervals. Evidence for selection or avoidance beyond the availability of a resource is supported by increasing positive or negative probability density, respectively.