Seasonal movement patterns and space use of golden jackal (*Canis aureus*) in the suburban areas of Serbia

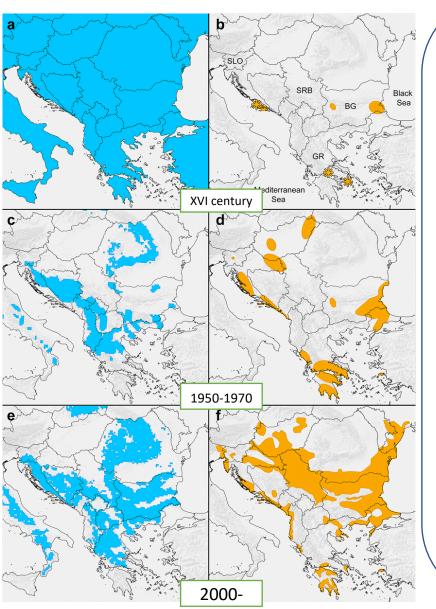
Ilija Pantelić, Neda Bogdanović and Duško Ćirović





3RD INTERNATIONAL JACKAL SYMPOSIUM 02-04. NOVEMBER 2022 GÖDÖLLŐ, HUNGARY

Chair of Animal Ecology and Zoogeography, Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, Serbia Distibution and expansion



- Present in the Balkan since the neolite
- An omnivorous mesocarnivore
- An expanding species in Europe due to:
- Lack of Top-down suppression by apex predator
- Modifications of habitat
- Climate change
- New sources of food
- Causes sporadic damages to livestock and is a zoonosis source but also a regulator of rodent populations



Distibution of *Canis aureus* per Johnatan Hornburg, based on IUCN Red list data

Distribution



Present on the whole territory.

Largest densities is near the Danube: Negotin valley, Morava valley, Danube valley and Srem

Genetics

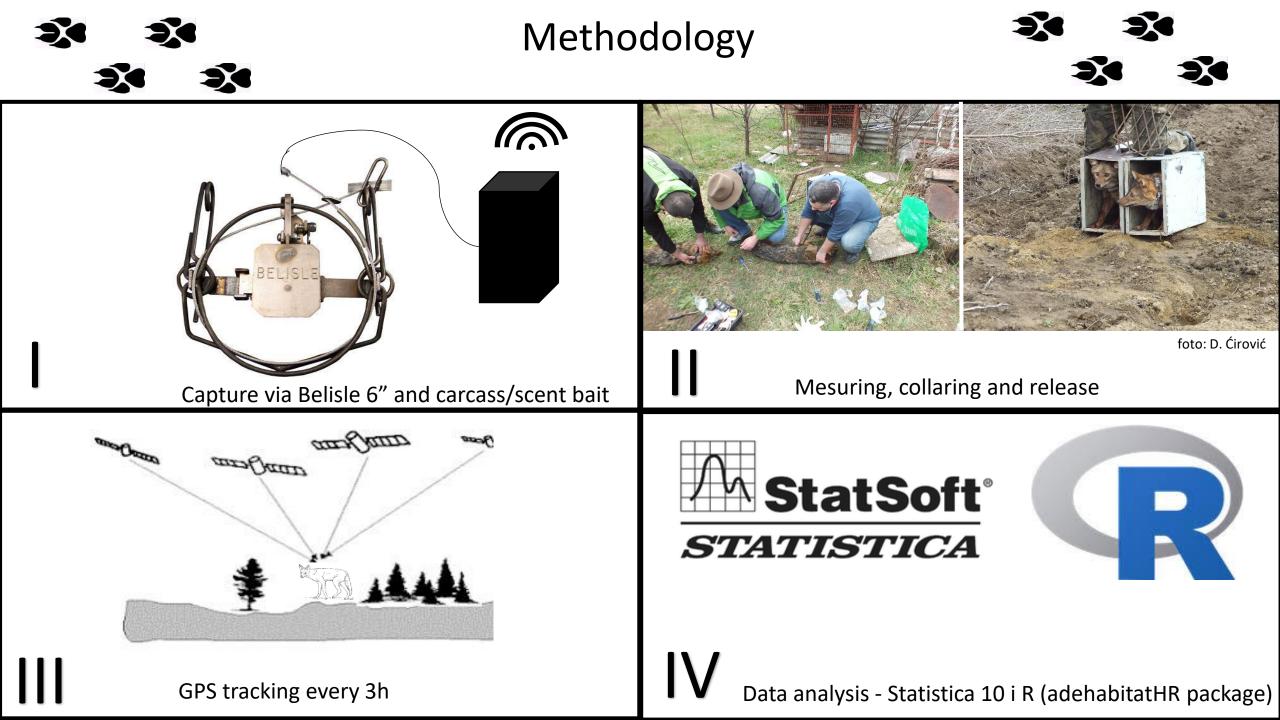
Serbian jackals have no mtDNA variability and low nuclear DNA variability (average observed and expected heterozygosity of 0.29 and 0.34, respectively) which suggests a strong founder effect (Zachos et al. 2009

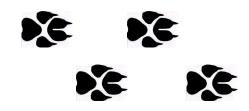
In Serbia

Diet

Food category	Surčin N=93	
	Domestic ungulates	23.20
Poultry	5.52	7.09
Small mammals	27.62	27.07
Wild boar	7.18	6.91
Roe deer	2.21	5.92
Hare	3.31	3.14
Game birds	0.00	0.00
Other birds	4.97	0.78
Plant material	13.26	2.58
Other carnivores	1.10	6.78
Cats and dogs	1.66	1.47
Reptiles and amphibians	1.10	0.09
Indigestible	4.42	0.48
Invertebrates	3.87	0.48
Fish	0.55	0.03

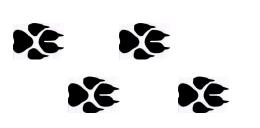
N represents the number of stomach samples.

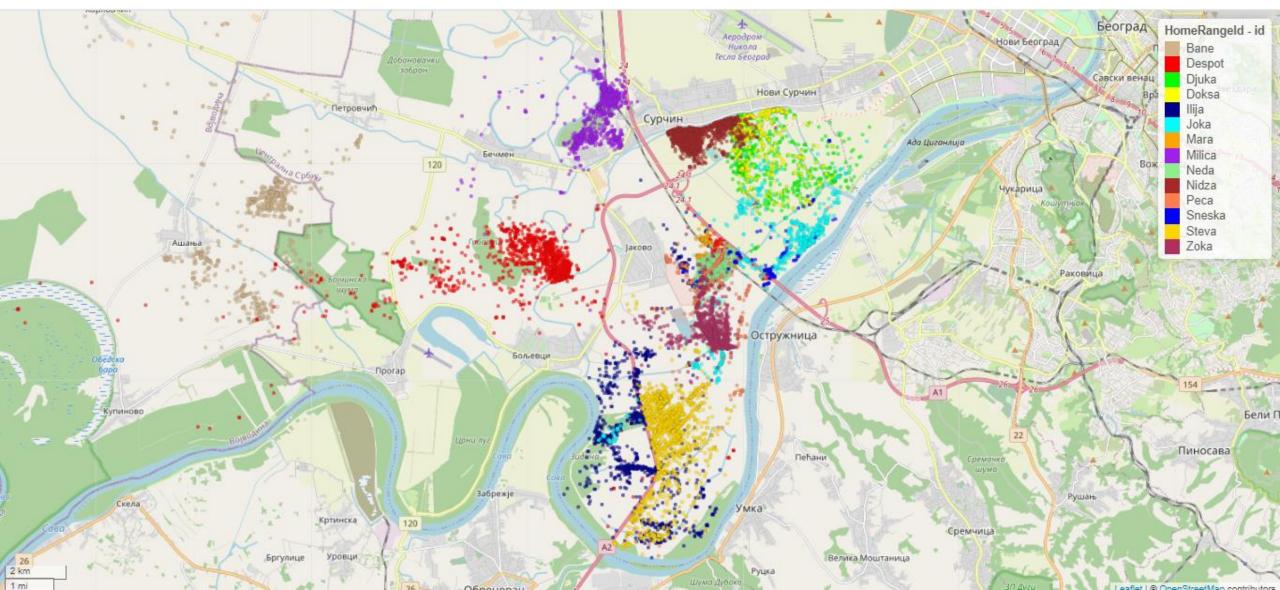


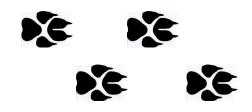


Study area and collard individuals

7 females and 7 males over a five year period

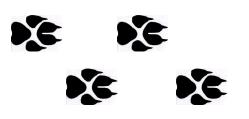


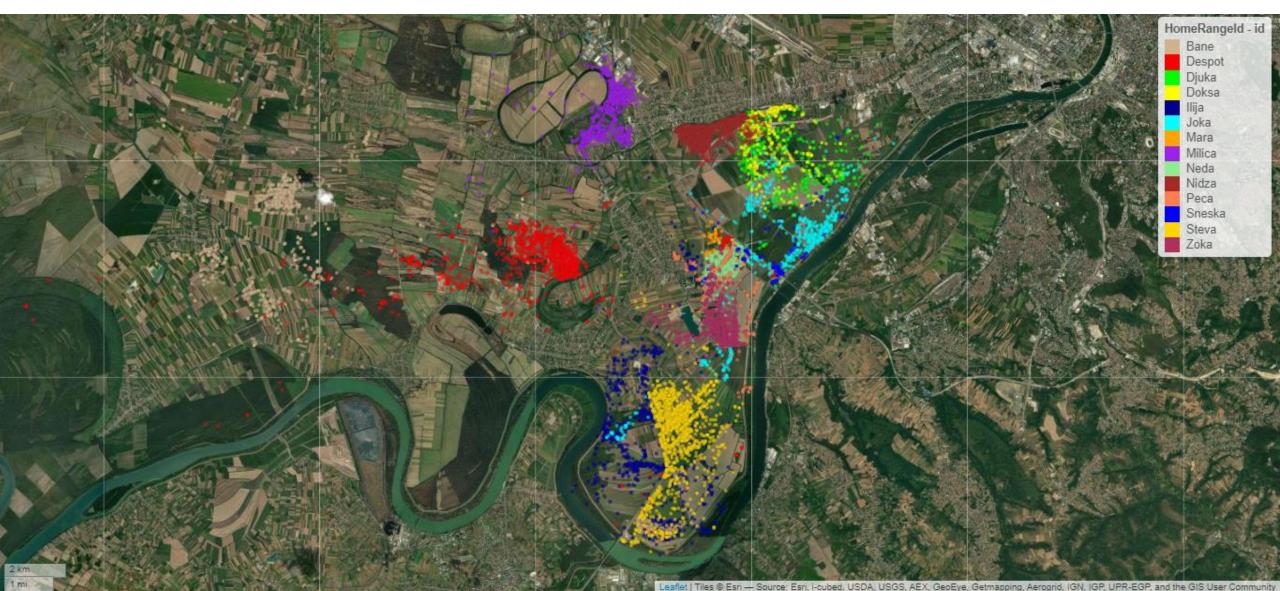




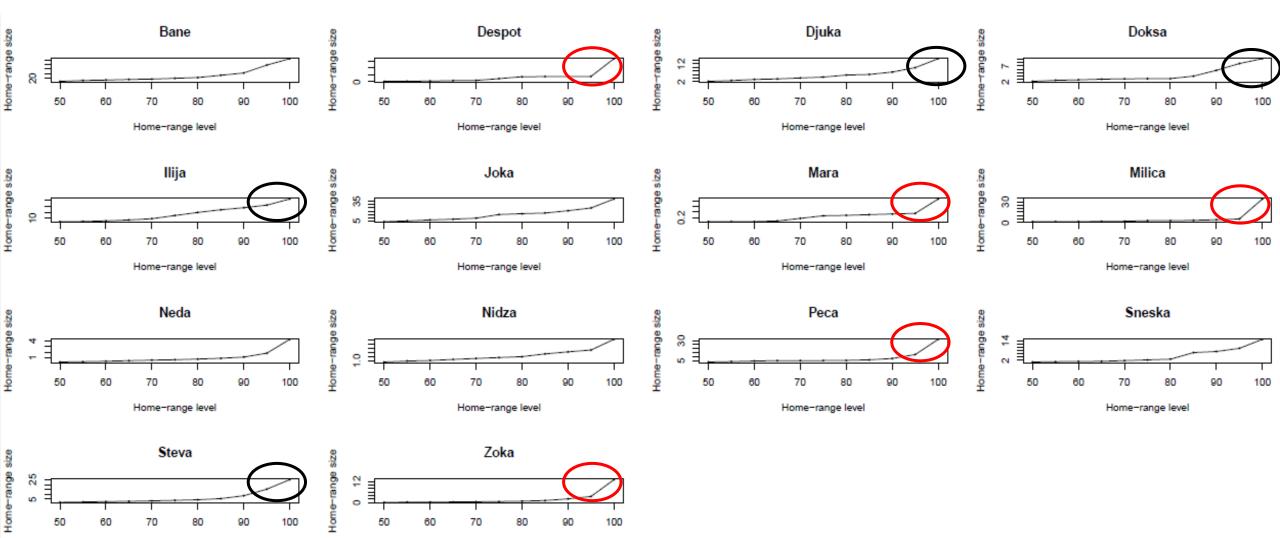
Study area and collard individuals

7 females and 7 males over a five year period





Home range size by home range level





Home-range level

Sex	Male
Age (est.)	3+ years
Social status	Single
N of days	169
N of fixations	1363
Average daily travel distance (km)	6.37
MCP 95% (km²)	77.15
MCP 90% (km²)	43.58
MCP 50% (km²)	5.91



M1 - Bane

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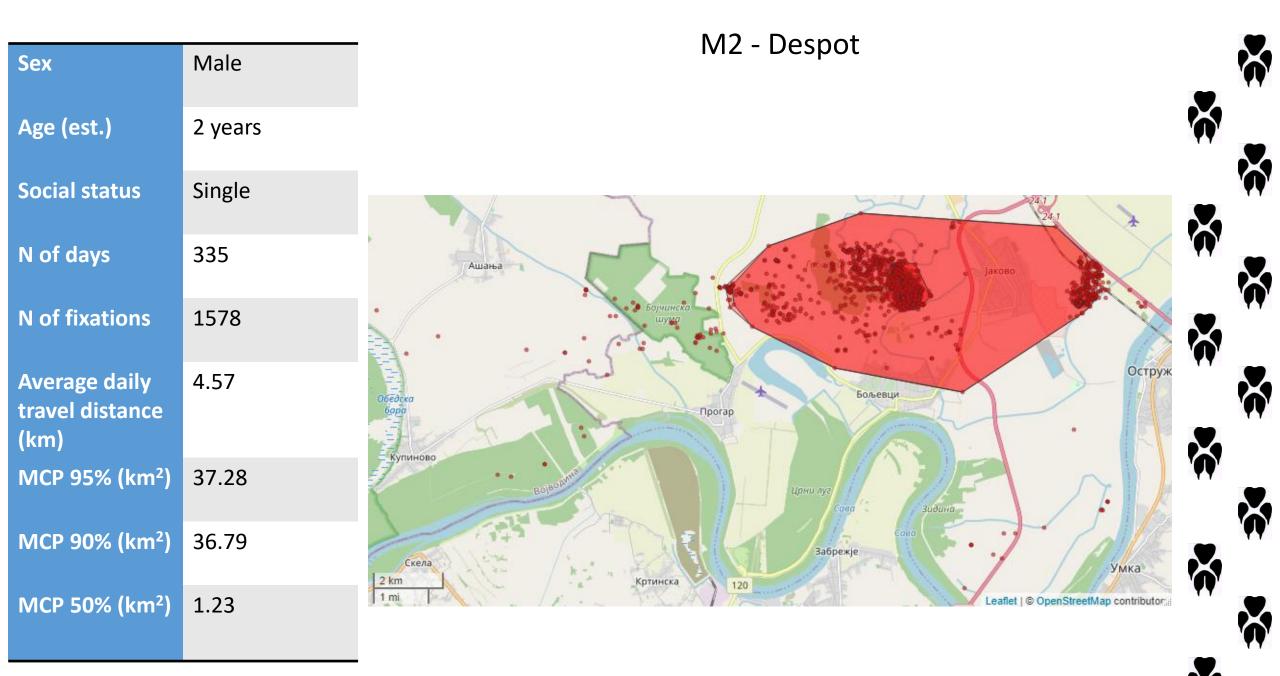
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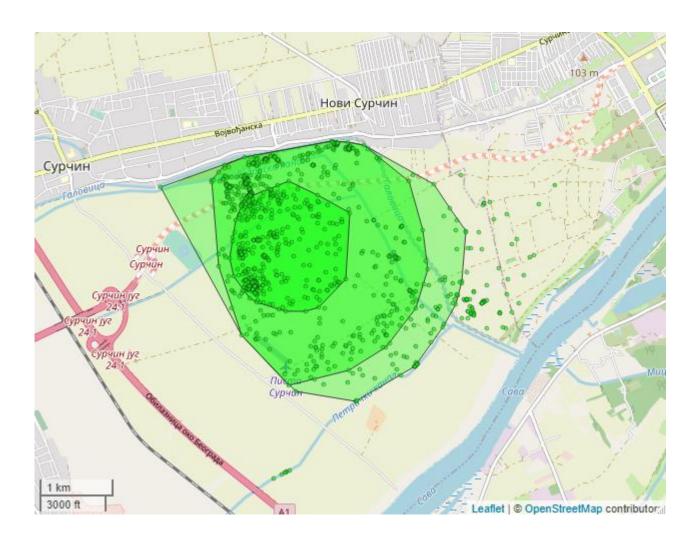
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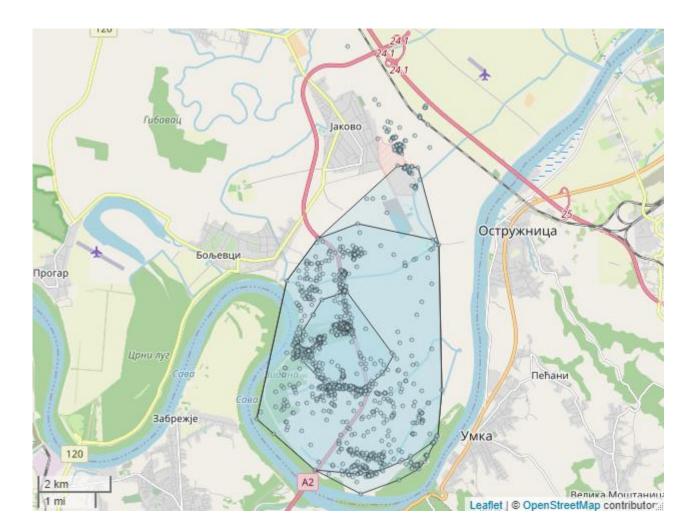
Sex	Male
Age (est.)	subadult
Social status	Paired
N of days	126
N of fixations	1578
Average daily travel distance (km)	5.38
MCP 95% (km²)	9.89
MCP 90% (km ²)	7.41
MCP 50% (km ²)	2.23

X



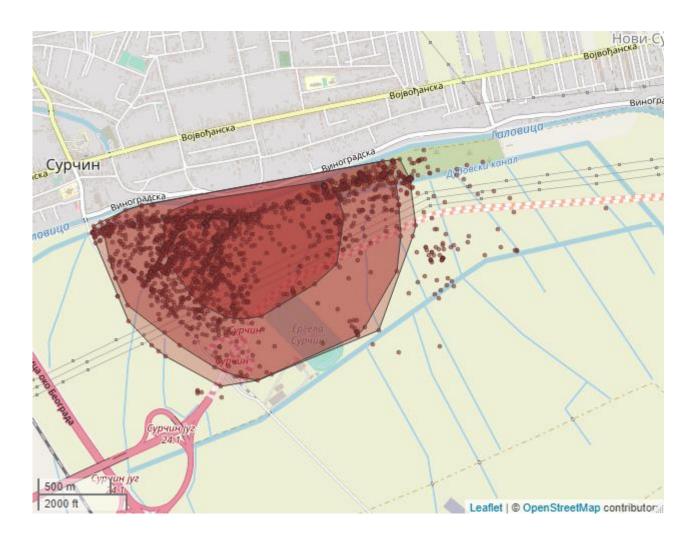
Sex	Male
Age (est.)	2+ years
Social status	Single
N of days	232
N of fixations	2068
Average daily travel distance (km)	5.01
MCP 95% (km ²)	31.66
MCP 90% (km ²)	27.35
MCP 50% (km²)	4.47

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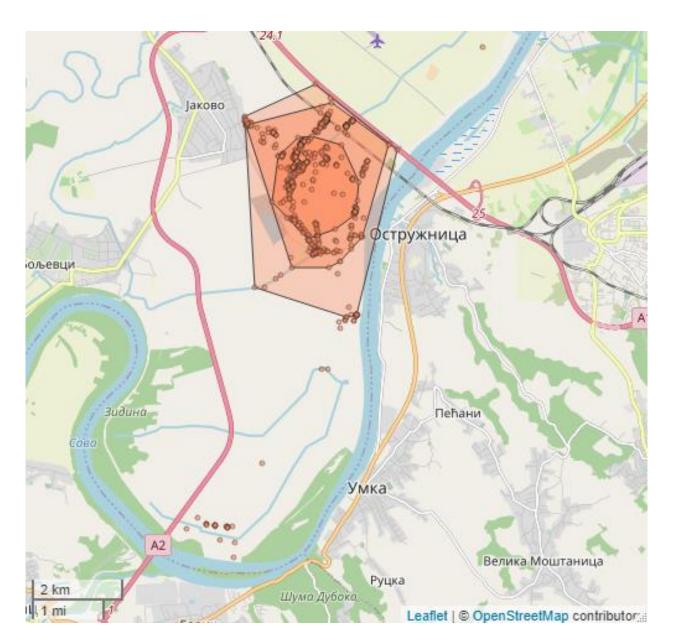


Sex	Male
Age (est.)	3 years
Social status	Paired
N of days	401
N of fixations	3194
Average daily travel distance (km)	3.51
MCP 95% (km ²)	2.31
MCP 90% (km ²)	2.09
MCP 50% (km²)	0.84

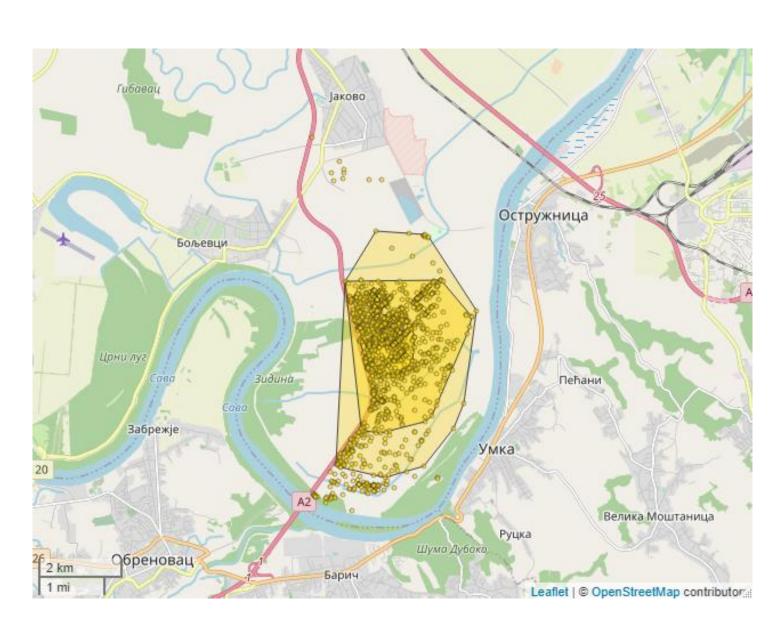
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Sex	Male
Age (est.)	8 months
Social status	Single
N of days	96
N of fixations	754
Average daily travel distance (km)	3.78
MCP 95% (km ²)	12.44
MCP 90% (km ²)	7.54
MCP 50% (km ²)	3.15



Sex	Male
Age (est.)	2 years
Social status	Single
N of days	338
N of fixations	2675
Average daily travel distance (km)	4.73
MCP 95% (km²)	15.19
MCP 90% (km ²)	8.35
MCP 50% (km²)	1.49





F1 - Doksa	
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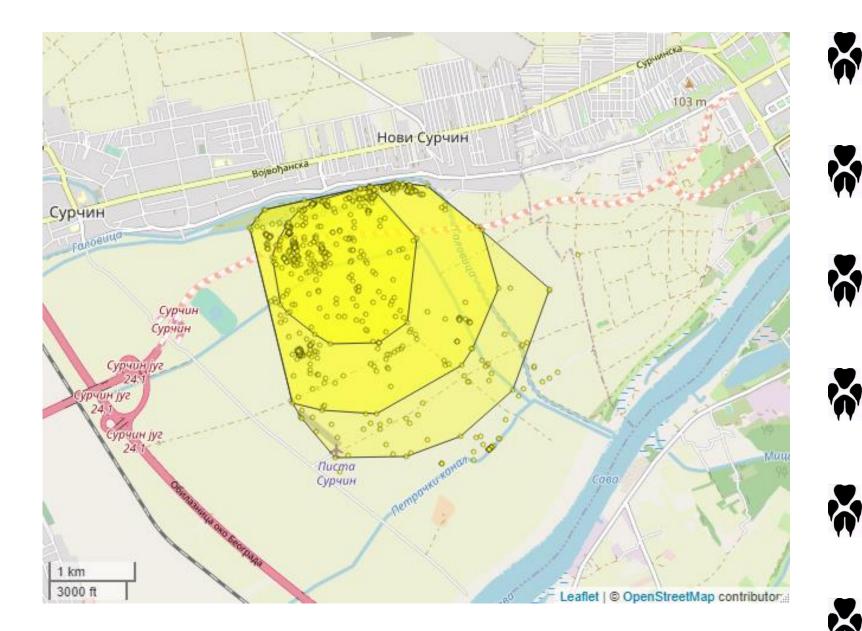
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Sex	Female
Age (est.)	subadult
Social status	Paired
N of days	127
N of fixations	879
Average daily travel distance (km)	4.24
MCP 95% (km²)	7.77
MCP 90% (km²)	5.66
MCP 50% (km²)	2.28

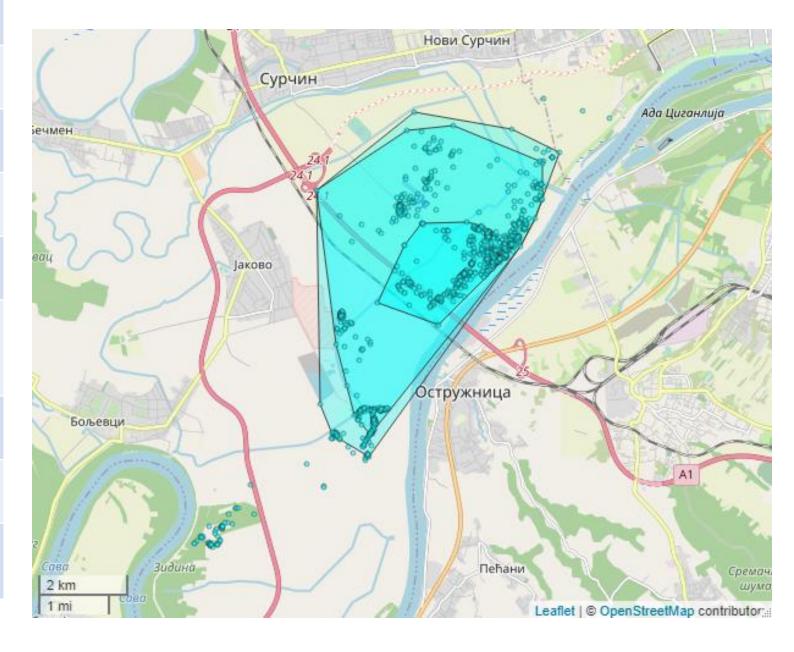


F2 - Joka

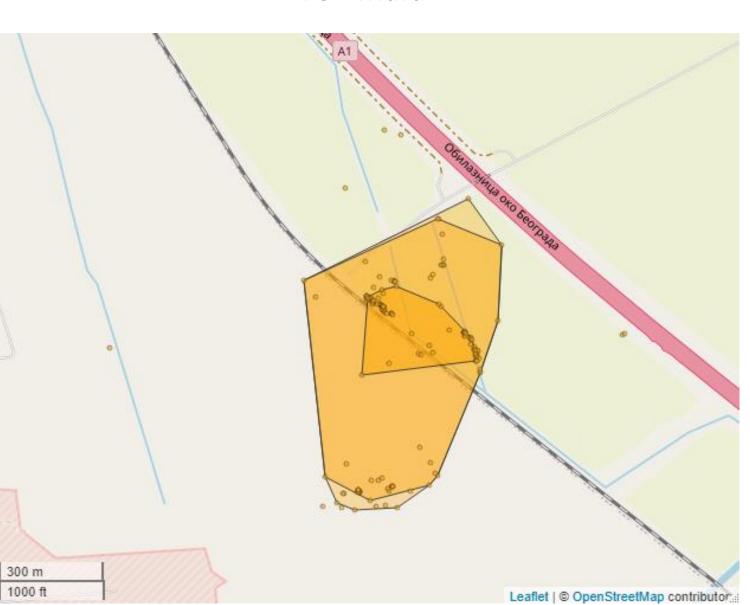
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Sex	Female
Age (est.)	11 months
Social status	Single
N of days	168
N of fixations	1340
Average daily travel distance (km)	2.48
MCP 95% (km²)	24.88
MCP 90% (km²)	20.66
MCP 50% (km²)	4.08



Sex	Female
Age (est.)	7 months
Social status	Single
N of days	20
N of fixations	158
Average daily travel distance (km)	1.61
MCP 95% (km²)	0.35
MCP 90% (km ²)	0.33
MCP 50% (km²)	0.06



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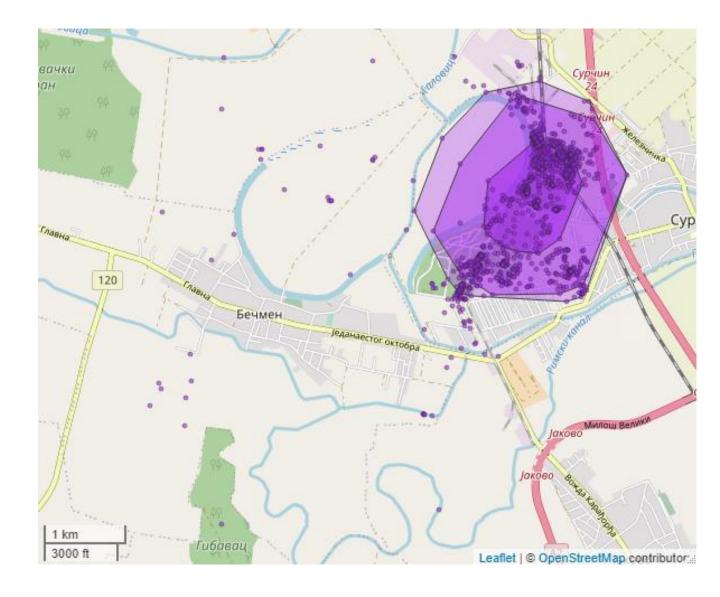
Sex	Female
Age (est.)	2 years
Social status	Single
N of days	268
N of fixations	2206
Average daily travel distance (km)	3.32
MCP 95% (km ²)	5.09
MCP 90% (km ²)	3.97
MCP 50% (km²)	1.16

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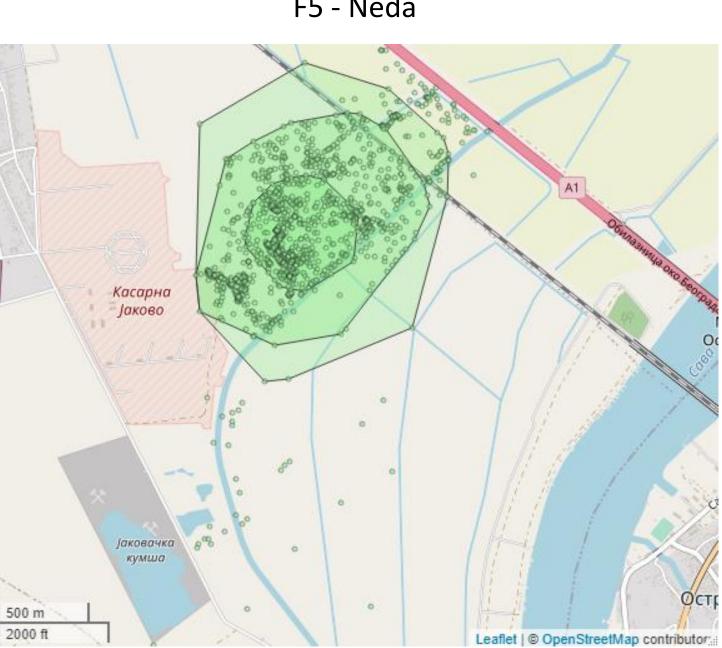
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Sex	Female
Age (est.)	2 years
Social status	Paired
N of days	222
N of fixations	1746
Average daily travel distance (km)	3.21
MCP 95% (km²)	1.83
MCP 90% (km ²)	1.15
MCP 50% (km²)	0.29



F5 - Neda

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Sex	Female
Age (est.)	subadult
Social status	Single
N of days	60
N of fixations	201
Average daily travel distance (km)	4.27
MCP 95% (km²)	9.31
MCP 90% (km ²)	7.39
MCP 50% (km²)	1.05

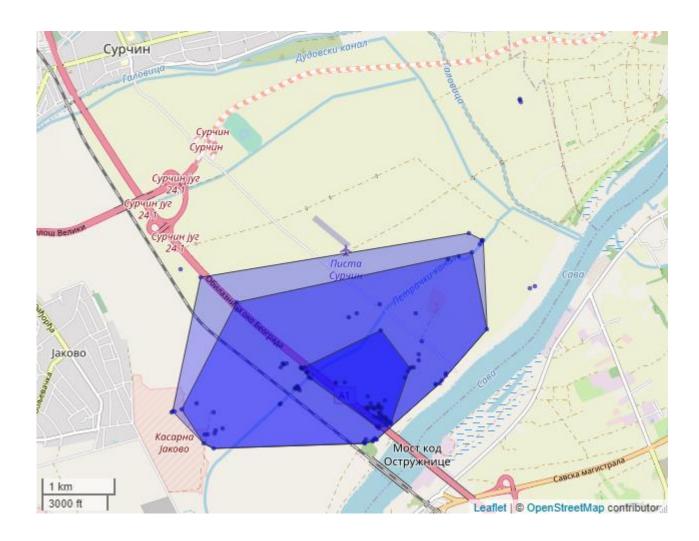
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Fh - Snocka

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Sex	Female
Age (est.)	subadult
Social status	Single
N of days	60
N of fixations	201
Average daily travel distance (km)	4.27
MCP 95% (km²)	9.31
MCP 90% (km²)	7.39
MCP 50% (km²)	1.05

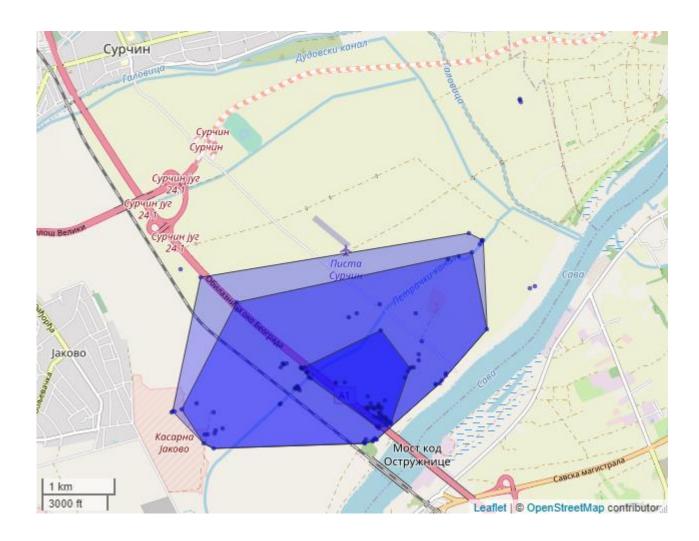
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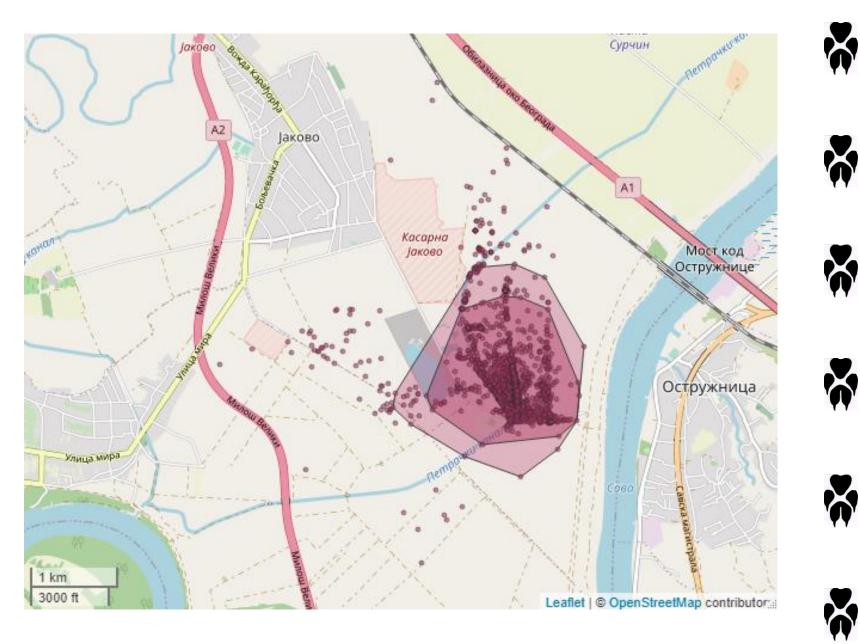
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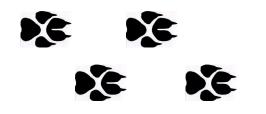
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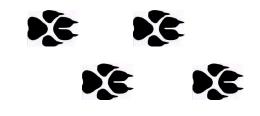
Sex	Female
Age (est.)	1 year
Social status	Single
N of days	327
N of fixations	1363
Average daily travel distance (km)	3.16
MCP 95% (km²)	3.54
MCP 90% (km ²)	2.17
MCP 50% (km²)	0.21

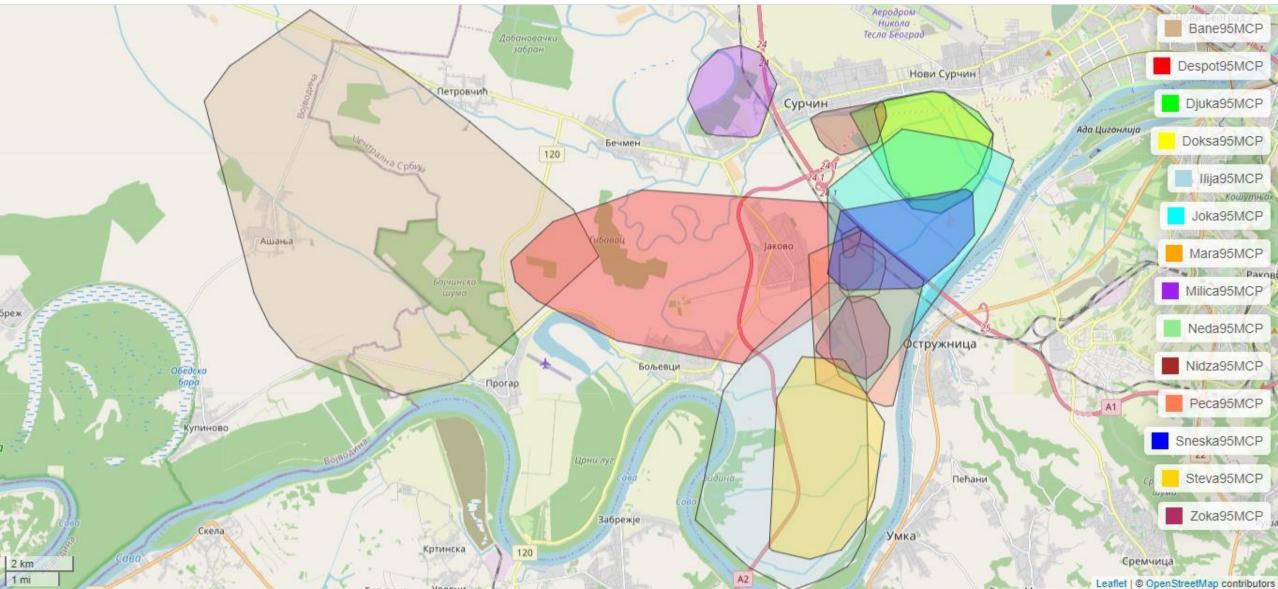
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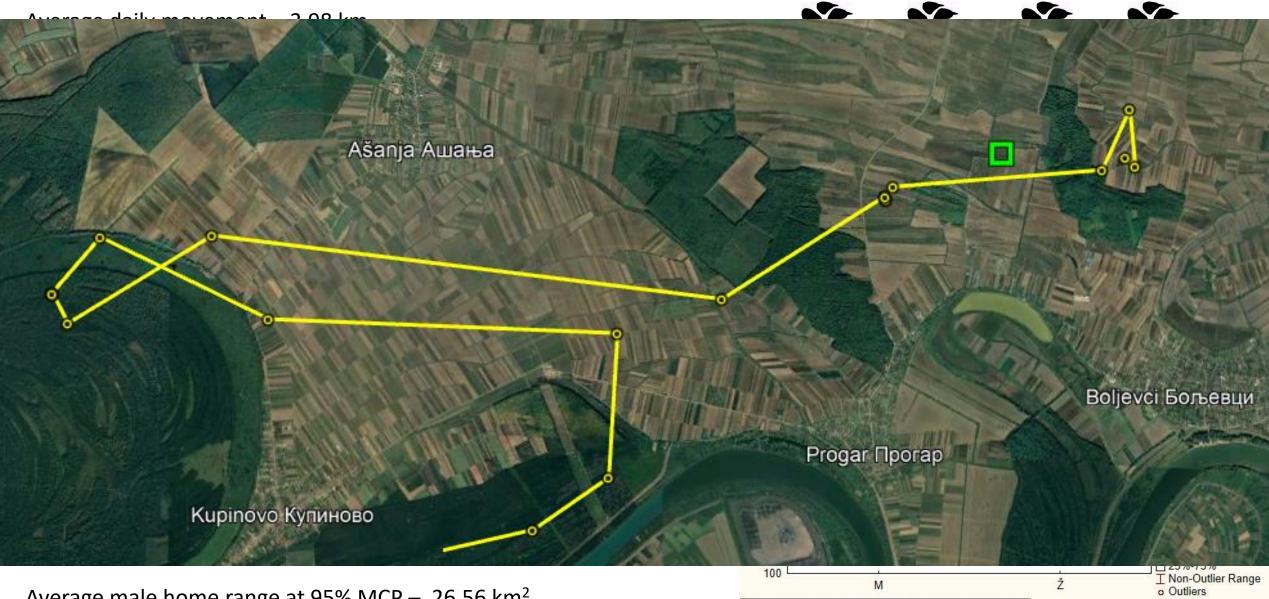


Overview – MCP at 95%





Summary of movements and Home range



Average male home range at 95% MCP – 26.56 km²

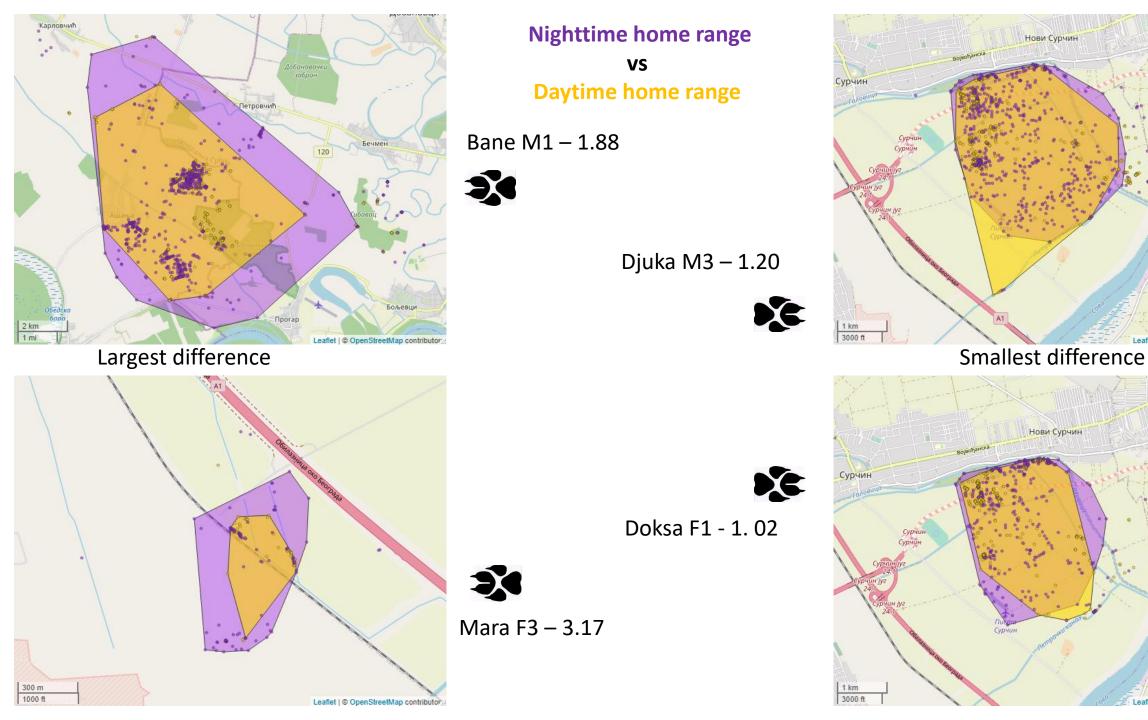
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Distance sred ukupno: KW-H(1,14) = 6.8612, p = 0.0088	

* Extremes

Daytime home range dynamics

- Average daytime home range was 10.7 km², 16.02 km² for males and 5.37 km² for females, whereas nighttime home range average was 16.84 km², 26.72 km² for males and 6.95 km² for females.
- All individuals have a larger nighttime home range compared to daytime.
- Nighttime home ranges were on average 1.69 times larger than daytime home ranges, 1.54 times larger for males and 1.82 larger for females.

Jackal	95% MPC day (km²)	95% MPC night (km²)
Bane M1	42.31	79.48
Despot M2	22.27	37.21
Djuka M3	7.75	9.30
Doksa F1	6.89	7.06
Ilija M4	17.44	32.35
Joka F2	19.50	23.37
Mara F3	0.11	0.36
Milica F4	3.48	5.14
Neda F5	0.94	1.95
Nidža M5	1.43	2.39
Peca M6	8.65	12.44
Sneska F6	4.93	6.27
Steva M7	12.29	13.88
 Zoka F7	1.77	4.53



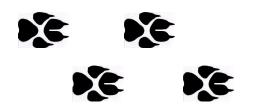
Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap

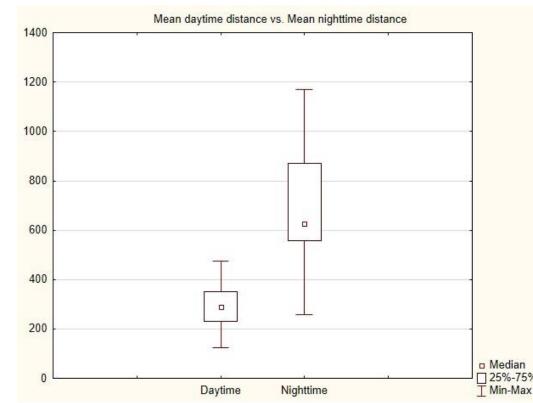
Leaflet I @ OpenStreetMap contributor

Daytime movement dynamics

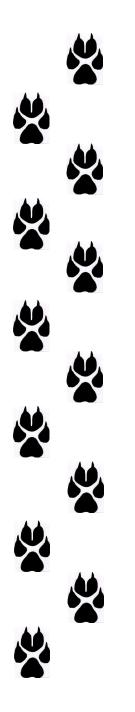
- Average daytime movement distance (for 3h) was 299 m and 700 m for nighttime movements.
- Nighttime movement distances (for 3h) were 2.38 times longer than daytime distances,
 2.7 for males, and 2.07 for females.
- Males have significantly longer movement distances during night (*t=3.24, p<0.05*), but no significant difference for daytime movements.

Significant difference between daytime and nighttime movements for all jackals (t(14)= -6.8, p <0.001). Similar results for males (t(7)= -6.8, p <0.001) and females (t(7)= -5.3, p <0.001). But no significant differences between the sexes when it comes to daytime vs nighttime movements.



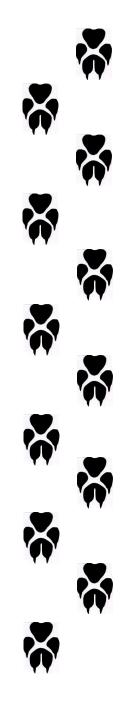


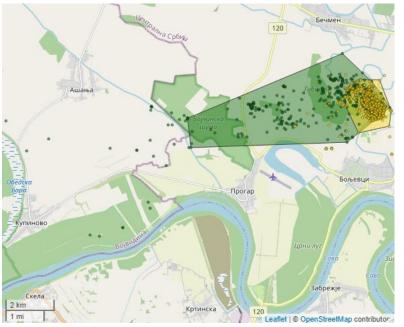
	Jackal	Movement distance per 3h day (m)	Movement distance per 3h night (m)
	Bane M1	474	1076
	Despot M2	299	869
	Djuka M3	315	1168
	Doksa F1	350	765
	llija M4	280	1003
	Joka F2	280	359
	Mara F3	125	258
	Milica F4	213	623
	Neda F5	262	535
	Nidža M5	303	587
	Peca M6	230	631
	Sneska F6	395	599
	Steva M7	432	762
6	Zoka F7	228	559



Seasonal dynamics of home ranges

Jackal	MPC 95% spring (km²)	MPC 95% summer (km²	MPC 95% autumn (km²	MPC 95% winter (km²
M1 Bane	19.50			91.18
M2 Despot	17.17	2.37	26.45	10.96
M3 Djuka	7.77	8.89	8.47	
F1 Doksa	6.85	6.57		
M4 Ilija	20.75	18.01		30.21
F2 Joka	19.52	7.32	10.53	
F3 Mara			0.35	
F4 Milica	5.03	6.36	0.62	2.83
F5 Neda		1.05	1.63	1.61
M5 Nidza	2.10	2.15	1.21	2.25
M6 Peca	3.49			12.64
F6 Sneska	9.00			2.81
M7 Steva	9.95	12.02	3.28	7.79
M7 Zoka	1.40	2.41	5.51	0.62
Average	10.21	6.71	6.45	16.29
Average Males	11.53	8.69	9.85	25.84
Average Females	8.36	4.74	3.73	1.97





Spring vs summer

Seasonal differences of home ranges

Spring larger M2 Despot – 17.17 km² vs 2.37 km²



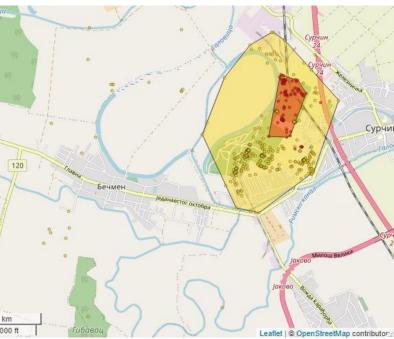
Summer larger F4 Milica – 6.36 km² vs 0.62 km²

Summer larger

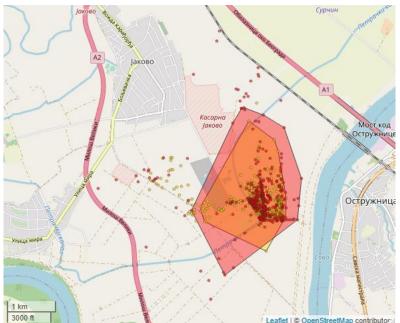


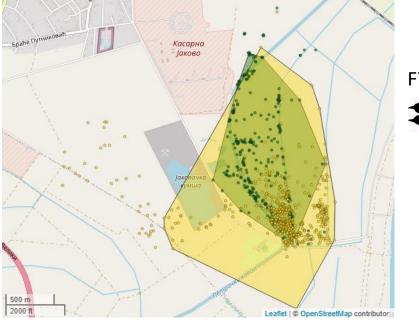
F7 Zoka 2.41 km² vs 1.4 km²

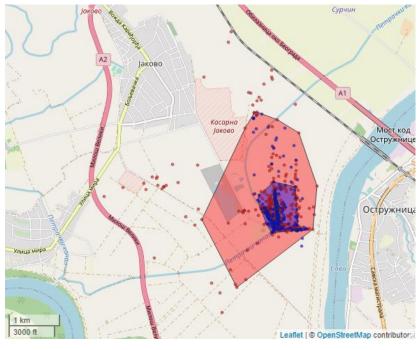
Autumn larger F7 Zoka 5.51 km² vs 2.41 km²



Summer vs autumn







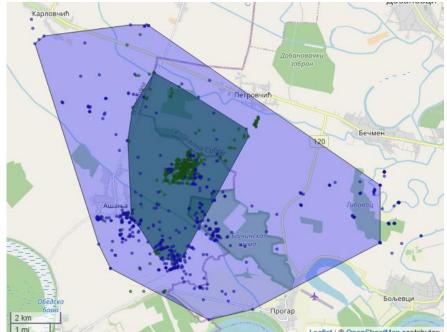
Autumn vs winter

Seasonal dynamics of home ranges

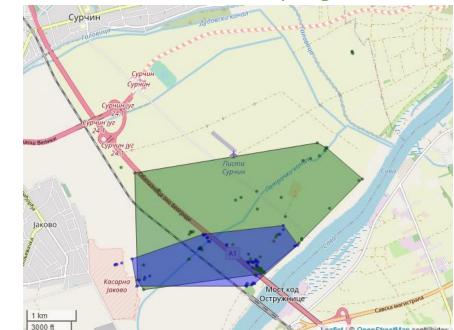
Autumn larger F7 Zoka - 5.51 km² vs 0.62 km²

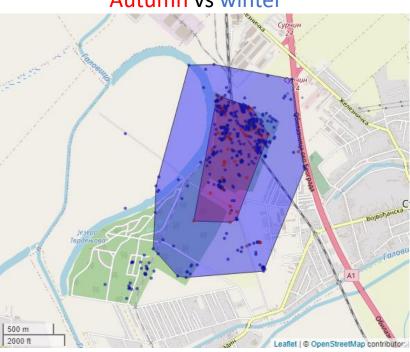


Winter larger Bane M1 – 91.18 km² vs 19.50 km²



Winter vs spring



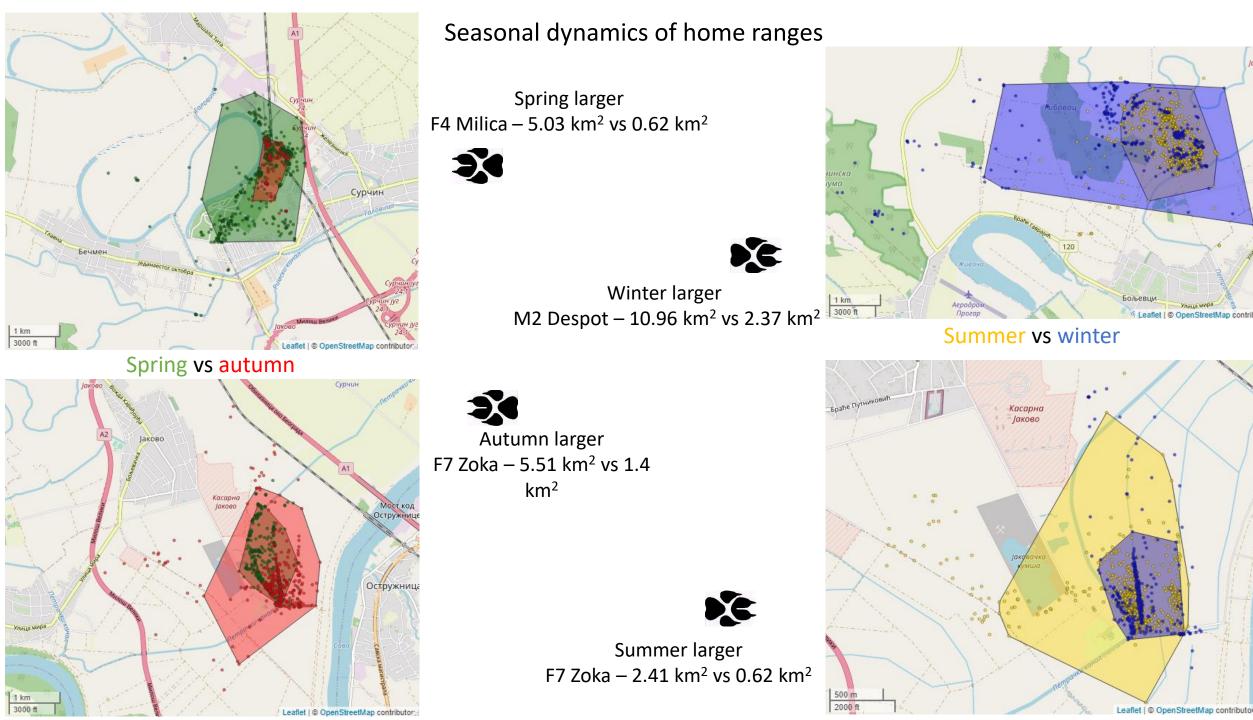


Winter larger F4 Milica – 2.83 km² vs 0.62 km²



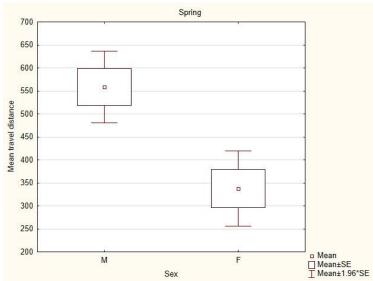


km²

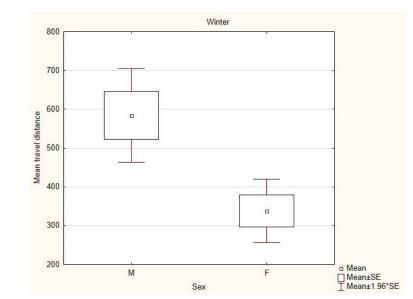




Seasonal dynamics of movement distances

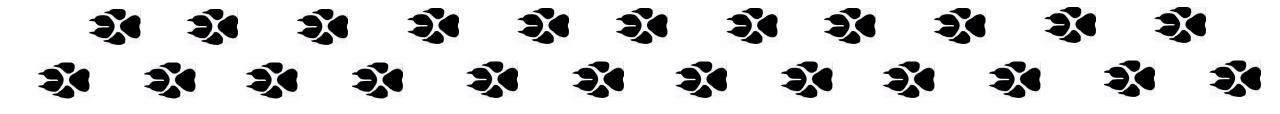


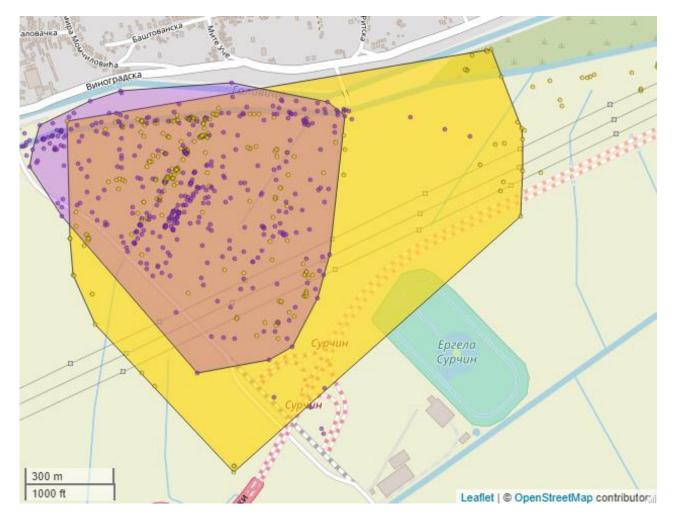
Significant differences for seasonal movement distances between sexes were found for spring (t=3.70, p < 0.05) and winter (t=2.93, p < 0.05) when males travelled more than females.



			Day	time Hom	ne range (km²)		Nighttime Home range (km²)														
	Spring	ID	Summer	· ID	Autumn	ID	Winter	ID	Spring	ID	Summer	ID	Autumn	ID	Winter	ID						
Largest	14.13	Joka F2	11.56	llija M4	12.26	Despot M2	54.69	Bane M1	22.71	Bane M1	19.36	llija M4	24.24	Despot M2		Bane M1						
Smallest	0.96	Milica F4	0.45	Zoka F7	0.11	Mara F3	0.12	Neda	1.15	Zoka F7	1.03	Neda F5	0.36	Mara F3	0.71	Zoka F7						
Average	4.	.55	4.	.49	2.	2.73		2.73		2.73		2.73 8.		8.84		9.97		7.17		6.27		.95
Avergae male	4	.38	5	.99	3	3.81		.45	12	.01	9.4		9.16		25.52							
Average						3.01			12.01				5.10									
female		4.8	2.	.99	1.	86	0.4	42	7.	12	4.9	94	3.97		1.	.61						

The daytime home ranges were on smaller compared to nighttime home ranges, ranging from 0.92 to 0.05 times in spring, 0.99 to 0.11 in summer, 0.83* to 0.03 in autumn, 0.8 to 0.09 in winter.



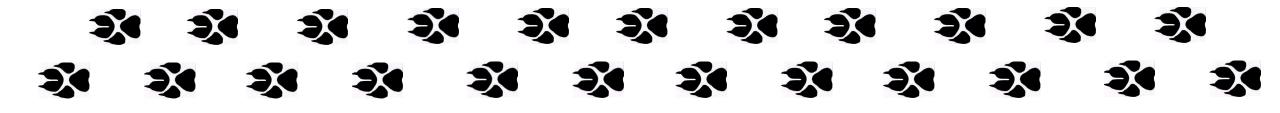


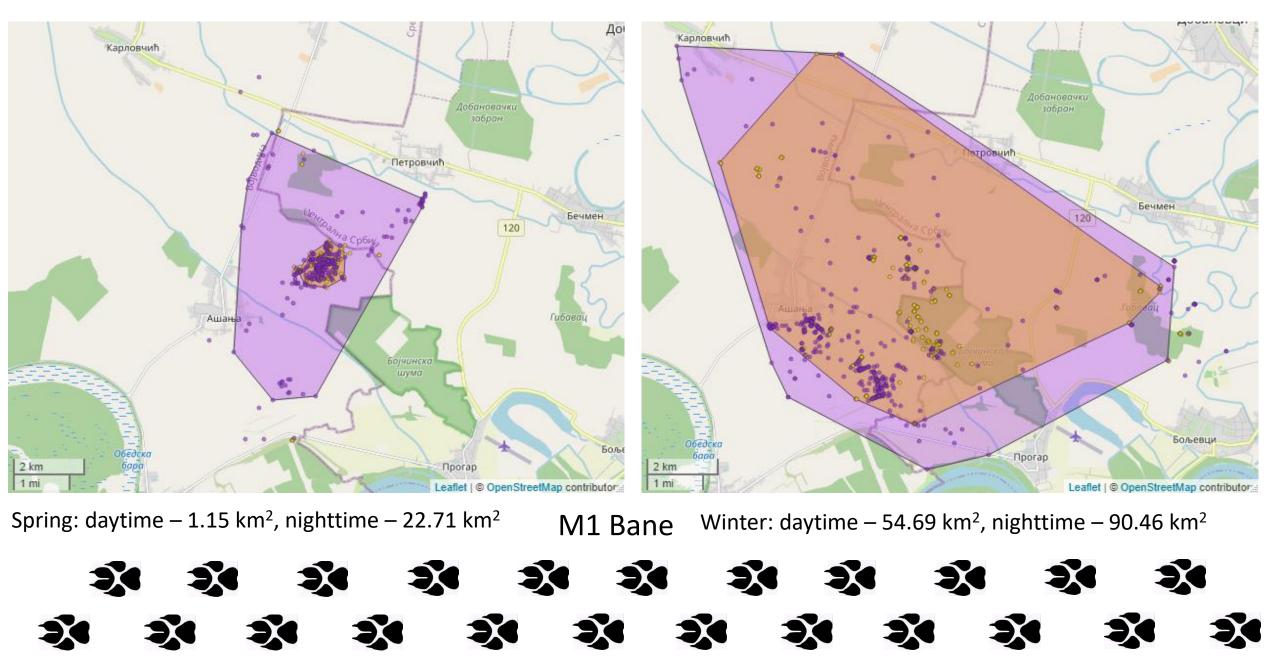


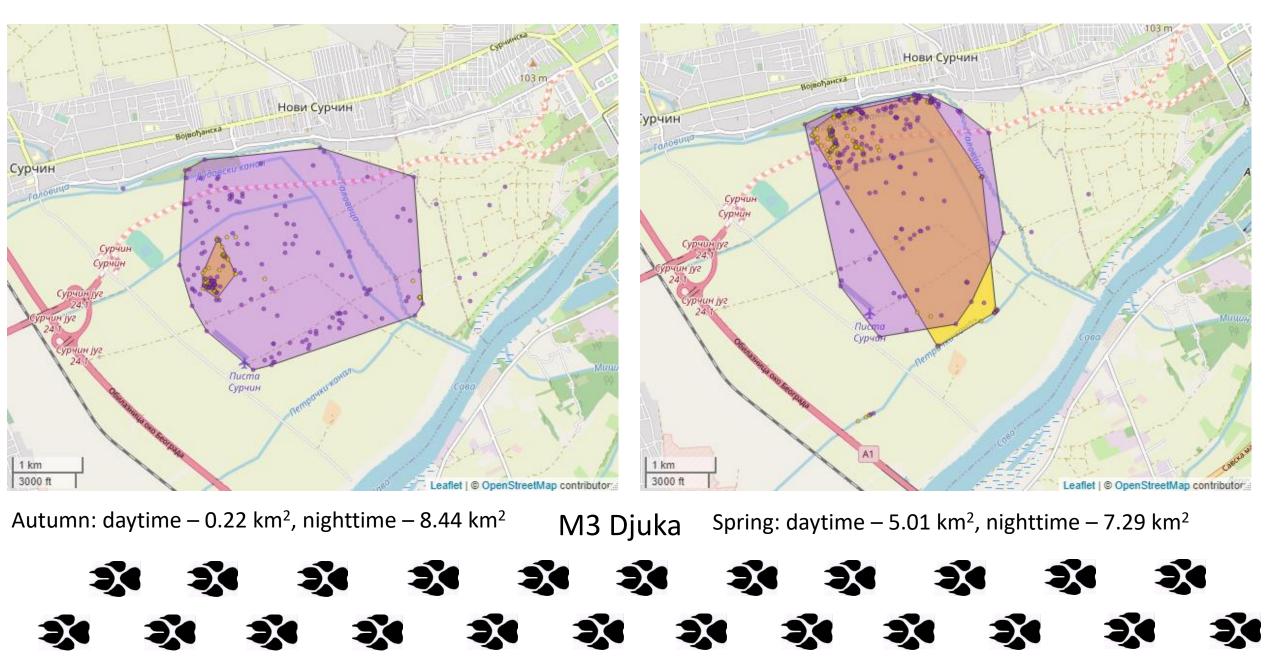
M5 Nidza Night – 0.66 km² Day – 1.38 km²

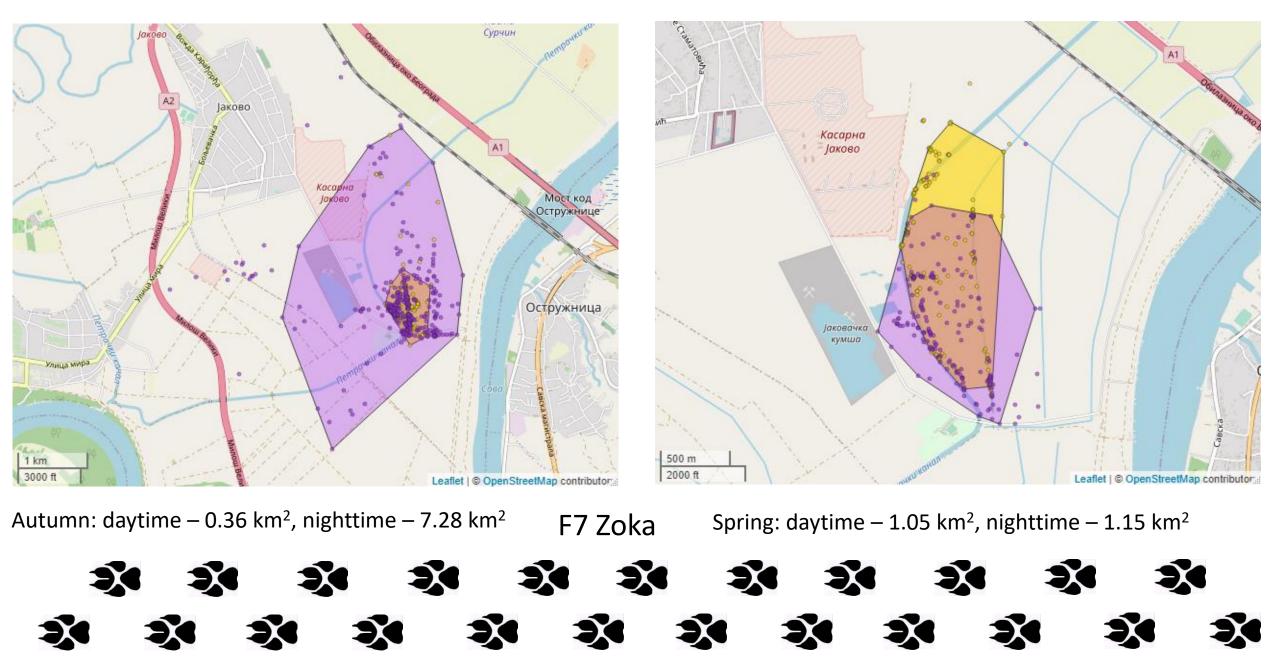
			Dayt	time Hom	e range (km²)		Nighttime Home range (km²)								
	Spring	ID	Summer	ID	Autumn	ID	Winter	ID	Spring	ID	Summer	ID	Autumn	ID	Winter	ID
Largest	14.13	Joka F2	11.56	Ilija M4	12.26	Despot M2	54.69	Bane M1	22.71	Bane M1	19.36	Ilija M4	24.24	Despot M2	90.46	Bane M1
Smallest	0.96	Milica F4	0.45	Zoka F7	0.11	Mara F3	0.12	Neda	1.15	Zoka F7	1.03	Neda F5	0.36	Mara F3	0.71	Zoka F7
Average	4.	.55	4.4	4.49		2.73		84	9.	97	7.17		6.27		15.95	
Avergee male		.38	5.9	00	2	2.04		4 E	12 01		9.4		0.16		25.52	
Avergae male	4.	.50	5.	55	3.81		14.45		12.01		5.4		9.16		25	.52
Average female	4	.8	2.	99	1.	86	0.42		7.	12	4.94		3.97		1.61	

The daytime home ranges were on smaller compared to nighttime home ranges, ranging from 0.92 to 0.05 times in spring, 0.99 to 0.11 in summer, 0.83* to 0.03 in autumn, 0.8 to 0.09 in winter.







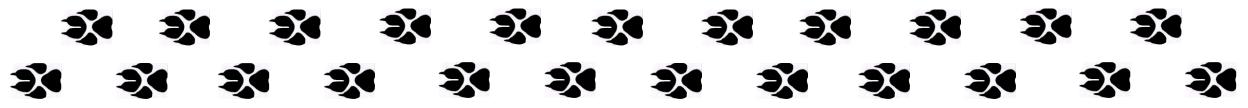


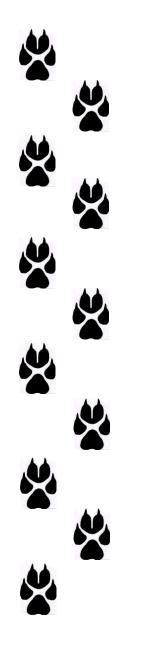
Seasonal and daytime dynamics of movement distances

Daytime movement distance means (3h) Nighttime movement dista	nce means	; (3h)	
Spring ID Summer ID Autumn ID Winter ID Spring ID Summer ID Autur	n ID	Winter	ID
Longest 557 F6 Sneska 563 M7 Steva 377 F2 Joka 621 M1 Bane 1305 M4 Ilija 1223 M3 Djuka 1527	M3 Djuka	1012	M1 Bane
Shortest 211 M2 Djuka 230 F4 Milica 125 F3 Mara 70 M4 Ilija 283 F2 Joka 305 F2 Joka 197	F4 Milica	304	M7 Zoka
Average 319 340 232 300 838 834	626		2
Males 333 355 220 364 1004 962	772		.4
Females 298 325 242 204 607 705	509		8

The daytime average movement distances were mostly shorter compared to nighttime average movement distances , ranging from 0.52 to 0.24 shorter in spring, 1.01 (F2 Joka: daytime 309 m vs nighttime 305 m) to 0.22 in summer, 1.54*(M5 Nidza: daytime 508 m to nighttime 266 m) to 0.1 in autumn, and 0.94 to 0.1 in winter.

For males the largest average difference in movement distances was in spring – 0.34 times shorter, and the smallest was 0.52 during winter, conversely, for females the biggest difference in movement distances was in winter – 0.49 times shorter, and the smallest in 0.63 during spring.





Thank you for your time



Collaring of my namesake Ilija