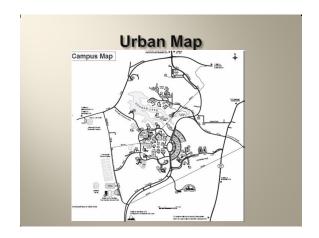
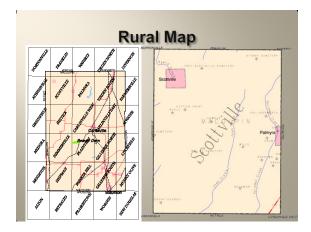
MAMMALS BEHAVIOR AND CONCENTRATION IN URBAN SETTINGS VS. RURAL SETTINGS

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Intro

- How do the mammals react in their original environment?
- How do mammals react when their environment is altered?
- How do mammals react when humans enter their environment after they have been surrounded by houses?

Objectives

- Sample the variants in
 - Habitat
 - Prairie
 - Pasture
 - Wooded
 - Around a water source
- This observations will be done at both places
 - The Farm in North Macoupin County
 - Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Methods

- Set a transect to follow
- Set marks along the transect to measure the distance between animals
- It does not have to be a straight line
- Walk at the same speed every time at both places

Methods

- M. Aparecida Lopes and Stephen F. Ferrari
 - Conservation Biology. Effects of human Colonization on the Abundance and Diversity of mammals in Eastern Brazilian Amazonia
 - They did the same type of study with monkeys in Brazil

Mammals observed

- Whitetail Deer
- Squirrel
- Rabbit
- Coyote
- Raccoon
- Skunk
- Fox
- Chipmunks



Observation

- Most common to Least common at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville campus
 - Whitetail deer: every time
 - Squirrel: every time
 - Rabbit: all but three times
 - Coyote: four times
 - Raccoon: two times
 - Fox: one time
 - Chipmunk: one time

Observations

- Most common to Least common at North Macoupin county farm
 - Whitetail deer: every time
 - Squirrel: every time
 - Rabbit: all but four times
 - Coyote: just over half the time
 - Raccoon: seven times
 - Skunk: five times

Reactions

- Mammals on Southern Illinois University Edwardsville Campus
 - Whitetail deer: kept doing what they were just moved in the other direction slowly
 - Squirrel: ran to the base of the nearest tree and watched
 - Rabbit: hopped on an average of 15 feet and stopped to watch
 - · Coyote: ran off after it saw my movement
 - Raccoon: walked off but stopped and watched attentively as I walked off walk off
 - Red Fox: ran off at my movement
 - Chipmunk: ran underneath the nearest log when it saw

Reactions

- Mammals on North Macoupin County Farm
 - Whitetail deer: bounded and flagged out of sight after blowing to alert the others
 - Squirrel: ran up the nearest tree and started barking then went farther away through the tree tops
 - Coyote: took off as soon as it saw my movement
 - Rabbit: took off and ran out of sight
 - Raccoon: ran off once it saw my movement
 - Skunk: ran to a pushed up brush pile for shelter

Results

- The mammals on Southern Illinois University Edwardsville Campus acted more casual and less frightened by me being in their environment.
- The mammals on the North Macoupin County act drastically different the Southern Illinois University Edwardsville campus mammals. The are very frightened and run off out of sight.

Conclusion

- When observing mammals in Central Illinois or monkeys in the Brazilian forest the same methods and techniques can be used.
- My observations of the two different areas in Illinois have shown different reactions from the mammals as well as the differences in frequency sightings of each mammal
- The results from the observations were when an environment is changed the mammals have to change to adapt to there environment and the people are changing it.

Conclusion

- Various species were seen at both locations at different times
- The frequency of the sightings on average were about the same for the majority of the species

References

- Andrew J. Plumptr. 2000. The journal of Applied Ecology Monitoring Mammal Populations with Line Transect in Africa Forests. 37(2): 356-368.

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 Conservation Biology. Effects of human Colonization on the Abundance and Diversity of Mammals in Eastern Brazilian Amazonia. 14(6): 1658-1665.
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- http://www.siue.edu/maps/map_campus.pdf