

Completed Responses ID	Date Submitted	Status	Language	Referer	Country	City	Region	What are your current research goals that are informed by tracking wildlife?	What animals are you currently tracking as part of your research?
1	2013-01-21 22:58:17	Complete	English	http://sn121w.snt121.mail.live.com/default.aspx?rru=inbox	Tanzania, United Republic of			Understanding foraging ecology and space use (home range size) of Black-backed Woodpeckers in California.	Just finished tracking Black-backed Woodpeckers. Am currently analyzing data on tracking of California Spotted Owls.
2	2013-01-29 23:18:23	Complete	English		United States	Sacramento	CA	Movement patterns of desert tortoises (<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>) before and after translocation	desert tortoises
3	2013-02-19 12:08:10	Complete	English		United States	Humble	TX	1. Understanding how migratory strategies (speed and timing of migration) are related to reproductive strategies. 2. Where different breeding populations spend the winter. 3. How the timing of molt and migration are related.	Fork-tailed Flycatchers (<i>T. savana</i>), Tropical Kingbirds (<i>T. melancholicus</i>), Western Kingbirds (<i>T. verticalis</i>), Eastern Kingbirds (<i>T. tyrannus</i>), and Scissor-tailed Flycatchers (<i>T. forficatus</i>).
4	2013-02-25 16:43:26	Complete	English	http://blog.ocad.ca/wordpress/cg11gc/2012/12/online-questionnaire-for-biologists/?doing_wp_cron=1361	Canada	Dorval	QC	locations away from the breeding area and exposure to navigational and oil spill hazards	Ancient Murrelet

Completed Responses ID	What animals have you studied previously?	What animals do you hope to track in future studies?	What types of data do you collect?				
			Location (latitude & longitude)	Range	Depth (marine) or altitude (avian/insect)	Proximity to other animals, whether same species or different species	Other, please specify
1	Black-backed Woodpeckers, California Spotted Owls, Western Burrowing Owls, Hawaiian Monk Seals, Gray-tailed Voles.	Eastern White-bearded Wildebeests and Masai Giraffes.	Location (latitude & longitude)	Range		Proximity to other animals, whether same species or different species	
2	Uncompahgre fritillary butterflies Red legged frogs Megellanic penguins Little penguins Snowshoe hares	No preference. Generally I'm attracted to 'a good project' - interesting or meaningful research or conservation goals.	Location (latitude & longitude)				Other, please specify
3	Tropical Kingbirds	All flycatchers of the genus Tyrannus, Brown-chested Martins, Purple Martins, Vermilion Flycatchers	Location (latitude & longitude)				Other, please specify
4	Norway rats	uncertain	Location (latitude & longitude)	Range			

Completed Responses ID	What types of tools are you using or have used to track animals in the field?					What are your current criteria for using one type of tracking tool over another? Please select all that apply.						
	Acoustic/Sonar	Radio	Archival	Satellite	Dual Mode (tracking through multiple recovers for one transmitter)	Cost	Customization ability (can use it on more than one species)	Ease of setup	Size	Weight	Can be attached or secured easily to the species being studied	Ease of download of data
1	Acoustic/Sonar	Radio				Cost		Ease of setup	Size	Weight	Can be attached or secured easily to the species being studied	
2		Radio				Cost			Size	Weight	Can be attached or secured easily to the species being studied	
3		Radio	Archival			Cost			Size	Weight		
4		Radio	Archival			Cost		Ease of setup	Size	Weight	Can be attached or secured easily to the species being studied	

Completed Responses ID	Ease of collaboration with other scientists	Are there any other criteria that informs your decision to pick a particular tracking	Do you use tracking tools from any of the following comp				If so, how much setup to you have to do in order to start receiving and analyzing data?
			Biotrack	Biosonics	Sirtrack	Argos	
1		No					Main setup is capturing animals.
2		No - mostly size and weight considerations					
3		Whether it has already proven reliable and accurate in previous studies.	Biotrack				
4		reliability in saltwater					

Completed Responses ID	Do you work in teams for your tracking projects? For instance, does one researcher work with the data, one sets up the tracking software, and one does the programming?	If your research is team-based, what is your role within that team?	What platforms and devices do you use in the field to collect yo		
			Laptops	SD Cards	Radio Antennaes
1	Yes but mostly no tracking software. Just collecting data by listening to beeps (with the exception of monk seals where we applied sonic tags that collected data when the animal passed by a receiver).	field data collector for some projects, data analysis for others.			Radio Antennaes
2	Yes - we have a database manager/GIS analyst, field technicians to collect the data, and researchers to guide the data collection and research goals - some of the individuals overlap in tasks and interest.	Guide research questions, analyze data, field work	Laptops		Radio Antennaes
3	Yes, typically there is a group that mostly does fieldwork, another that does both fieldwork and analysis and some who only do analysis.	I am team leader.			
4	yes	logistics and data analysis			Radio Antennaes

Completed Responses ID	What do you use to map your data after it has been collected? Do you create data visualizations yourself or do other people on your team work on the data visualizations?	Based on the information you collect in your research, what would you want to share with a broader audience and possibly the general public?	What has been the most interesting result to date that you would want people to know about?
1	ArcGIS.	The answer to the research questions are what I want to share with the public.	Spotted owls make use of burned forests more than anyone previously thought possible.
2	Both - generally ArcGIS 10 or 10.1	Hmmm... unless 'the general public' gets our sh*t together, there is not going to be wildlife left to conduct research on.	Our current study looks at behavioural syndromes (aka animal personalities). We have found that you can classify desert tortoises on their personality, ranging from shy to bold - our preliminary analysis shows that bold tortoises move more in the landscape than shy tortoises. Complexity and nuance is everywhere in the animal kingdom!
3	We use kernel density estimator analysis using the Spatial Analysis tool of ArcMap, v 9.3 (ESRI, Redlands, California) to map the winter ranges of the birds we track. To map their migratory routes, we use the mean of daily fixes during migration, using Hawth's Analysis Tools for ArcGIS 9.3	The value of tracking data in terms of public outreach is that it clearly shows that we live on an interconnected planet...decisions made thousands of miles away may affect the migratory birds in your back yard.	At least some migratory birds (e.g., Eastern Kingbirds), appear to use more than one winter site. Typically, small passerine birds were thought to go to a relatively small winter territory (i.e., several hectares), whereas we're finding now that several species actually travel hundreds of miles throughout the winter.
4	ArcGis 10	some good maps	n/a

Completed Responses ID	If you could use your data to reach more people to encourage more sustainable habits, what would you hope to educate people about?	What would you imagine could be the most interesting way to communicate your data to a broader audience?	Do you find that your current tracking technology suits your needs as a researcher?
1	Don't cut down burned forests because they are important habitats.	Greater use of movies/video.	Mostly yes.
2	Probably that people could learn from tortoises - torts are mellow, sweet, herbivores, they sleep most of the time, they know who their neighbours are, and their spatial positions in the landscape is mediated by relatedness (i.e. they live near their relatives), their offspring are precocial. All these life history characteristics would have a tremendous impact! Don't travel too far! Be vegetarian!	Ask them to be a tortoise for a week, as best they can - i.e. learn about a tortoise's life history, then imitate. For example, stay within their home range (about 1 km radius from where their house/apt is), herbivore (vegetarian diet), rest (get enough sleep!), communication through physical interactions (no cellphones!), basking (taking time for yourself and enjoying the view).	Yes. We use Holohil transmitters glued to a tortoise shell with a communication specialist receiver and yagi antenna.
3	Habitat destruction is probably the biggest threat that small migratory birds face, so setting aside large land reserves for wildlife and recreation, minimizing consumption of beef, and creating habitat corridors are beneficial.	Creating a network through which schoolchildren can learn about the environment and other cultures by sharing data with each other, using migratory birds as a central theme (e.g., exchanging data and images they collect on bird migration with children in schools in other countries).	Not completely...we use light-level geolocators and only recover up to 20% of these (since they do not transmit data and must be recovered). Geolocators also do not offer detailed location information. Light-level geolocators only provide location information at tens to hundreds of miles. An accurate transmitting device (e.g., satellite transmitter) for small birds (i.e., <50 grams) is needed.
4	invasive species on islands	cute pictures of seabird chicks?	yes

Completed Responses ID	If anything, what's missing from your current set of tracking tools?	If you could build your own kits from open source hardware and software, would you be	If you could design your own tracking tools, what would the ideal tracking system look like and what would it be capable of doing?	If you could change anything about how your data is visualized, what would it be?
1	More accuracy for radio tracking. It feels as though I'm stuck in the 1950s or something, listening to beeps and trying to decide where the signal is strongest.	Maybe, if it wasn't too complicated to set up	I would want the tracking tool to tell me most accurately where the animal is, without problems such as signal bounce (where you hear the signal from behind and in front because it is bouncing off a hill). Also more powerful signals from much smaller radios would be great and less burdensome on the animals.	Current ArcGIS is fine for scientific purposes but for educational purposes it would be nice to have more interesting visualizations such as including video.
2	Small GPS loggers that stand up to the rigors of a tortoise living underground for long period of time would be great.	Maybe, if it wasn't too complicated to set up	Cannot think of any changes at this point.	I would love to mount a camera on a tortoise to get an animals view of it's day. I certainly have numbers and graphs and data suggesting what it does all day.. but do I really know!?
3	Lighter geologgers (i.e., that weighs less than 4 grams).	Maybe, if it wasn't too complicated to set up	An ideal tracking tool for small birds is one that provides data at small spatial (i.e., meters) and temporal scales (seconds), transmits the data, and provides information on the bird (e.g., heart rate), its behavior (flight altitude) and environment (temperature, humidity).	More detailed temporal information (hourly instead of daily) would be beneficial.
4	lower cost	Yes	similar to ArcGis 10	ease of kernel estimation

Life is significantly less happy in urban areas, his study concludes. While rural residents are the happiest of all, people living in suburb-heavy cities such as Calgary, Oshawa and Trois-Rivières are also high on the leaderboard. Hyper-dense Vancouver, a city Gordon considers the "poster child" for good urban planning and intensification, is the unhappiest place in the country. Yes, commuting times can be brutal, and suburban residents may consume more energy per capita than city dwellers, but the situation isn't universally grim. According to Infinite Suburbia, a global research project seeking to change professional opinions about the suburbs, low-density living offers not only congenial and affordable housing for the masses but also some unheralded environmental and social benefits. Urban environments are unique because fragments of natural or semi-natural habitat are embedded within a potentially permeable matrix of human-dominated areas, creating increased landscape and, potentially, habitat heterogeneity. In addition, urban areas can provide diet subsidies for wildlife species in the form of fruiting ornamental plants, trash, and domestic animals. Ecological opportunity in the forms of habitat and food heterogeneity are thought to be important mechanisms in maintaining individual specialization. Contrary to our hypothesis, urban coyotes displayed reduced between-individual variation compared to suburban and rural coyotes. It is possible that the core urb. Urban coyotes are coyotes that reside in North American metropolitan areas (major cities and their suburbs). Coyotes thrive in suburban settings and even some urban regions, because of the availability of food and the lack of predators. One report described them as "thriving" in U.S. cities, and a 2013 report in *The Economist* suggested that urban coyotes were increasingly living in cities and suburbs. Urban and suburban counties are gaining population due to an influx of immigrants in both types of counties, as well as domestic migration into suburban areas. In contrast, rural counties have made only minimal gains since 2000 as the number of people leaving for urban or suburban areas has outpaced the number moving in. For example, majorities of Republicans in urban (64%) and suburban (78%) communities say most people in rural areas share their values, while about six-in-ten Democrats in these communities say the values of most rural residents are different from theirs. Conversely, Democrats in suburban and rural areas are far more likely than their Republican counterparts to say most people who live in cities share their values.