CAMERA TRAP SURVEY IN THE LITTLE KAROO

ELSA BUSSIERE, LES UNDERHILL
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN,
7700 RONDEBOSCH, SOUTH AFRICA

August 26, 2016

Contents

Chapter 1

Acknowledgement

The camera trap studt was conducted as part of Elsa Bussiere's PhD research project on the elusive carnivores of the Little Karoo, and supervised by Prof. Les underhill. We would like to thank the University of Cape Town and Cape Nature for granting the necessary research permits in order to carry out the project.

We are also hugely grateful to all the landowners who gave us access to their land, and who often provided accommodation.

Finally, we would like to thank our sponsors: the University of Cape Town, the Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust, the Cape Leopard Trust, the Explorer's Club, the National Geographic Society, the National Research Foundation, KWay and The Rufford Foundation.

Chapter 2

Introduction

The Little Karoo is a mountainous semi-desert located at the southern tip of the African continent, where Fynbos and Succulent Karoo vegetation is found. The land is sparsely populated and the landscape is a mosaic of farms and small protected areas, which makes for an extensive grazing area with a substantial wild mammal presence.

The Little Karoo is part of a unique biogeographic region, one of the 34 internationally recognized biodiversity hotspots. The area cannot support large herds of herbivores since the nutrient-poor soils on which the vegetation grows do not provide enough nitrogen for the protein requirements of large herds.

Large carnivores are therefore wide-ranging, elusive, secretive and low-density species; which exacerbates the fact that protected areas often do not provide sufficient space to allow these species to maintain viable populations. For the same reasons, the agricultural productivity is very low and extensive livestock husbandry has remained for a long time the main economic activity. The farms were then considerably vast to host a high number of sheep and to remain economically viable. But the region experiences a regression of the agricultural economy because of substantial actual and perceived economic losses due to livestock depredation.

Long time ago, nearly everywhere in the Western Cape Province, one could find a plethora of megafauna, including buffaloes, black rhinoceros and even lions. Unfortunately the settlers decided it would be otherwise and these creatures have all been extirpated. It is a 500 km long belt of rough mountains, stretching across the whole Province, that provided shelter for a wonderful array of smaller wild animals. Here, in this pristine environment, one can get a glimpse of an African wildcat, find the quills of a porcupine,

follow the tracks of a honey badger, hear the hooves of zebras running up the rocky slopes, or stumble in an aardvark's burrow.

Chapter 3

Camera Trap Deployment Design

An important aspect of all camera trap studies is to choose an adequate deployment design given the objectives of the project. In this study, the camera trap survey was initiated in order to sample the brown hyena and Cape mountain leopard populations in the Little Karoo, with the goal to apply Spatially Explicit Capture Recapture models to estimate population densities.

3.1 Study area and deployment design

The primary plan was to center the study area around Anysberg Nature Reserve and Sanbona Wildlife Reserve, and to then expand it to the surrounding farmland. The study area's boundaries are the N1 in the north, the R62 in the south, the R318 in the west and the R323 in the east. Given the vastness of the area (5000 km^2), camera trapping was undertaken as a series of six regional surveys, each lasting about 90 days (Fig 3.1).

For each survey, about thirty ***Camera Trap Stations (CTS)*** were deployed in a grid layout.

> ***CTS* definition:** A *Camera Trap Station* is a pair of camera traps, facing one another, in order to photograph both flanks of the animals, which is necessary to identify brown hyena and leopard individuals according to their unique fur pattern. The cameras rest at knee height and therefore we believe the study is inadequate and therefore not insightful for small species

like rodents and small birds.

During the first survey, we adjusted the deployment design according to the data that were being collected, which explains why there are almost twice as many *Camera Trap Stations* in the first survey than in any other. Initially, we used a regular grid layout, and we maximised the number of locations falling on roads and in riverbeds. The *Camera Trap Stations* that fell in random locations produced very few photographs. Those in the riverlines were more productive but significantly less than those deployed along roads and animal paths.

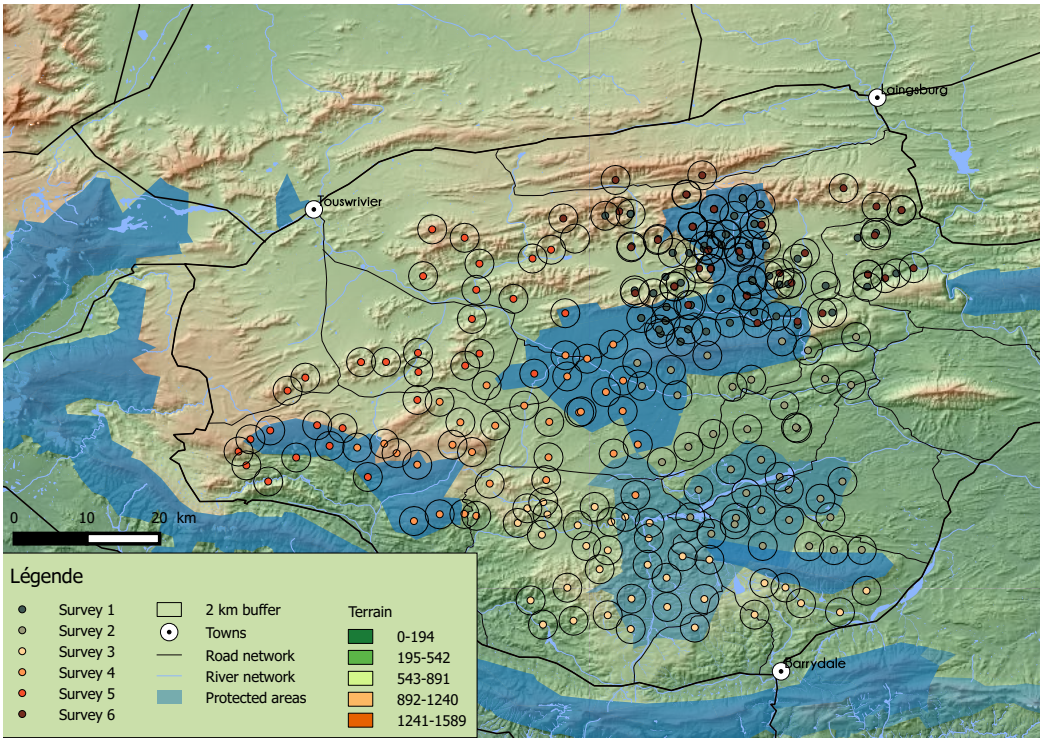


Figure 3.1: Camera trap deployment map for six regional surveys

After nearly 90 days of data collection, the first survey was aborted due to the 2014 January flood that washed away 20 camera traps, a loss worth nearly R80 000.00. Camera traps were then never deployed in riverbeds due to the risk of flash floods. We decided to focus on roads as they were productive sites where a large spectrum of species was photographed. In this report, we included the data collected during the first survey. The sixth survey is a repeat of the first, and they have several camera trap locations in common; those from survey six cover those from survey one in (Fig 3.1).

Using Google Earth, 4000 km of roads were mapped and future *Cam-*

era Trap Stations were chosen. The final locations were adjusted on site, depending on the terrain and environment.

3.2 Static landscape covariates

We will be using two static landscape covariates to describe the terrain and the habitats of the study area.

a) Topographic Ruggedness Index *(TRI).* It is a quantitative variable that expresses the amount of elevation difference between adjacent cells of a digital elevation grid. It gives a measure of the terrain roughness.

A 2km radius buffer (Fig 3.1) around each *Camera Trap Station* was used to calculate the *TRI* (all *TRI* values were averaged).

A profile of *(TRI)* in each of the six camera trap surveys, is given in (Fig 3.2).

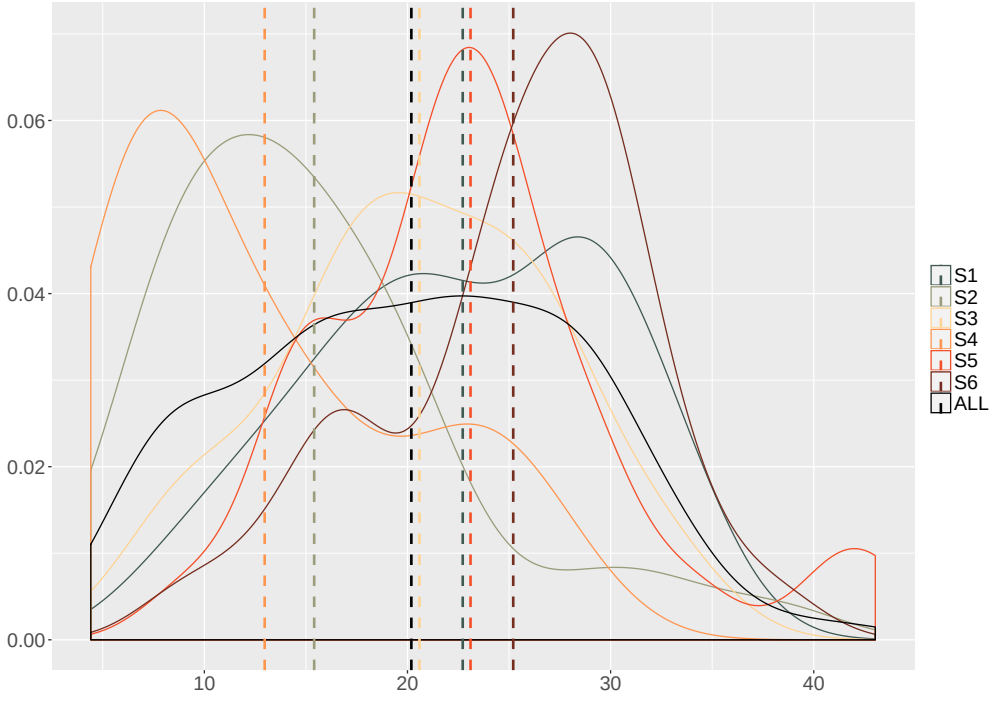


Figure 3.2: Density functions of *TRI* for all surveys

b) Habitat. It is a discreet variable which divides the study area into different habitats according to the type of vegetation.

Five different habitats are distinguished throughout the study area:

1) *Thicket*. Closed shrubland to low forest dominated by evergreen, sclerophyllous or succulent trees, shrubs and vines, many of which have stem spines.

2) *Fynbos*. It is a small belt of natural shrubland or heathland vegetation located on the Western Cape of South Africa.

3) *Renoster*. This vegetation type is dominated by a species of grey-coloured plant called the renosterbos. Renosterveld plants grow on rich soil, which makes them more nutritious than typical fynbos plants. Typically, renosterveld is largely confined to fine-grained soils - mainly clays and silts.

4) *Succulent Karoo*. The Succulent Karoo Biome is primarily determined by the presence of low winter rainfall and extreme summer aridity. The vegetation is dominated by dwarf, succulent shrubs.

5) *Drain*. Area found on both sides of the riverlines.

(Fig 3.3) displays four graphs. They provide detailed information about the general habitat composition for the different sections of the study area, that were sampled in each of the six surveys.

The first graph shows the number of *Camera Trap Stations* deployed in each survey. The second one gives the percentages of *Camera Trap Stations* in each of the five identified habitats.

The third garph shows the number of *Camera Trap Stations* deployed in each habitat. The fourth one provides the percentages of *Camera Trap Stations* in each of the six surveys.

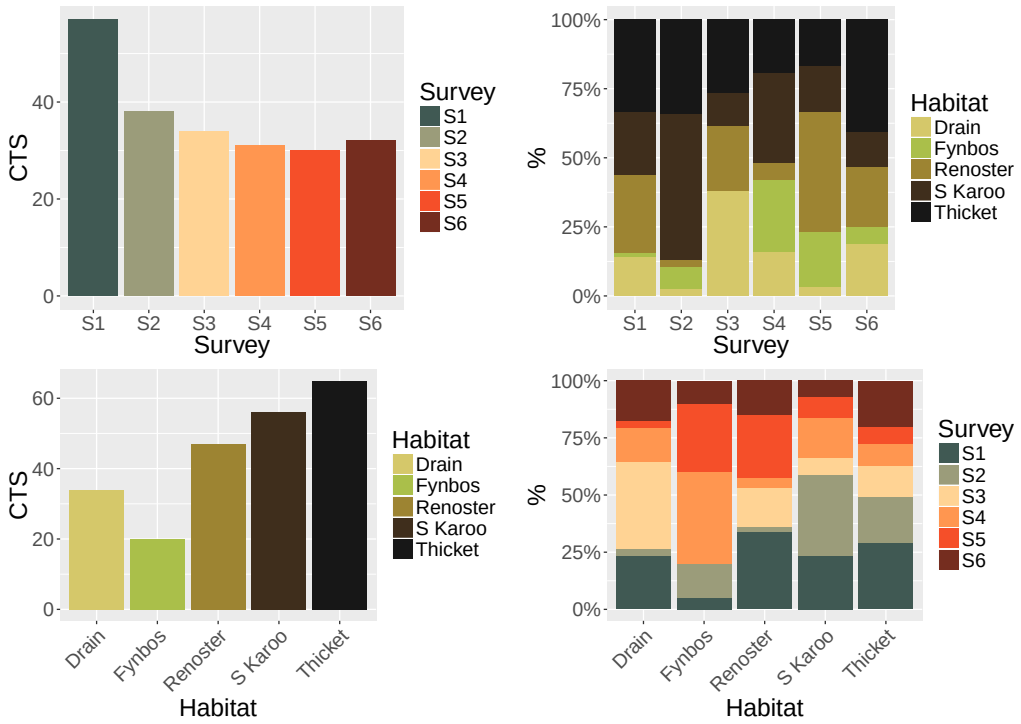


Figure 3.3: Surveys and habitats

3.3 Data summary

3.3.1 Definitions

When working with camera traps, it is useful to define a unit of time to calculate simple statistics. Because we are targetting nocturnal species, it makes more sense to use **Camera Trap Night *(CTN)*** as a unit of time. Most *Camera Trap Stations* operated for about 90 *Camera Trap Nights*, (Fig 3.4).

> ***CTN* definition:** the unit of time starting at 12:00 (noon) and ending 24 hours later at 11:59 the following day. *CTN* is commonly used when working on nocturnal animals.

Some species, especially social species moving in groups such as antelopes, generate a serie of photographs everytime they encounter a *Camera Trap Station*. This can significantly inflate the results that become no longer comparable between different species. An other example is with chacma baboons, who are curious primates always finding an interest in the cameras, leading

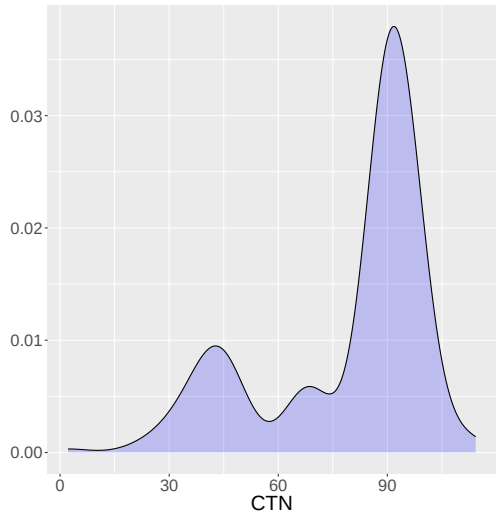


Figure 3.4: Distribution function of *CTN* throughout all *CTS*

them to play around the setup for several minutes, generating hundreds of photographs.

To work around this issue, we will define two variables: **Capture Event *(CE)*** and **Duplicate *(DU)***.

> ***CE* definition:** If a species is photographed multiple times at the same location, over a one hour period, we consider the first photograph to be the *Capture Event*. We consider that two events that occured one hour apart are independent.
>
> ***DU* definition:** All photographs of the same species collected within one hour after the *Capture Event*, at the same location, are considered to be duplicates; in other words, non-independent events.

An other important variable that we will be using is the **Photographic Rate *(PR)***.

> ***PR* definition:** It is the ratio of *CE* per unit of time. In this study we decided to define *PR* as the following:
>
> $$PR = 100 \cdot \frac{CE}{CTN}$$
>
> *PR* can also be defined as being the number of *Capture Events (CE)* that occurred over 100 *Camera Trap Nights (CTN)*.

The *Photographic Rate* can be used as an index to quantify how common a species can be in the study area. However, if one (or a few) *Camera Trap Stations* were setup close to a den or to a frequently travelled path, the *Photographic Rate* can easily be inflated, which is why it might be insightful to also look at the number of *Active Sites (SO)*.

> ***SO* definition:** the number of *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was observed.

Finally, we will also look at a variable called **Delay *(DELAY)***, which gives some indication regarding a species' reaction to humance disturbance.

> ***DELAY* definition:** It is the time (in hours) spent between the moment the *Camera Trap Station* is being setup and the moment of the first *Capture Event*.

3.3.2 General overview

The camera trap study started on 2013-09-30 and finished on 2015-08-07. 43650 photos were collected. 68% were photographs of animals, 1% of which could not be identified. Among the 29367 photographs of identified animals, 26322, (90%), were pictures of wild animals. 1% of the wild animal photos was discarded as the camera trap setup was inadequate and the results for those species are uninformative. This information can also be found in (Table 3.1).

	Total	Animal	Identifiable	Wild	Relevant
Count	43650	29795	29367	26322	25979
Transition		-13855	-428	-3045	-343

Table 3.1: Photo discard

Using the dataset *Relevant*, one finds that 25969 photos *(NP)* of 58 different species *(NSP)* were collected throughout 222 *Camera Trap Stations*, and over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights (CTN)*. There were 14433 *Duplicates (DU)*, and therefore the total number of *Capture Events (CE)* collected throughout the study is 11536. The averaged *Topography Ruggedness Index (TRI)* for the study area as a whole is 20.2, and the first *Capture Event* after camera trap deployment occured on average, 0.71 hours after setup, *(DELAY)*. This information is summarised in (Table 3.2).

SDate	EDate	CTS	TRI	CTN	NP	CE	PR	NSP	DELAY
2013-09-30	2015-08-07	222	20.20	17631	25969	11536	65	58	0.71

Table 3.2: General Information

(Table 3.3) provides the same information as (Table 3.2) but for all six surveys. It also mentions the dominant habitat type (*HAB*).

SU	SDate	EDate	CTS	TRI	CTN	NP	CE	PR	NSP	DELAY	HAB
S1	2013-10-01	2014-01-27	57	22.70	3145	4781	1487	0.47	33	72	Thicket
S2	2014-03-23	2014-07-03	38	15.40	3106	2600	1608	0.52	42	76	S Karoo
S3	2014-07-02	2014-10-08	34	20.60	2933	4917	2518	0.86	43	51	Drain
S4	2014-10-08	2015-01-22	31	13.00	2690	7557	2725	1.01	41	80	S Karoo
S5	2015-01-23	2015-04-27	30	23.10	2639	2307	1230	0.47	39	51	Renoster
S6	2015-04-27	2015-08-08	32	25.20	3118	3807	1968	0.63	34	65	Thicket

Table 3.3: General information for every survey

3.3.3 Common species

This report does not provide information for species that were anecdotally photographed, but mainly overlooked due to their small size and the inadequate camera trap setup.

However, we would like to report the observation of:

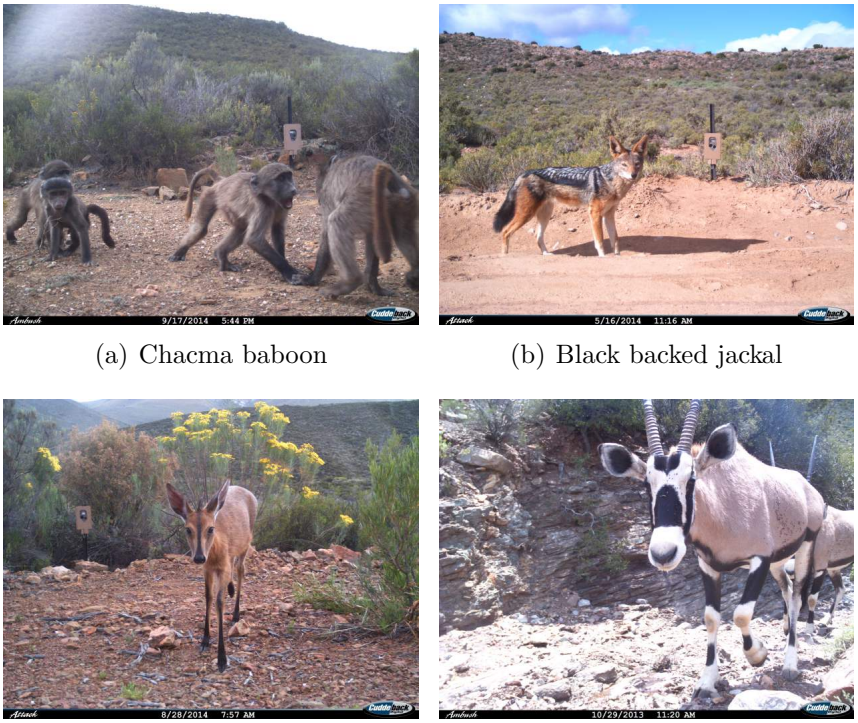
Palewinged starling, pale chanting goshawk, laughing dove, african hoopoe, black headed heron, spotted eagle owl, black stork, bokmakierie, redwinged starling, cape bulbul, speckled pigeon, cape bunting, south african shelduck, cape crow, cape rock thrush, southern double collared sunbird, cape sparrow, whitenecked raven, cape wagtail, familiar chat, fiscal flycatcher, hadeda ibis, jackal buzzard, karoo scrub robin, cape turtle dove, pied crow, pied starling, sicklewinged chat, white throated canary, common fiscal, mountain wheatear, karoo rock elephant shrew and african striped weasel.

Several photographs showed small and medium carnivores carrying small prey in their mouth:

- African wilcat with a Smith's red rock rabbit.
- African wilcat with a common mole-rat.
- African wilcat with a Karoo bush rat.
- African wilcat with a four-striped grass mouse.
- African wilcat with an Egyptian gosling or African shellduck duckling
- African wilcat with a Namaqua rock rat.

- Caracal with a Karoo bush rat.
- Caracal with a Namaqua rock rat.
- Small-spotted genet with a Namaqua rock rat.
- Small-spotted genet with a Karoo bush rat.

The species that were the most photographed are listed in (Table 3.4). They are ranked according to their *Photographic Rate*, starting with the highest. In the other columns, the total number of photographs, *Capture events* and *Active Sites* are provided as well.



(a) Chacma baboon (b) Black backed jackal

(c) Grey duiker (d) Gemsbok

Figure 3.5: Four most common species

Species	PR	PR r	NP	CE	SO	SO r	%DI	%CR	%NO	ACT
chacma baboon	9.96	1	10776	1756	188	1	99	1	0	Diurnal
black backed jackal	6.55	2	1406	1155	130	3	40	5	55	Cathemeral
grey duiker	6.35	3	1399	1120	115	5	47	8	46	Cathemeral
gemsbok	5.94	4	1630	1048	107	6	62	7	31	Cathemeral
scrub hare	3.18	5	678	561	64	13	3	4	93	Nocturnal
cape porcupine	2.92	6	569	515	131	2	1	1	98	Nocturnal
african wildcat	2.78	7	522	491	129	4	16	4	80	Cathemeral
eland	2.55	8	1843	449	76	10	43	7	50	Cathemeral
caracal	2.33	9	459	410	103	7	34	6	60	Cathemeral
klipspringer	2.13	10	943	375	77	9	93	2	6	Diurnal
cape gray mongoose	1.94	11	437	342	69	11	99	0	1	Diurnal
cape spurfowl	1.79	12	492	315	39	19	95	5	0	Diurnal
greater kudu	1.72	13	614	303	62	14	56	6	38	Cathemeral
steenbok	1.65	14	393	291	44	18	86	4	10	Cathemeral
grey rhebuck	1.29	15	599	228	57	15	89	5	6	Cathemeral
leopard	1.23	16	219	216	79	8	8	5	87	Cathemeral
cape hare	1.14	17	225	201	24	24	0	4	96	Nocturnal
aardvark	0.95	18	184	168	68	12	0	0	100	Nocturnal
red hartebeest	0.90	19	321	159	25	22	77	8	15	Cathemeral
brown hyena	0.80	20	141	141	45	17	5	1	94	Nocturnal
aardwolf	0.72	21	137	127	34	20	2	2	95	Nocturnal
grysbok	0.72	21	164	127	14	30	46	1	53	Cathemeral
springbok	0.71	23	300	125	21	25	86	1	14	Cathemeral
cape mountain zebra	0.60	24	272	106	25	22	27	6	67	Cathemeral
honey badger	0.56	25	139	99	54	16	28	10	62	Cathemeral
smiths red rock rabbit	0.48	26	90	85	21	25	0	1	99	Nocturnal
small spotted genet	0.41	27	74	73	26	21	0	1	99	Nocturnal
common ostrich	0.37	28	123	66	18	27	100	0	0	Diurnal
rock hyrax	0.33	29	96	59	15	28	98	0	2	Diurnal
african elephant	0.23	30	87	41	12	31	51	2	46	Cathemeral

Table 3.4: Thirty most photographed species

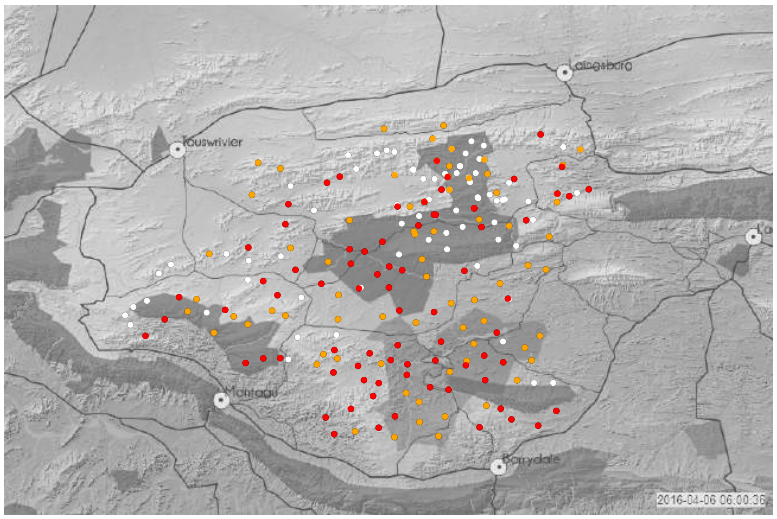
3.3.4 Station productivity

The productivity of a *Camera Trap Station* can be defined according to:

- its number of *Capture Events (CE)*
- its species diversity *(NSP)*

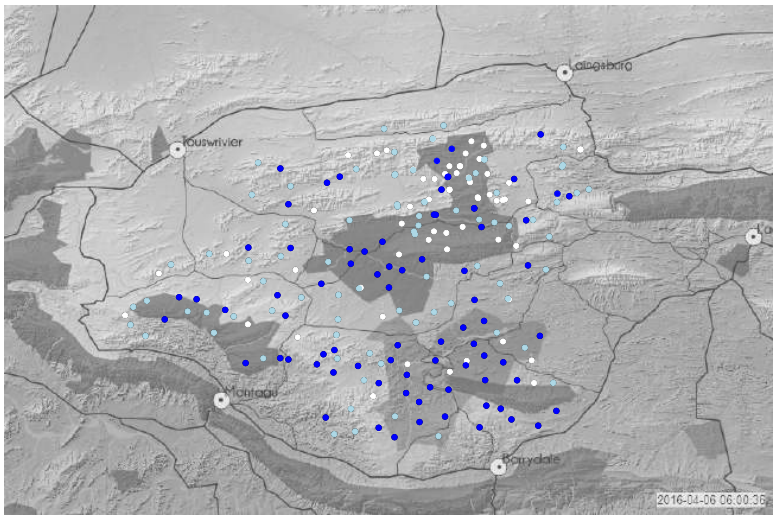
For example, if a *Camera Trap Station* is located right next to a den, the total number of *Capture Events* is likely to be high, however species diversity could be low. In the other hand, some *Camera Trap Stations* can be quiet, although they capture a large spectrum of species.

The values of *(CE)* and *(NSP)* at each *Camera Trap Station* are divided into three quantiles. The corresponding values are given in the legends of (Fig 3.5) and (Fig 3.6).



White (0 < CE < 26), Orange (26 < CE < 53), and Red (53 < CE < 335)

Figure 3.6: Capture activity map *(CE)*



White (0 < NSP < 7), Light Blue (7 < NSP < 11) and Dark Blue (11 < NSP < 18)

Figure 3.7: Species density map *(NSP)*

3.3.5 Density functions

The values given in (Table 3.2)1 are averaged throughout the whole dataset. It might be insightful to look at the values of these variables at every *Camera Trap Station*. (Fig 3.7) provide three density plots showing the density distributions of:

PR, Photographic Rate
NSP, Number of Species
DELAY, Delay to first Capture Event

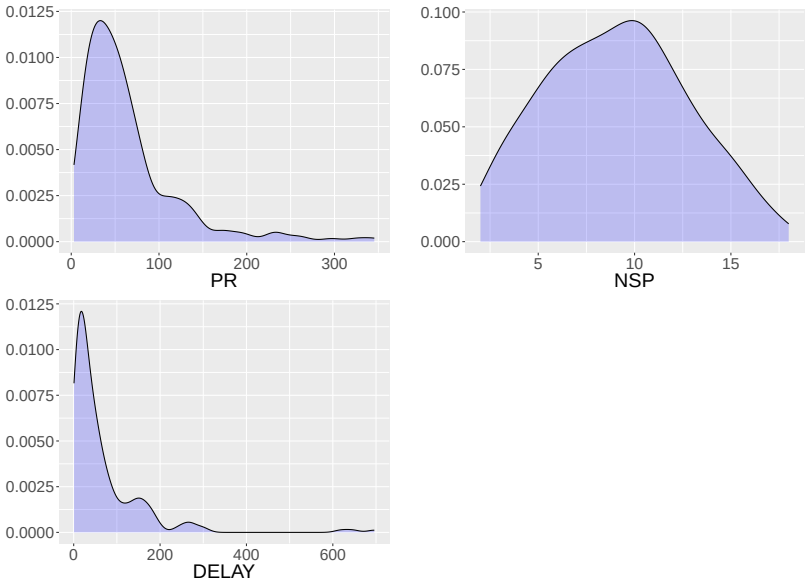


Figure 3.8: Density functions throughout all *Camera Trap Stations*

3.3.6 Activity and species sampling

It is important that the grid of *Camera Trap Stations* remains operational long enough to allow a complete sampling of the species community. (Fig 3.8) provides four graphs with information about:

- species sampling (first and second graphs)
- animal activity *(CE)* throughout a *Camera Trap Night* (third graph)
- species density *(NSP)* throughout a *Camera Trap Night* (fourth graph)

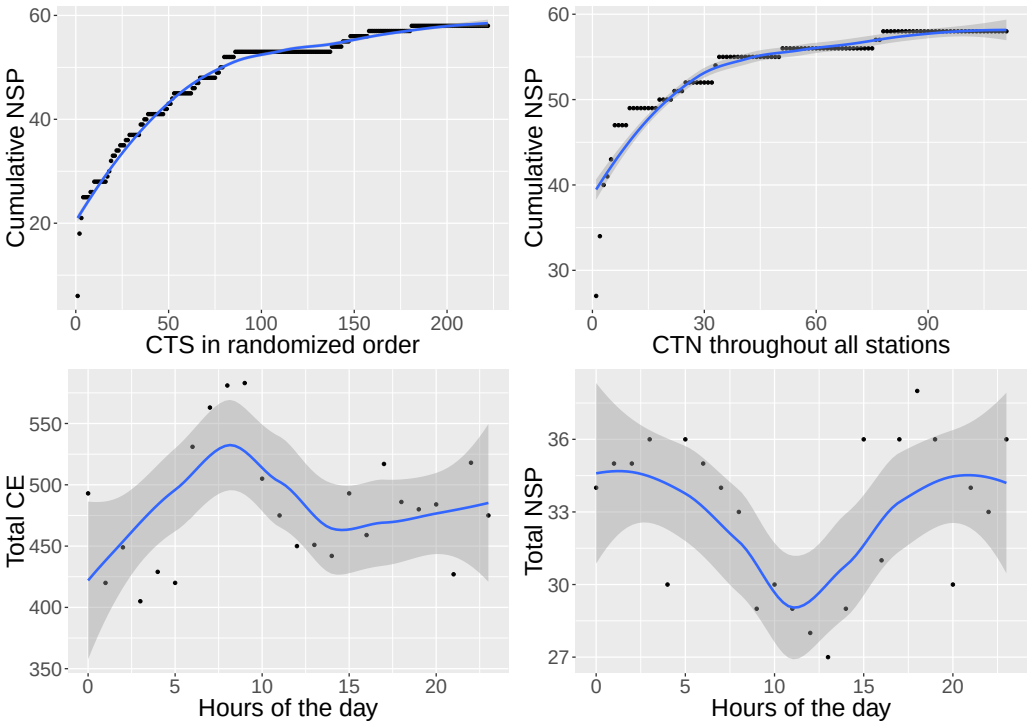


Figure 3.9: Activity and species sampling results

The third and fourth graphs in (Fig 3.8) show the density functions averaged throughout the whole study. (Table 3.5) provides the peak values of these two density functions for the study as a whole (ALL), and for every survey.

Surveys	ALL	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
Peak in Capture Event	8.05	6.09	19.82	17.23	6.59	8.14	15.55
Peak in Species Numbers	15.06	11.91	8.57	16.80	7.17	8.34	14.75

Table 3.5: Density peaks

3.3.7 Activity Periods

We will now provide accurate and detailed information on activity periods in the Little Karoo animal community. We classify all species occurring in the study area as either *diurnal*, *nocturnal*, *crepuscular* or *cathemeral*.

> ***Diurnal* definition:** A species is considered to be *diurnal* when at least 90% of its *Capture Events* take place between sunrise (sun appearing above the horizon) and sunset (sun disappearing below the horizon).
>
> ***Nocturnal* definition:** A species is considered to be *nocturnal* when at least 90% of its *Capture Events* take place between dusk and dawn.
>
> ***Crepuscular* definition:** A species is considered to be *crepuscular* when at least 90% of its *Capture Events* take place between dawn and sunrise, and/or sunset and dusk. In the Little Karoo, dusk and dawn last approximately 30 minutes.
>
> ***Cathemeral* definition:** A species is considered to be *diurnal* when its *Capture Events* take place throughout a 24h day.

No species was classified as *crepuscular*.

(Table 3.6) gives the number, and associated percentage, of species in each of the activity periods. (Table 3.7) excludes species with a total number of *Capture Events* inferior to 21.

	Cathemeral	Diurnal	Nocturnal
count	26	17	15
%	45	29	26

Table 3.6: Activity periods for all species

	Cathemeral	Diurnal	Nocturnal
count	22	8	9
%	56	21	23

Table 3.7: Activity periods for species with $CE > 20$

(Table 3.8) classifies and lists all photographed species in each of the three activity periods. The associated number of *Capture Events* is provided too.

Cathemeral	Diurnal	Nocturnal
african elephant (CE = 41)	blesbok (CE = 1)	aardvark (CE = 168)
african wildcat (CE = 491)	cape gray mongoose (CE = 342)	aardwolf (CE = 127)
black backed jackal (CE = 1155)	cape spurfowl (CE = 315)	bateared fox (CE = 34)
black wildebeest (CE = 31)	chacma baboon (CE = 1756)	brown hyena (CE = 141)
blue wildebeest (CE = 23)	common ostrich (CE = 66)	cape buffalo (CE = 2)
burchells zebra (CE = 40)	denhams bustard (CE = 19)	cape clawless otter (CE = 7)
bush pig (CE = 5)	giraffe (CE = 24)	cape hare (CE = 201)
cape mountain zebra (CE = 106)	greywinged francolin (CE = 1)	cape porcupine (CE = 515)
caracal (CE = 410)	helmeted guineafowl (CE = 6)	hippopotamus (CE = 4)
cheetah (CE = 23)	karoo korhaan (CE = 12)	large spotted genet (CE = 10)
eland (CE = 449)	klipspringer (CE = 375)	riverine rabbit (CE = 8)
fallow deer (CE = 5)	leopard tortoise (CE = 3)	scrub hare (CE = 561)
gemsbok (CE = 1048)	ludwigs bustard (CE = 1)	small spotted genet (CE = 73)
greater kudu (CE = 303)	rock hyrax (CE = 59)	smiths red rock rabbit (CE = 85)
grey duiker (CE = 1120)	southern black korhaan (CE = 10)	striped polecat (CE = 11)
grey rhebuck (CE = 228)	vervet monkey (CE = 29)	
grysbok (CE = 127)	yellow mongoose (CE = 1)	
honey badger (CE = 99)		
leopard (CE = 216)		
lion (CE = 26)		
red hartebeest (CE = 159)		
springbok (CE = 125)		
steenbok (CE = 291)		
warthog (CE = 33)		
water mongoose (CE = 11)		
white rhinoceros (CE = 4)		

Table 3.8: Species list in each activity period

Chapter 4

Species Profile

This chapter is divided in 58 subsections, organised in alphabetical order, each being a species profile.

4.1 Profile content

All profiles are built in the same manner, with a table, a profile picture and a serie of graphs.

a) The table

The total number of photographs (NP), *Capture Events (CE)* and *Active Sites (SO)*, as well as the *Photographic Rate (PR)* are displayed in the first line of the table. Because the total number of *Camera Trap Nights (CTN)*, (17631), is the same for all species, one can either use the *Photographic Rate* or the number of *Capture Events* to compare the frequency of occurence between species.

In the second line of the table, the associated ranks are provided. Every ranking number gives the species position in a decreasing ranking system. For example, a rank of 13 for NP, means that it is the 13th most photographed species in the whole study.

b) The profile picture

For each photographed species, one camera trap photo is selected and displayed as a profile picture.

c) The graphs

Depending on the species, the number of graphs provided might vary between five and eight.

If the total number of *Capture Events (CE)* for the species is less than six, then the daily activity profile, and the analysis of the *DELAY*, will not be showed. If the total number of *Active Sites (SO)* for the species is less than four, then the analysis of the *Topographic Ruggedness Index (TRI)* will not be showed.

4.2 Graph interpretation

There may be up to eight graphics showing in each species profile.

Distribution map: The map gives a snapshot of the species distribution in the study area. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the species's *Active Sites*.

Habitat preferences: This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of *Active Sites (SO)* for the species in question.

Species occurence: This barplot shows the species occurence *(Capture Events (CE))* in all surveys where it was observed.

***Active Sites*:** This barplot shows the *Active sites (SO)*, in all surveys where the species was observed.

Terrain preferences: This graph compared the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at the species' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. If the species *TRI* curve and dash line (in blue) shifted to the left, it means the species favors smoother terrain than that found throughout the study area.

Camera setup impact: This graph does the same analysis, but instead of looking at *TRI*, it compares the variable *DELAY*. If the species *DELAY* curve and dash line (in blue) shifted to the left, it means that the time between the cameras are being setup and the moment the species visit the *Active Sites* is less than 0.71 hours, which is the average time for a species to visit a camera trap station after it was setup.

Daily activity profile: This graph shows the daily activity overlap between the species in question and all the other ones. It is one way to look at time partitioning between sympatric species.

Increase in *Active Sites*: The last graph shows the increase in *Active Sites* as data are being collected and the species is being observed at new locaions.

4.3 Aardvark

184 aardvark photos were collected at 68 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 16 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 168. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the aardvark's *Photographc Rate* is 0.95. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a aardvark every 105 nights. The aardvark is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	184	168	0.95	68
Rank	21	18	18	12

Table 4.1: General figures

The following map shows the aardvark's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the aardvarks' *Active Sites*.

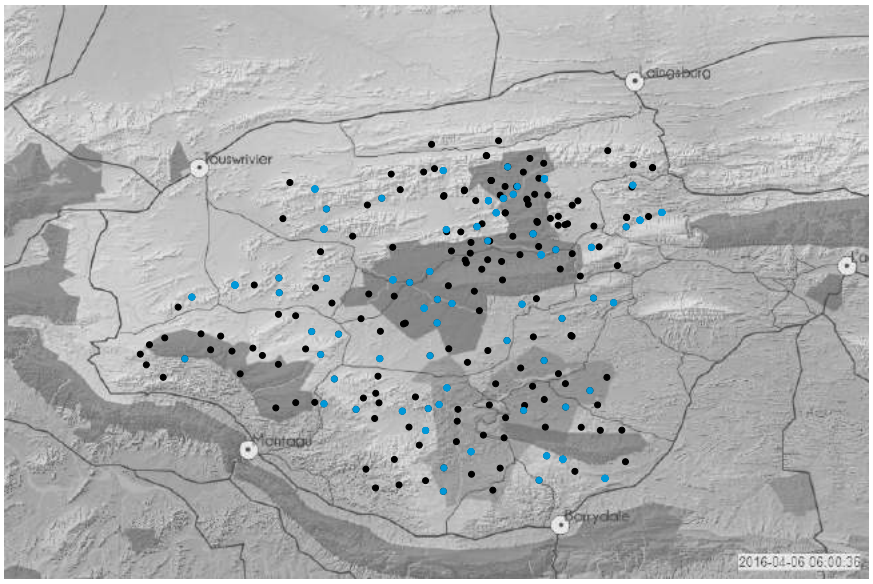
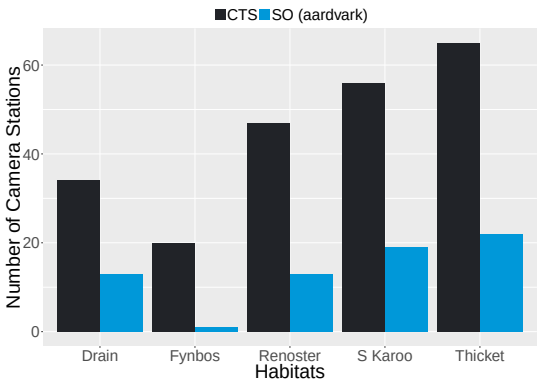


Figure 4.1: Aardvark's distribution map

Figure 4.2: Aardvark's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of aardvark's *Active Sites (SO)*.



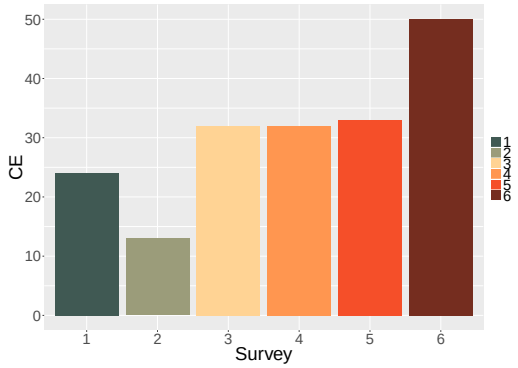
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the aardvark .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which aardvarks were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

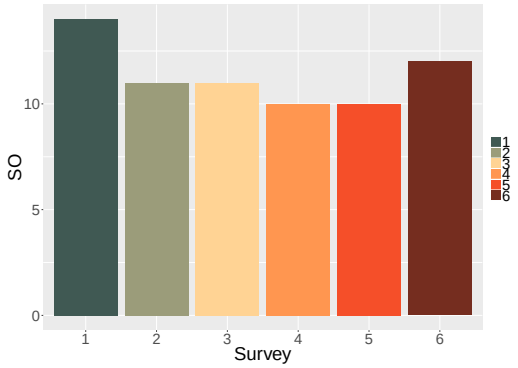
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at aardvarks' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between aardvarks and all other

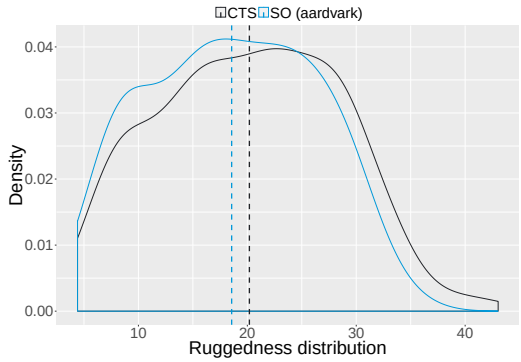
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in aardvarks' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



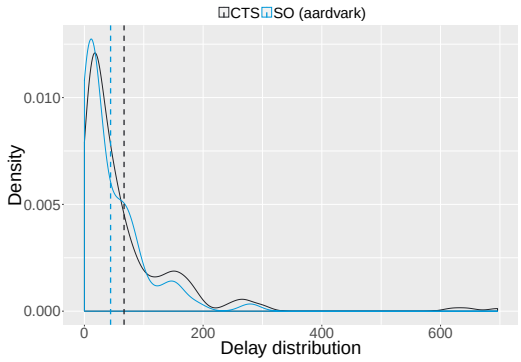
(a) *CE* per survey



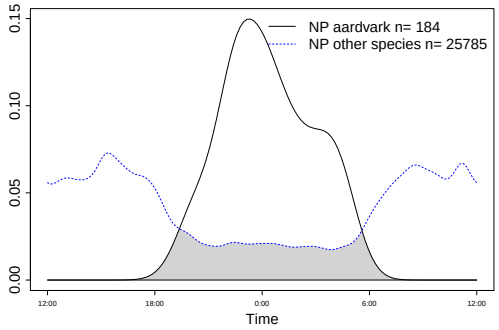
(b) *SO* per survey



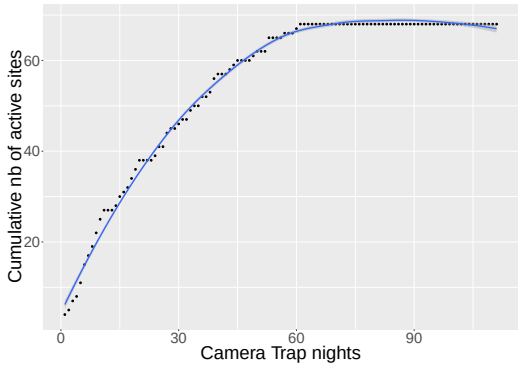
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.3: Species Profile 2.

4.4 Aardwolf

137 aardwolf photos were collected at 34 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 10 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 127. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the aardwolf's *Photographc Rate* is 0.72. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a aardwolf every 139 nights. The aardwolf is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	137	127	0.72	34
Rank	25	21	21	20

Table 4.2: General figures

The following map shows the aardwolf's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the aardwolfs' *Active Sites*.

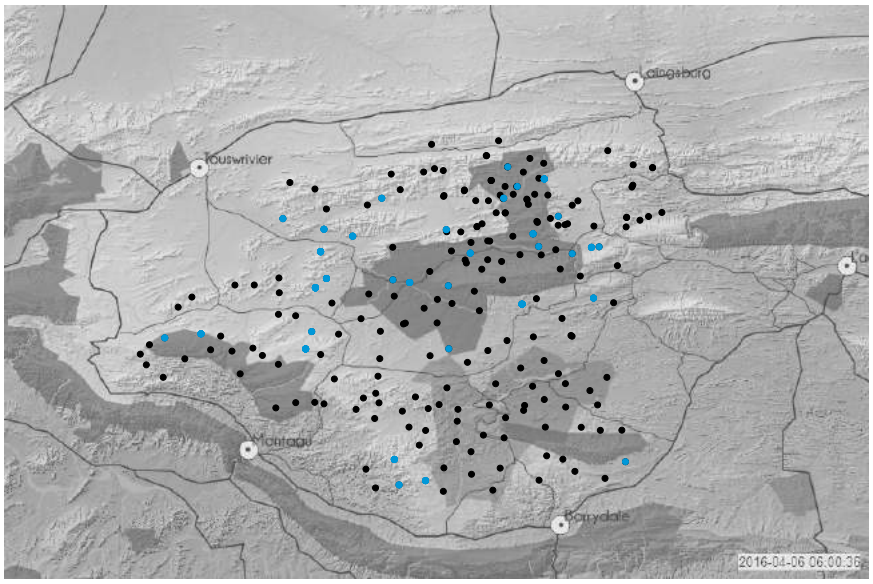
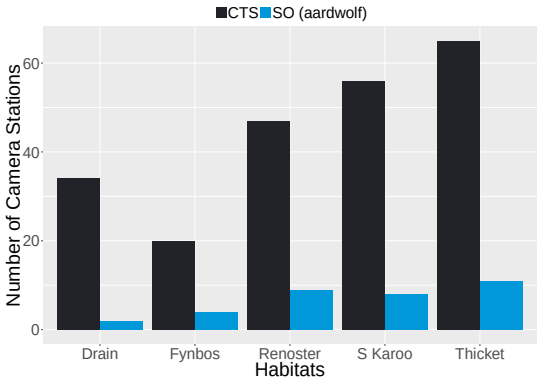


Figure 4.4: Aardwolf's distribution map

Figure 4.5: Aardwolf's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of aardwolf's *Active Sites (SO)*.



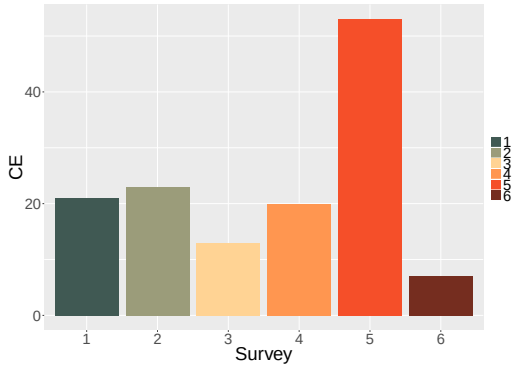
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the aardwolf .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which aardwolfs were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

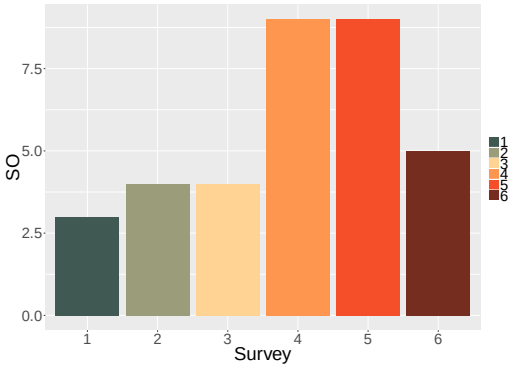
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at aardwolfs' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between aardwolfs and all other

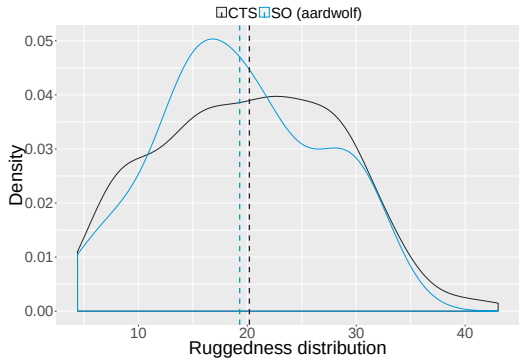
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in aardwolfs' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



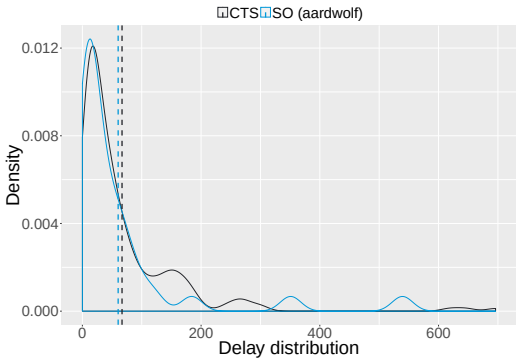
(a) *CE* per survey



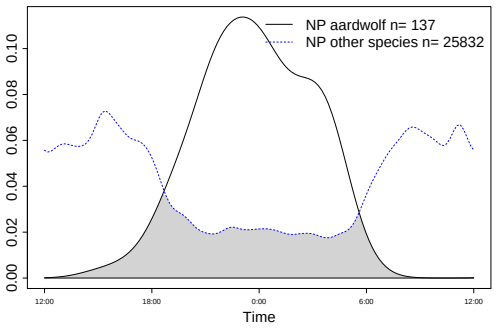
(b) *SO* per survey



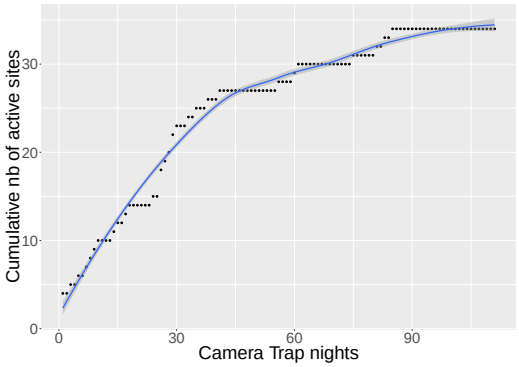
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.6: Species Profile 2.

4.5 African elephant

87 african elephant photos were collected at 12 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 46 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 41. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the african elephant's *Photographc Rate* is 0.23. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a african elephant every 430 nights. The african elephant is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	87	41	0.23	12
Rank	29	30	30	31

Table 4.3: General figures

The following map shows the african elephant's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the african elephants' *Active Sites*.

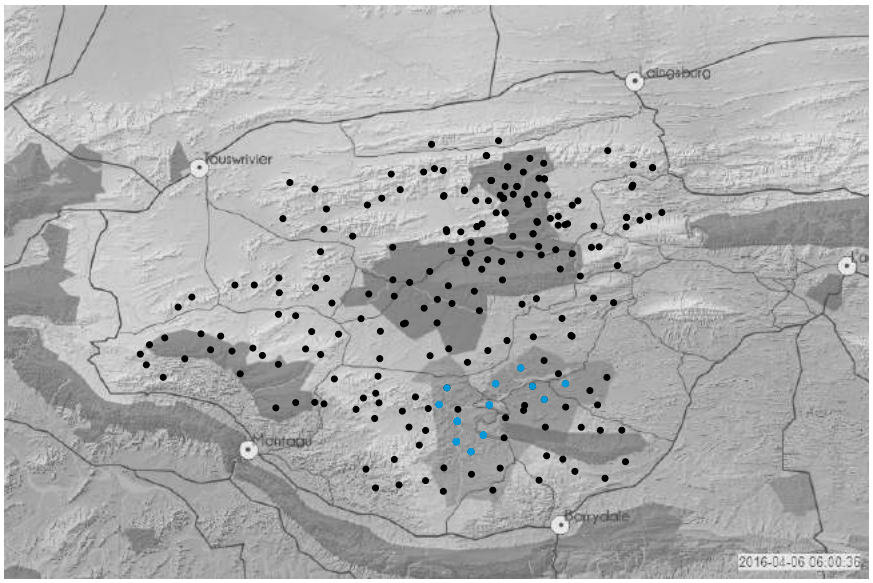
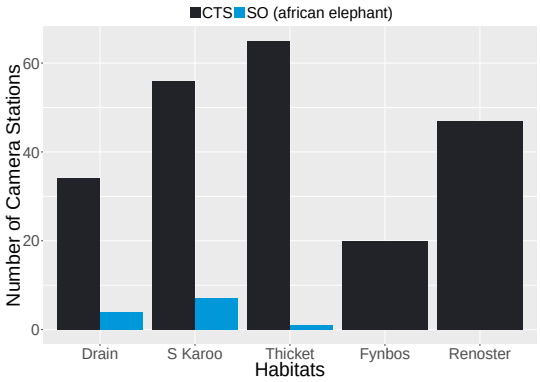


Figure 4.7: African elephant's distribution map

Figure 4.8: African elephant's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of african elephant's *Active Sites (SO)*.



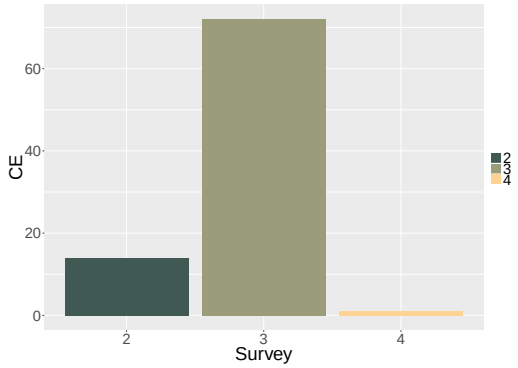
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the african elephant .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which african elephants were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

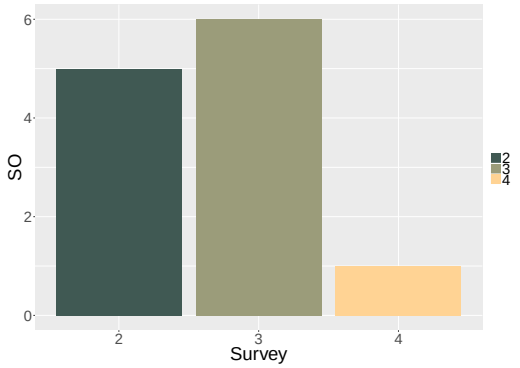
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at african elephants' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between african elephants and

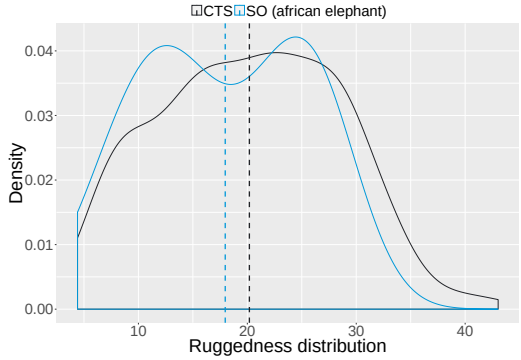
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in african elephants' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



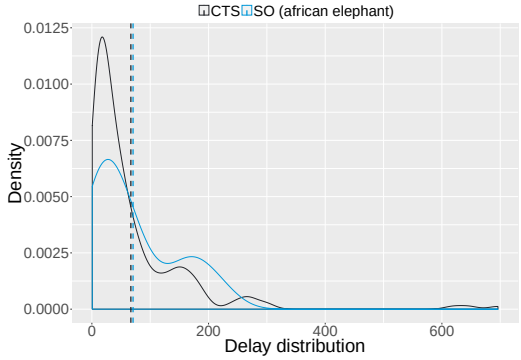
(a) *CE* per survey



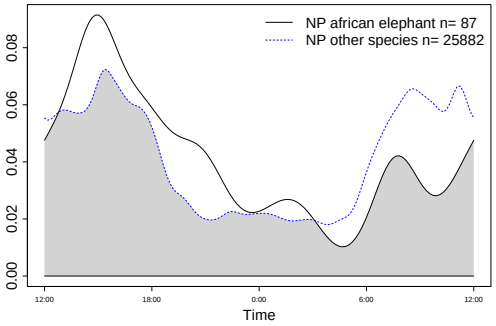
(b) *SO* per survey



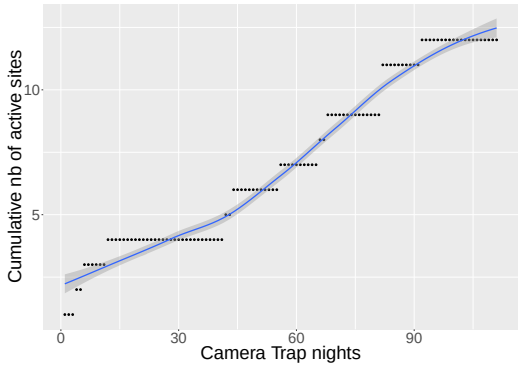
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.9: Species Profile 2.

4.6 African wildcat

522 african wildcat photos were collected at 129 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 31 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 491. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the african wildcat's *Photographc Rate* is 2.78. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a african wildcat every 36 nights. The african wildcat is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	522	491	2.78	129
Rank	11	7	7	4

Table 4.4: General figures

The following map shows the african wildcat's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the african wildcats' *Active Sites*.

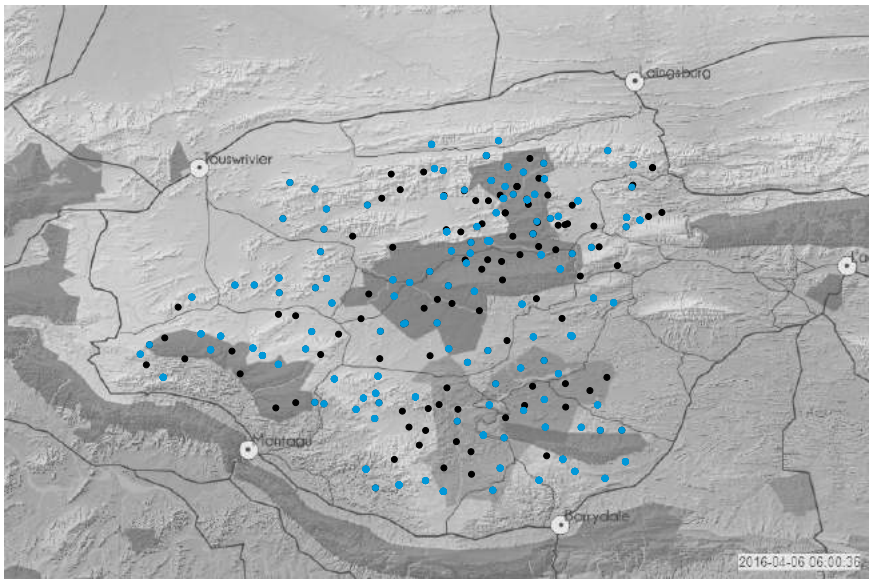
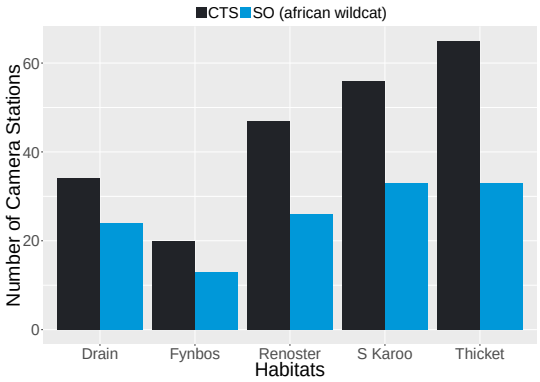


Figure 4.10: African wildcat's distribution map

Figure 4.11: African wildcat's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of african wildcat's *Active Sites (SO)*.



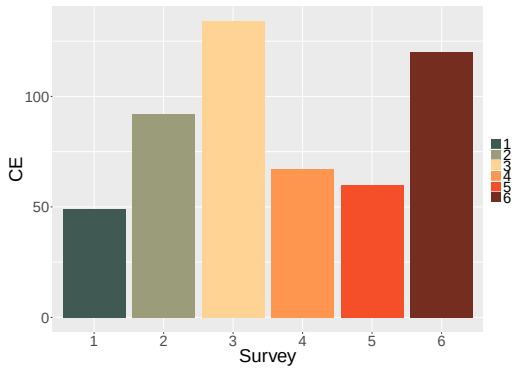
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the african wildcat .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which african wildcats were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

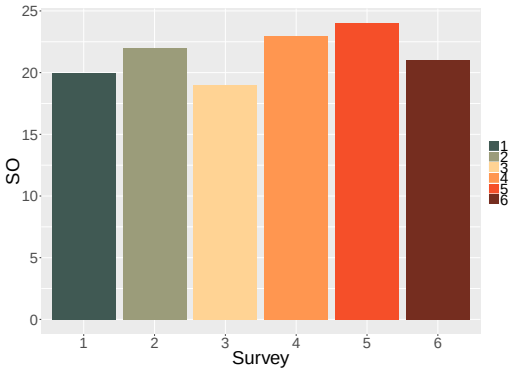
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at african wildcats' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between african wildcats and

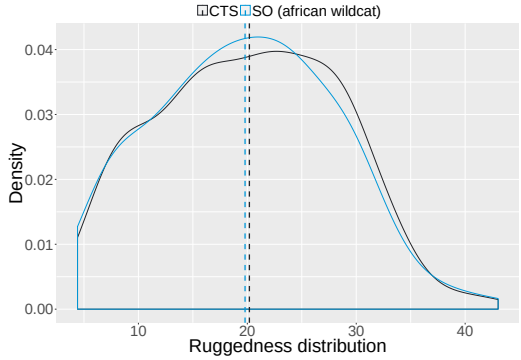
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in african wildcats' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



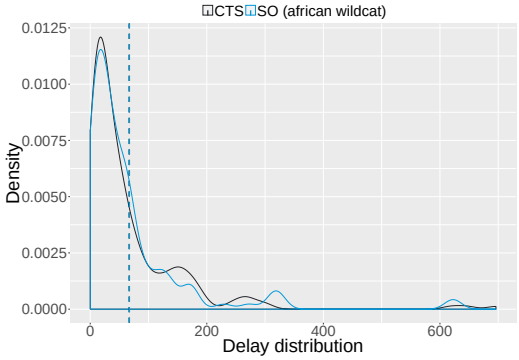
(a) *CE* per survey



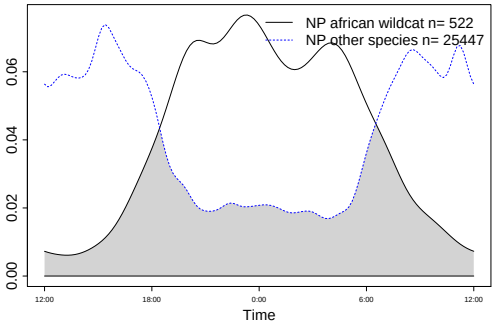
(b) *SO* per survey



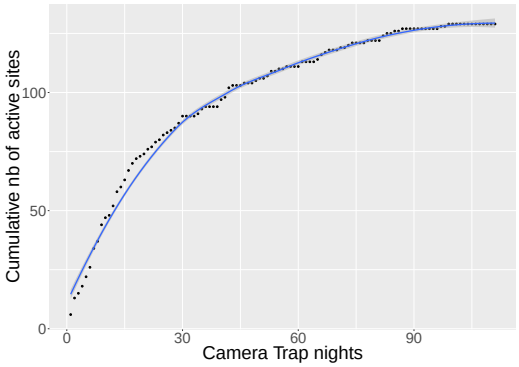
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.12: Species Profile 2.

4.7 Bateared fox

36 bateared fox photos were collected at 15 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 2 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 34. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the bateared fox's *Photographc Rate* is 0.19. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a bateared fox every 519 nights. The bateared fox is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	36	34	0.19	15
Rank	37	32	32	28

Table 4.5: General figures

The following map shows the bateared fox's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the bateared foxs' *Active Sites*.

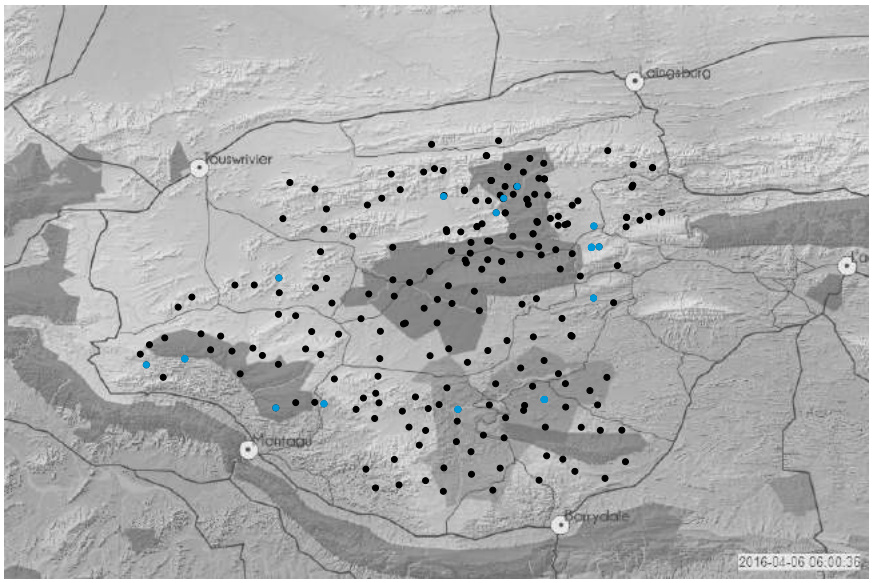
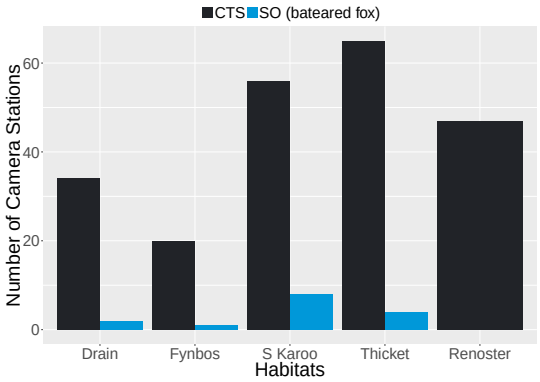


Figure 4.13: Bateared fox's distribution map

Figure 4.14: Bateared fox's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of bateared fox's *Active Sites (SO)*.



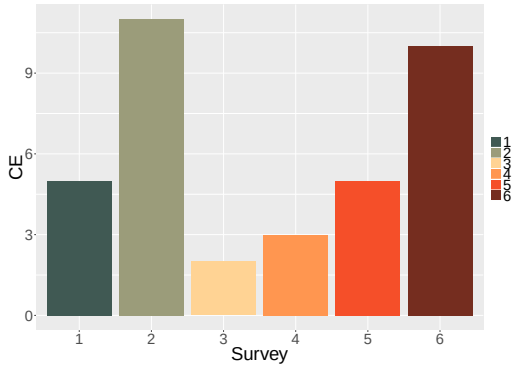
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the bateared fox .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which bateared foxs were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

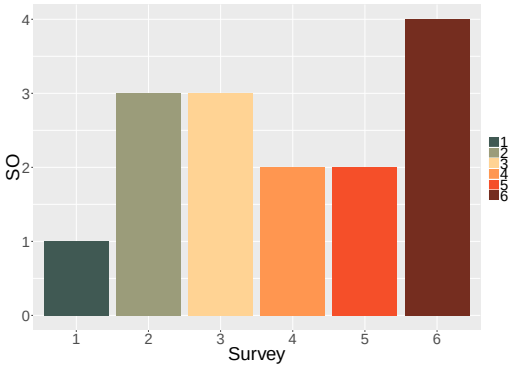
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at bateared foxs' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between bateared foxs and all

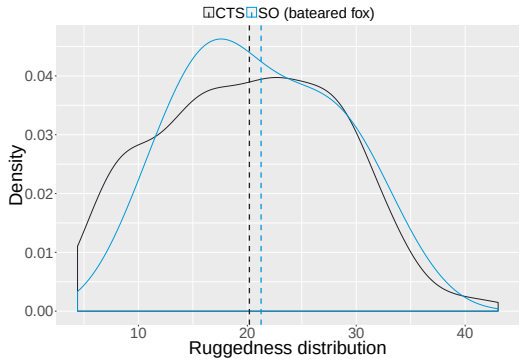
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in bateared foxs' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



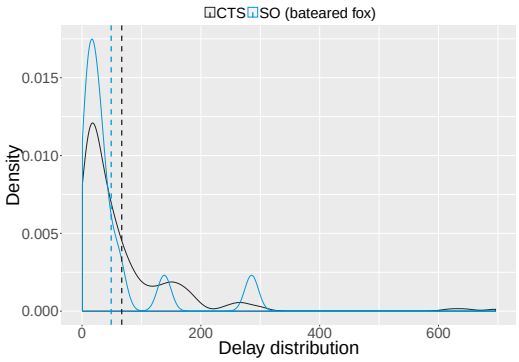
(a) *CE* per survey



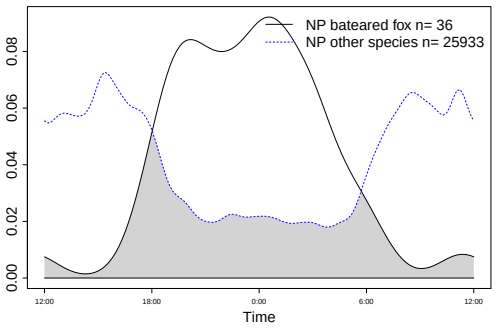
(b) *SO* per survey



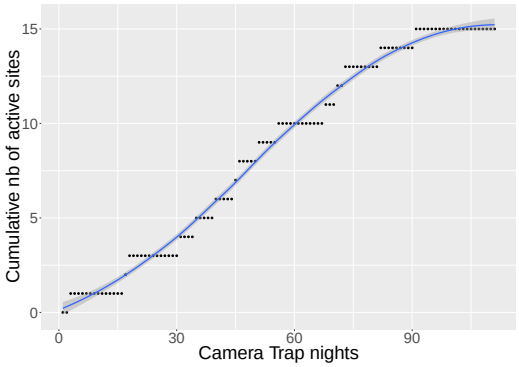
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.15: Species Profile 2.

4.8 Black backed jackal

1406 black backed jackal photos were collected at 130 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 251 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 1155. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the black backed jackal's *Photographc Rate* is 6.55. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a black backed jackal every 15 nights. The black backed jackal is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	1406	1155	6.55	130
Rank	4	2	2	3

Table 4.6: General figures

The following map shows the black backed jackal's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the black backed jackals' *Active Sites*.

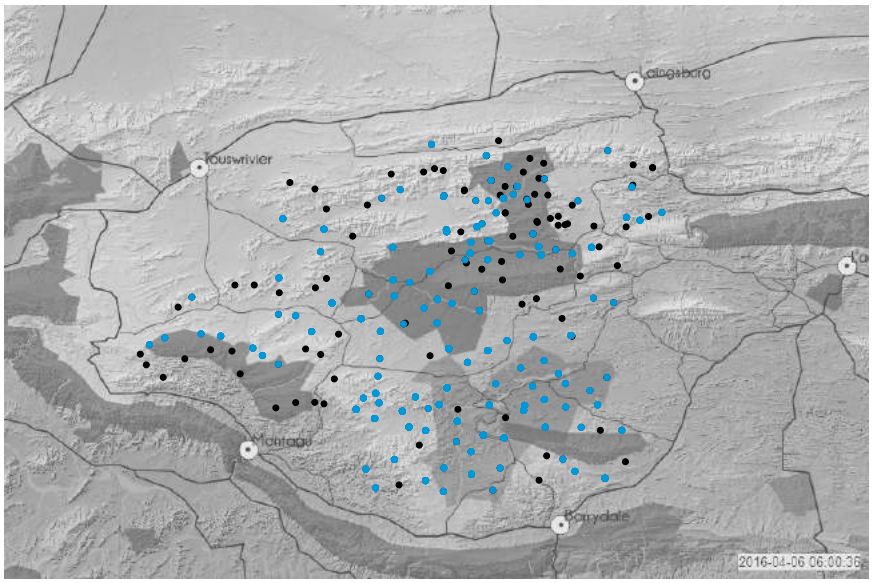
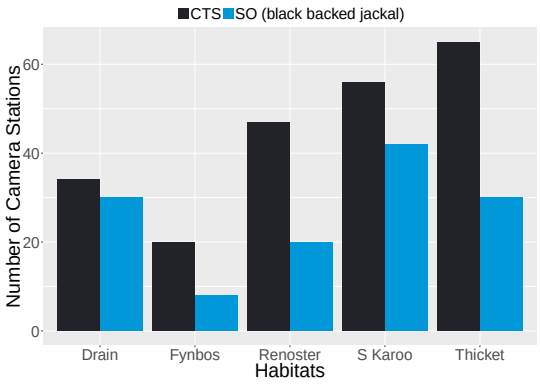


Figure 4.16: Black backed jackal's distribution map

Figure 4.17: Black backed jackal's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of black backed jackal's *Active Sites (SO)*.

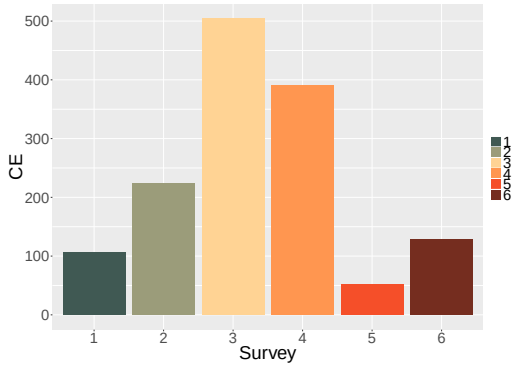


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the black backed jackal .

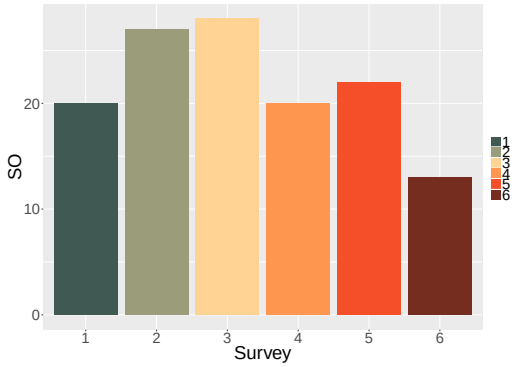
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which black backed jackals were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at black backed jackals' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

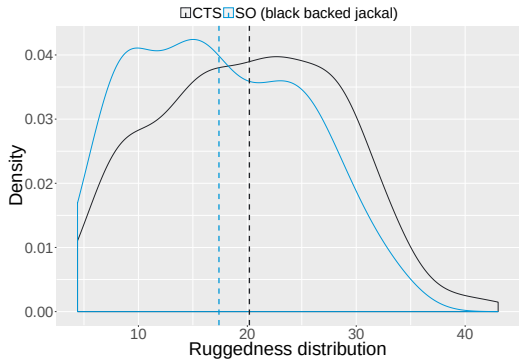
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between black backed jackals and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in black backed jackals' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



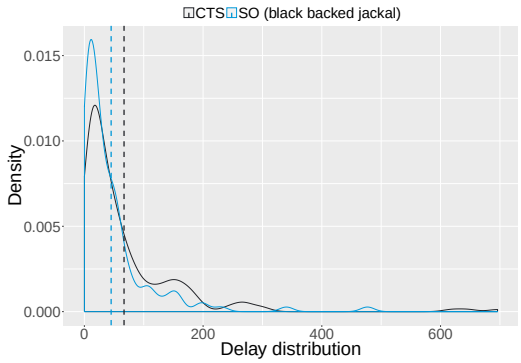
(a) *CE* per survey



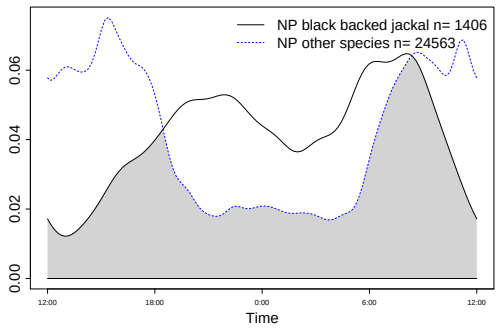
(b) *SO* per survey



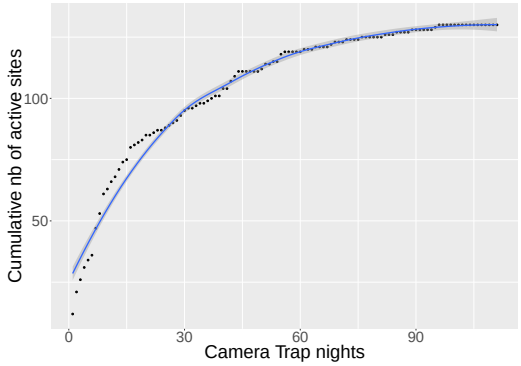
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.18: Species Profile 2.

4.9 Black wildebeest

47 black wildebeest photos were collected at 11 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 16 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 31. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the black wildebeest's *Photographc Rate* is 0.18. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a black wildebeest every 569 nights. The black wildebeest is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	47	31	0.18	11
Rank	35	34	34	34

Table 4.7: General figures

The following map shows the black wildebeest's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the black wildebeests' *Active Sites*.

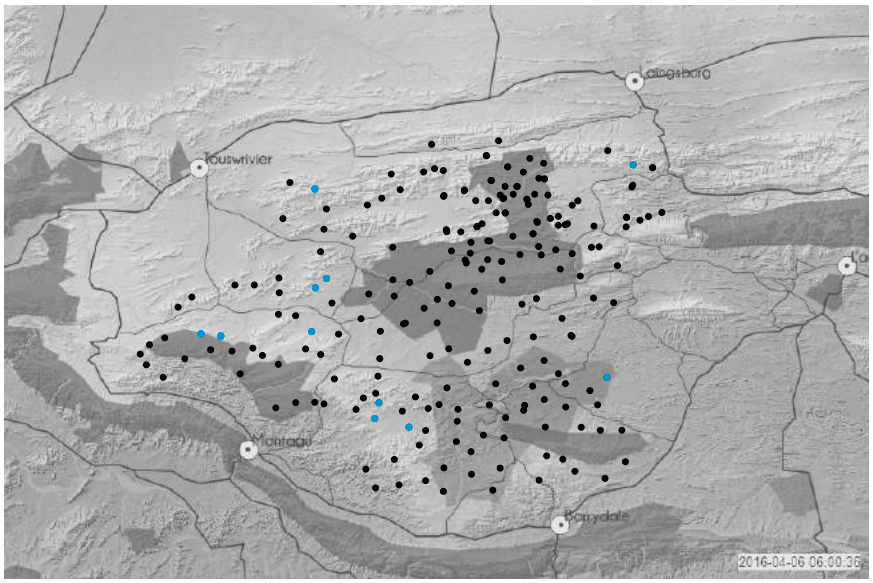
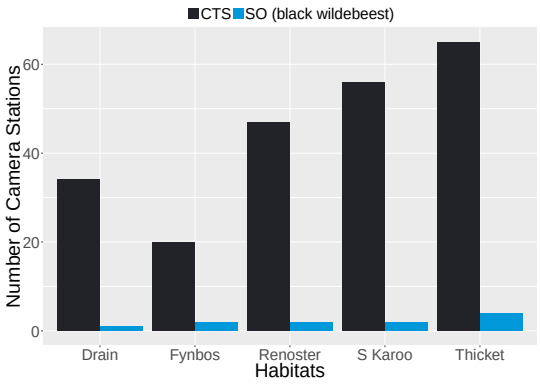


Figure 4.19: Black wildebeest's distribution map

Figure 4.20: Black wildebeest's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of black wildebeest's *Active Sites (SO)*.

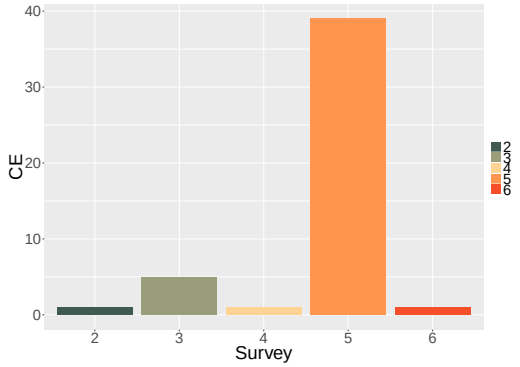


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the black wildebeest .

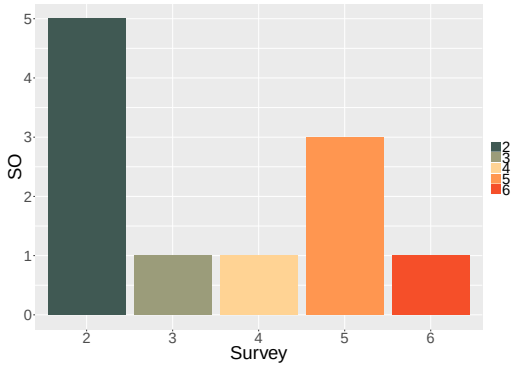
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which black wildebeests were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at black wildebeests' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

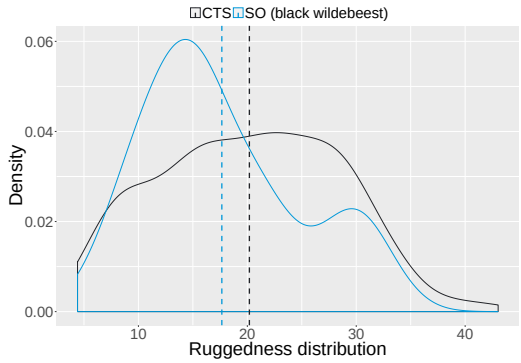
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between black wildebeests and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in black wildebeests' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



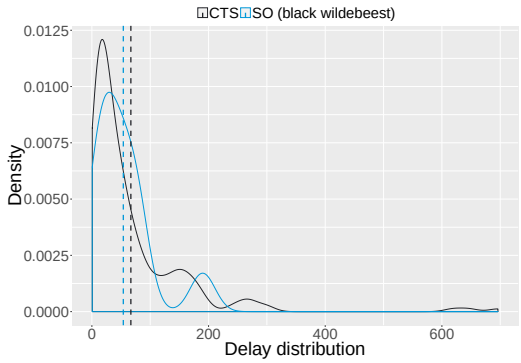
(a) *CE* per survey



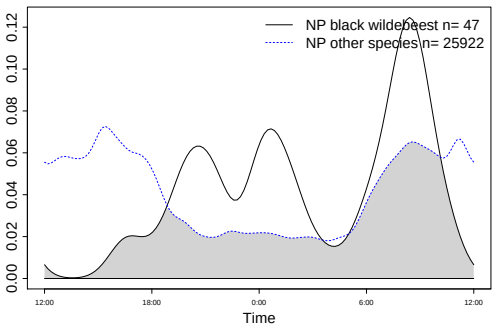
(b) *SO* per survey



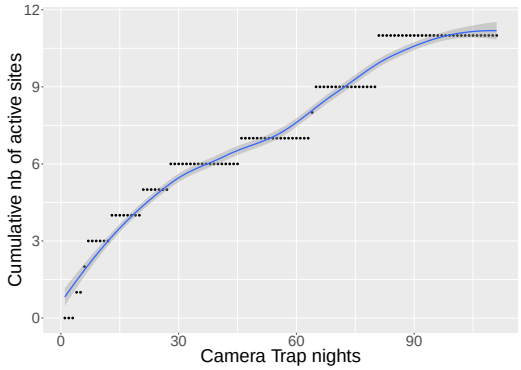
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.21: Species Profile 2.

4.10 Blesbok

1 blesbok photos were collected at 1 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 1. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the blesbok's *Photographc Rate* is 0.01. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a blesbok every 17631 nights. The blesbok is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	1	1	0.01	1
Rank	55	54	54	52

Table 4.8: General figures

The following map shows the blesbok's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the blesboks' *Active Sites*.

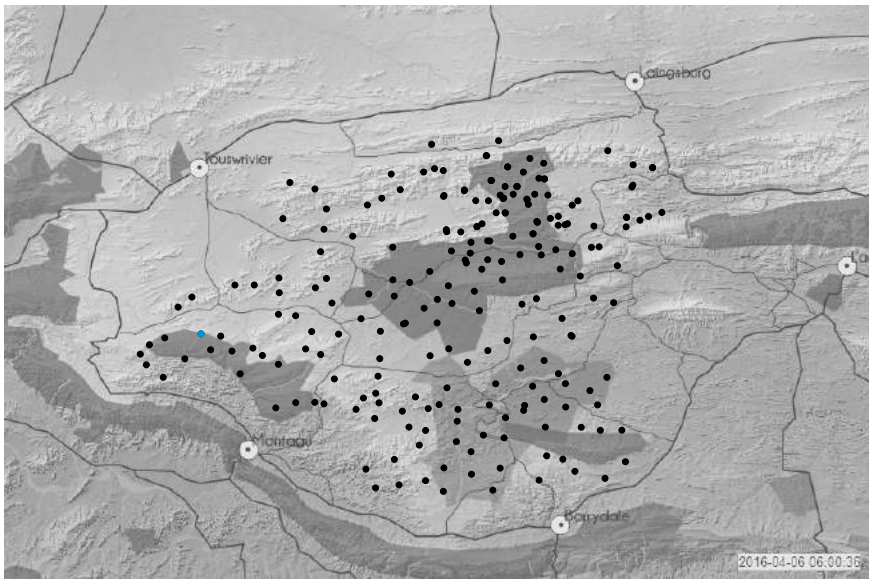
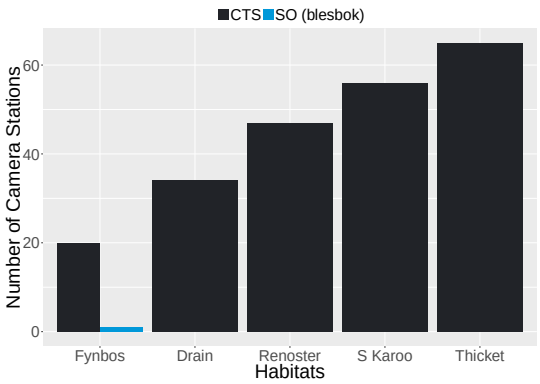


Figure 4.22: Blesbok's distribution map

Figure 4.23: Blesbok's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of blesbok's *Active Sites (SO)*.



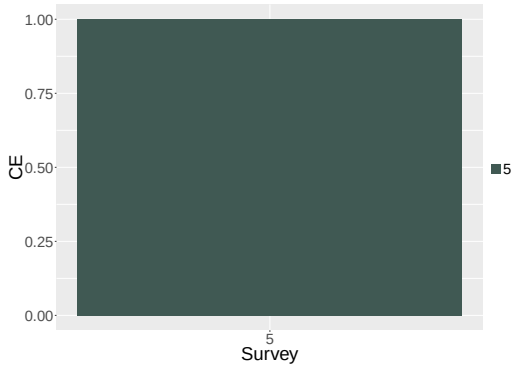
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the blesbok .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which blesboks were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

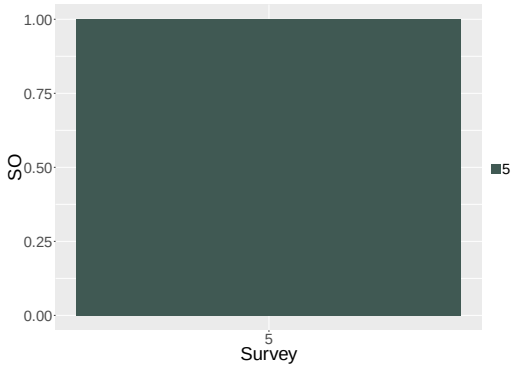
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at blesboks' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between blesboks and all other

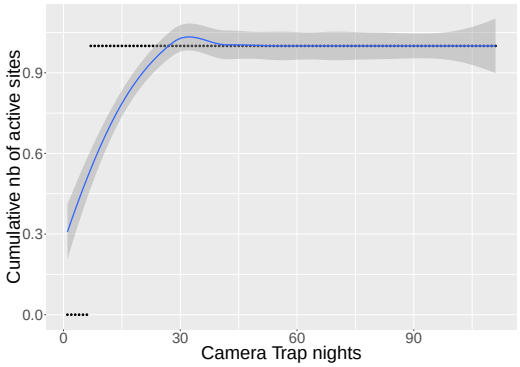
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in blesboks' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



(a) *CE* per survey



(b) *SO* per survey



(c) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.24: Species Profile 2.

4.11 Blue wildebeest

76 blue wildebeest photos were collected at 5 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 53 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 23. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the blue wildebeest's *Photographc Rate* is 0.13. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a blue wildebeest every 767 nights. The blue wildebeest is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	76	23	0.13	5
Rank	30	38	38	41

Table 4.9: General figures

The following map shows the blue wildebeest's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the blue wildebeests' *Active Sites*.

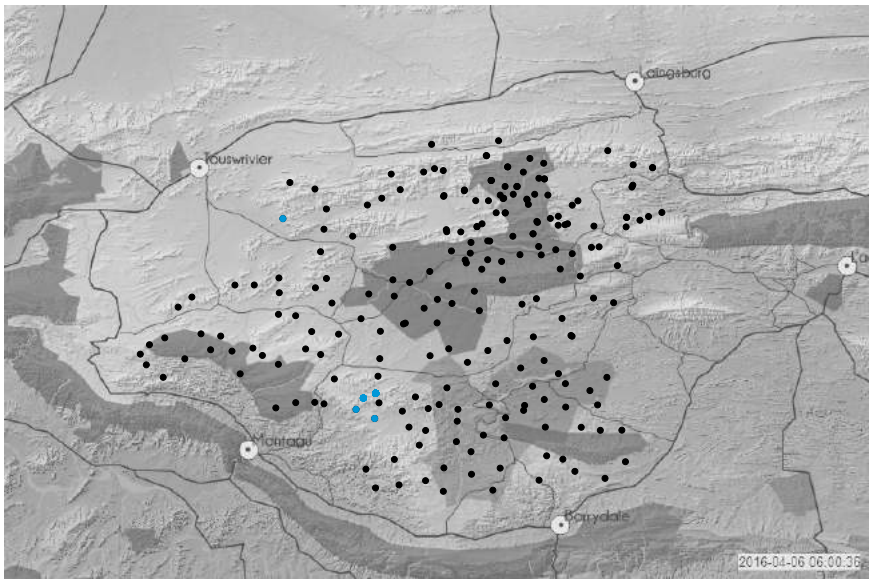
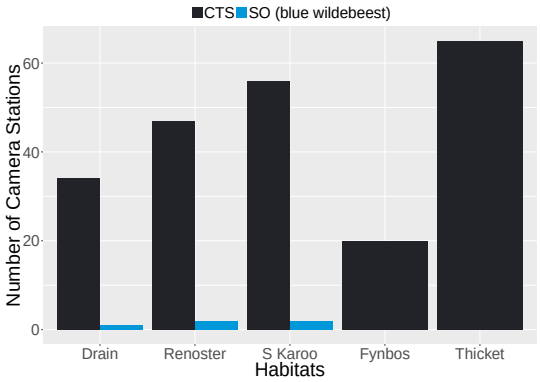


Figure 4.25: Blue wildebeest's distribution map

Figure 4.26: Blue wildebeest's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of blue wildebeest's *Active Sites (SO)*.



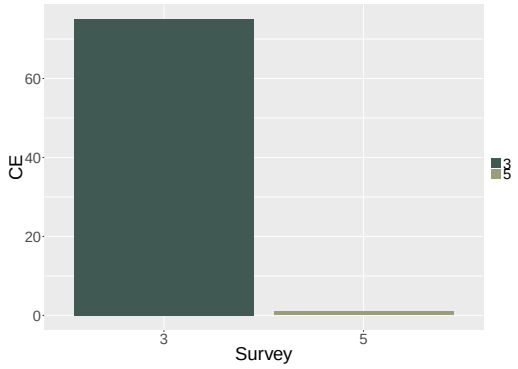
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the blue wildebeest .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which blue wildebeests were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

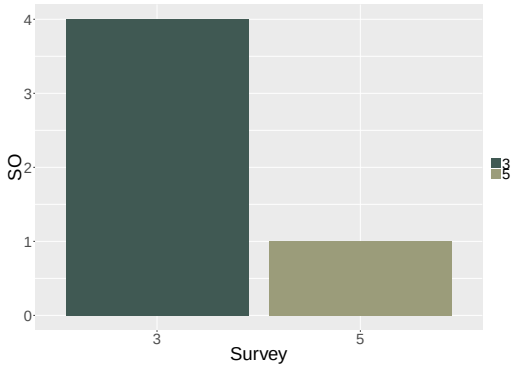
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at blue wildebeests' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between blue wildebeests and

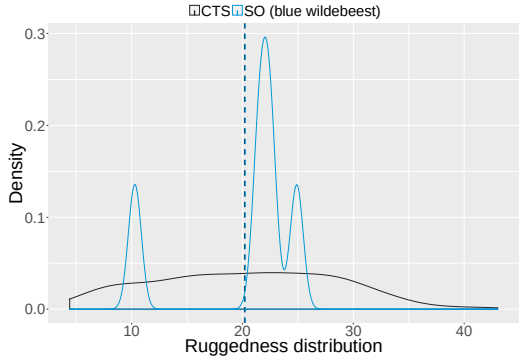
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in blue wildebeests' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



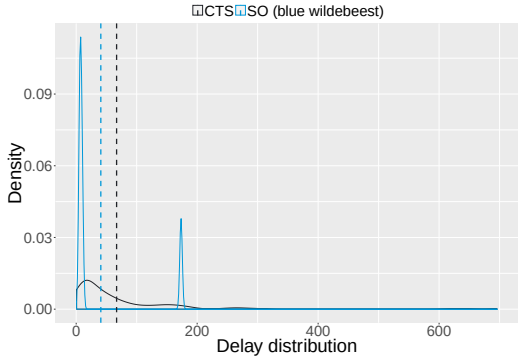
(a) *CE* per survey



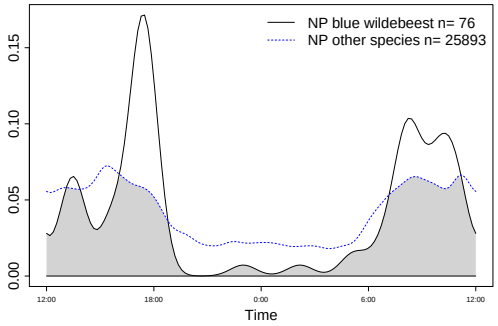
(b) *SO* per survey



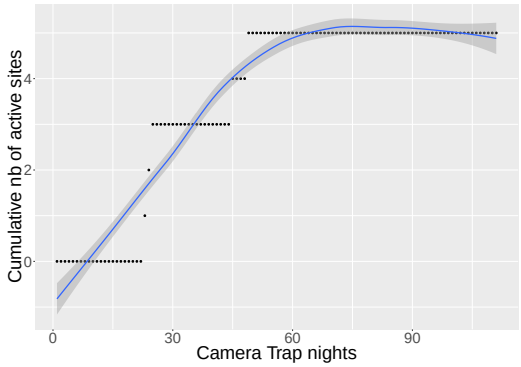
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.27: Species Profile 2.

4.12 Brown hyena

141 brown hyena photos were collected at 45 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 141. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the brown hyena's *Photographc Rate* is 0.8. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a brown hyena every 125 nights. The brown hyena is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	141	141	0.8	45
Rank	23	20	20	17

Table 4.10: General figures

The following map shows the brown hyena's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the brown hyenas' *Active Sites*.

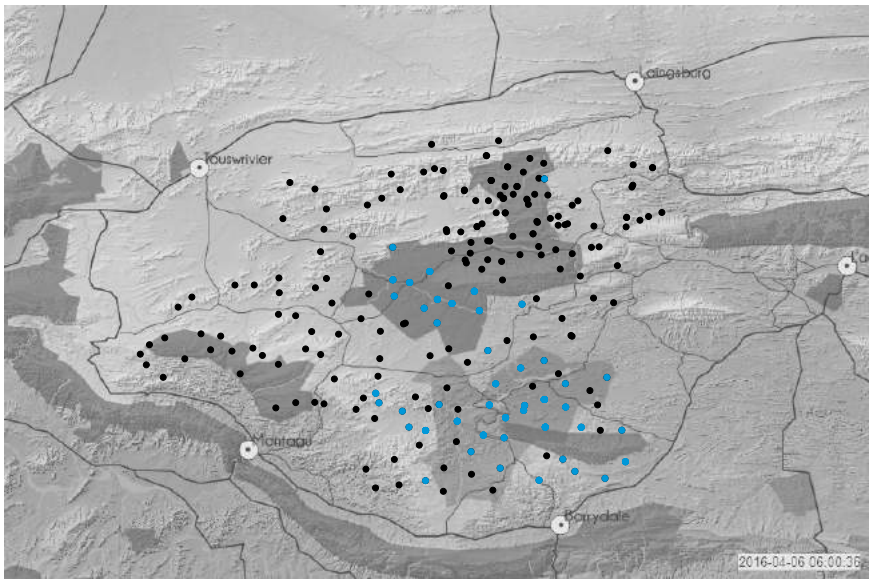
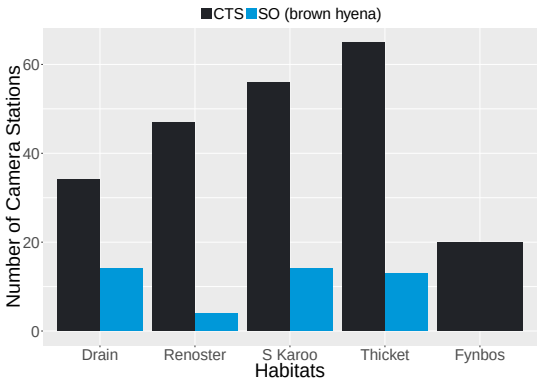


Figure 4.28: Brown hyena's distribution map

Figure 4.29: Brown hyena's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of brown hyena's *Active Sites (SO)*.



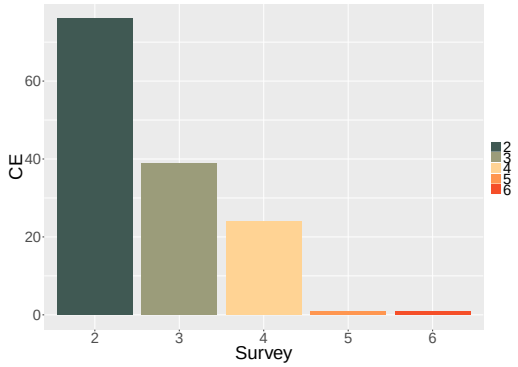
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the brown hyena .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which brown hyenas were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

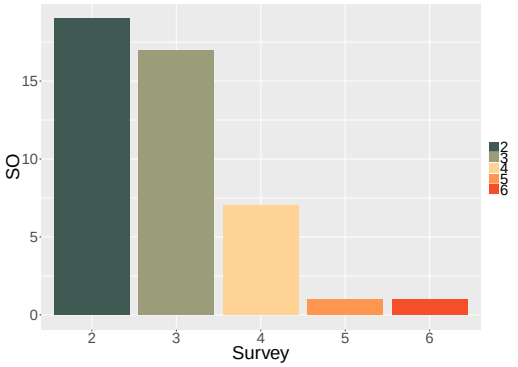
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at brown hyenas' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between brown hyenas and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in brown hyenas' *Active*

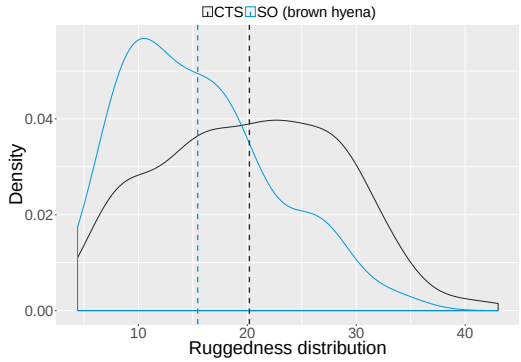
Sites as data are being collected.



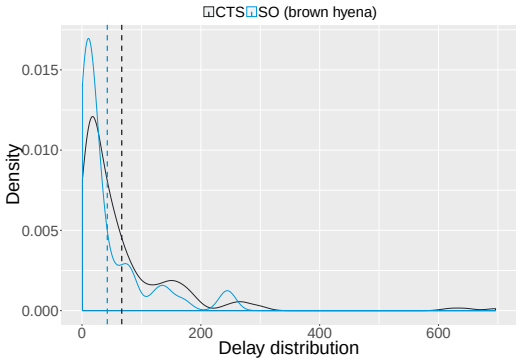
(a) *CE* per survey



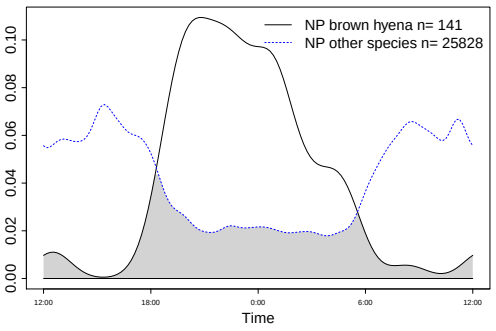
(b) *SO* per survey



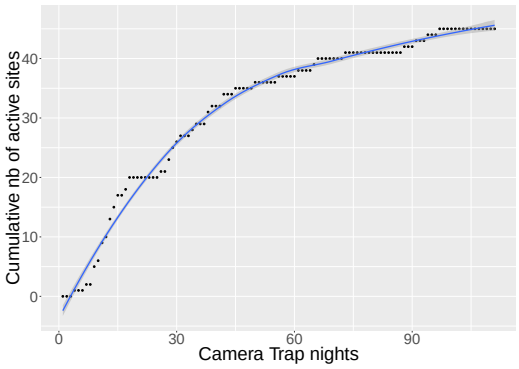
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.30: Species Profile 2.

4.13 Burchells zebra

72 burchells zebra photos were collected at 12 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 32 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 40. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the burchells zebra's *Photographc Rate* is 0.23. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a burchells zebra every 441 nights. The burchells zebra is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	72	40	0.23	12
Rank	32	30	30	31

Table 4.11: General figures

The following map shows the burchells zebra's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the burchells zebras' *Active Sites*.

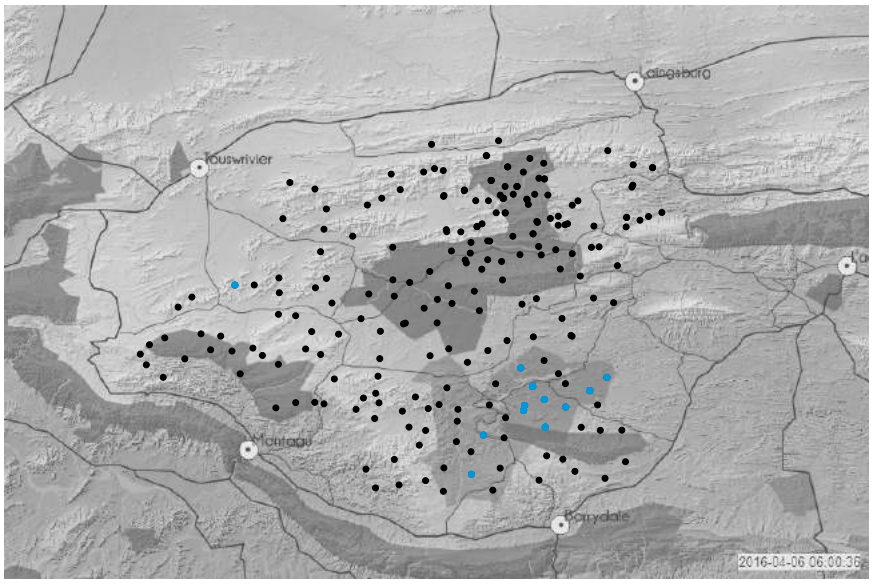
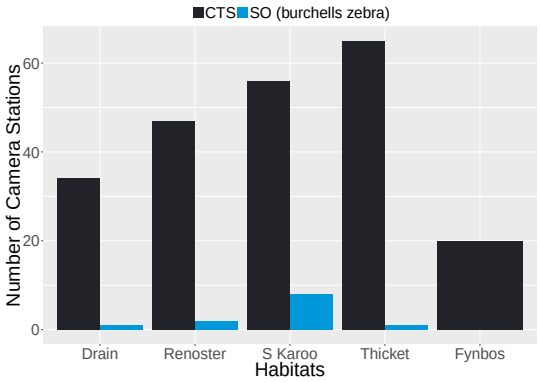


Figure 4.31: Burchells zebra's distribution map

Figure 4.32: Burchells zebra's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of burchells zebra's *Active Sites (SO)*.



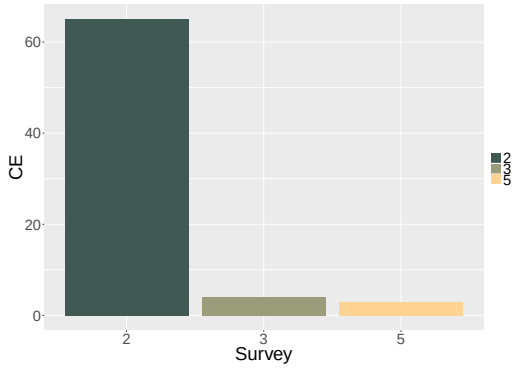
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the burchells zebra .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which burchells zebras were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

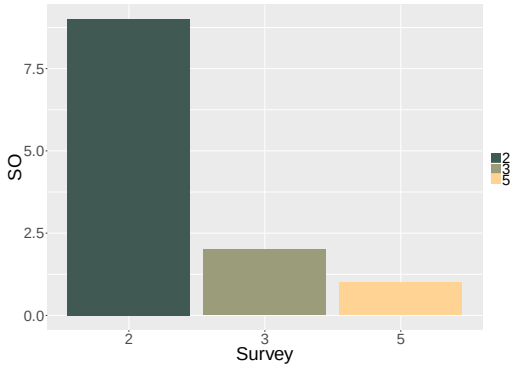
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at burchells zebras' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between burchells zebras and

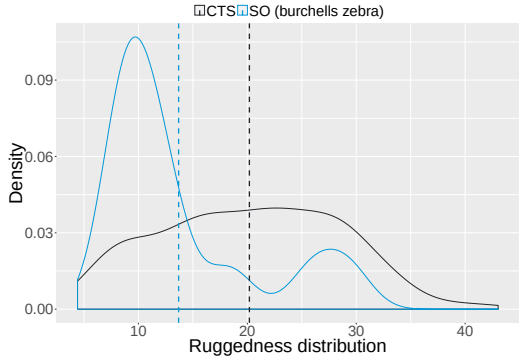
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in burchells zebras' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



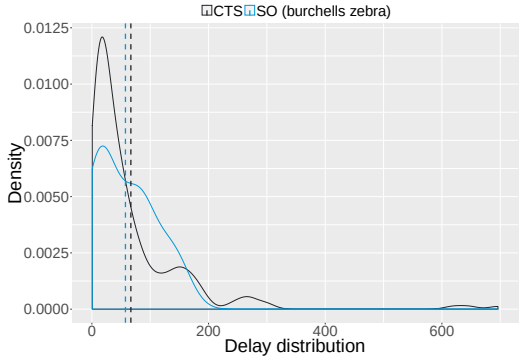
(a) *CE* per survey



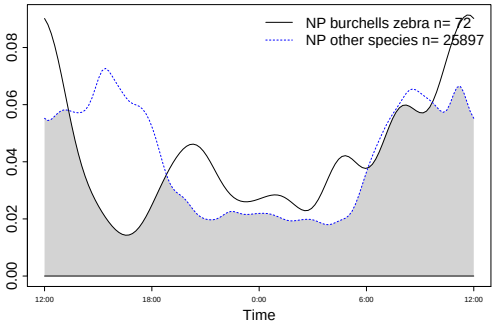
(b) *SO* per survey



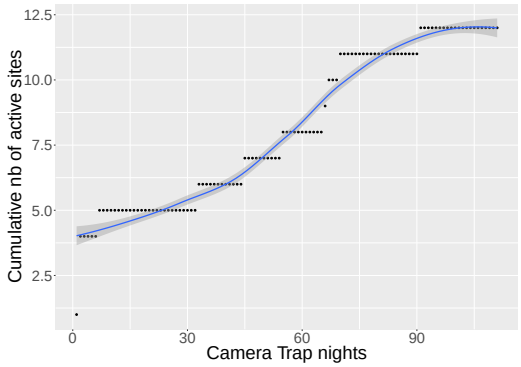
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.33: Species Profile 2.

4.14 Bush pig

5 bush pig photos were collected at 5 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 5. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the bush pig's *Photographc Rate* is 0.03. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a bush pig every 3526 nights. The bush pig is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	5	5	0.03	5
Rank	52	48	48	41

Table 4.12: General figures

The following map shows the bush pig's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the bush pigs' *Active Sites*.

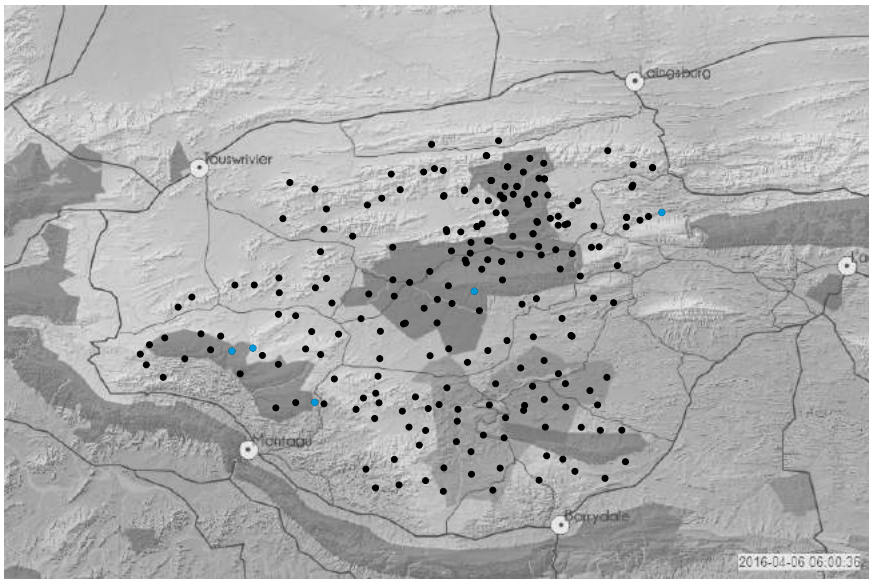
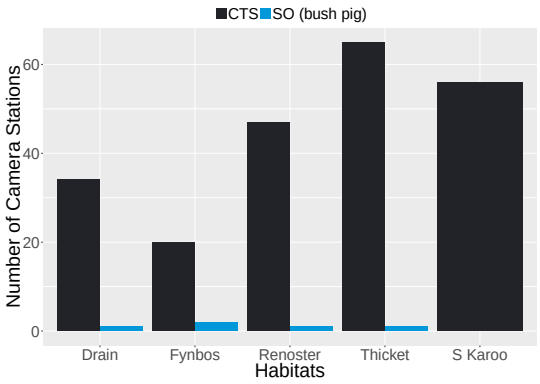


Figure 4.34: Bush pig's distribution map

Figure 4.35: Bush pig's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of bush pig's *Active Sites (SO)*.



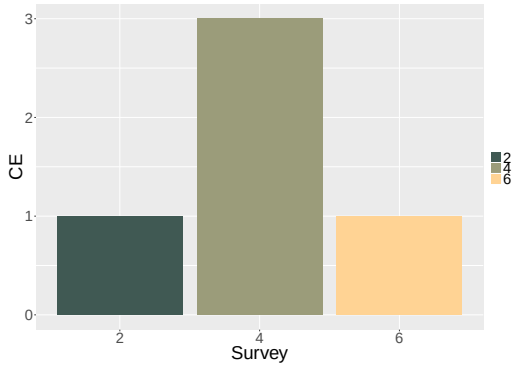
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the bush pig .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which bush pigs were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

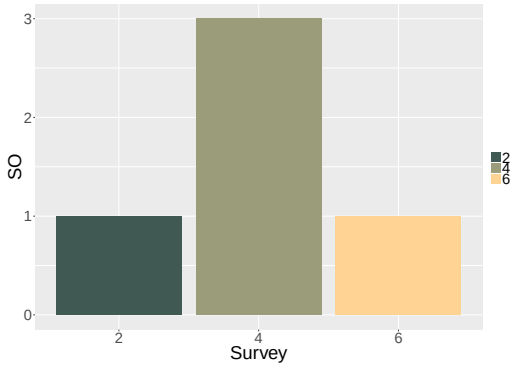
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at bush pigs' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between bush pigs and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in bush pigs' *Active Sites* as

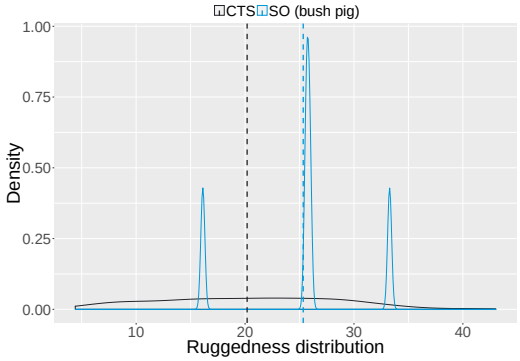
data are being collected.



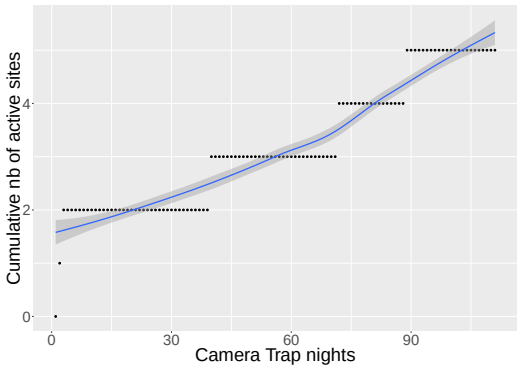
(a) *CE* per survey



(b) *SO* per survey



(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.36: Species Profile 2.

4.15 Cape buffalo

3 cape buffalo photos were collected at 2 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 1 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 2. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the cape buffalo's *Photographc Rate* is 0.01. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a cape buffalo every 8816 nights. The cape buffalo is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	3	2	0.01	2
Rank	53	54	54	49

Table 4.13: General figures

The following map shows the cape buffalo's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the cape buffalos' *Active Sites*.

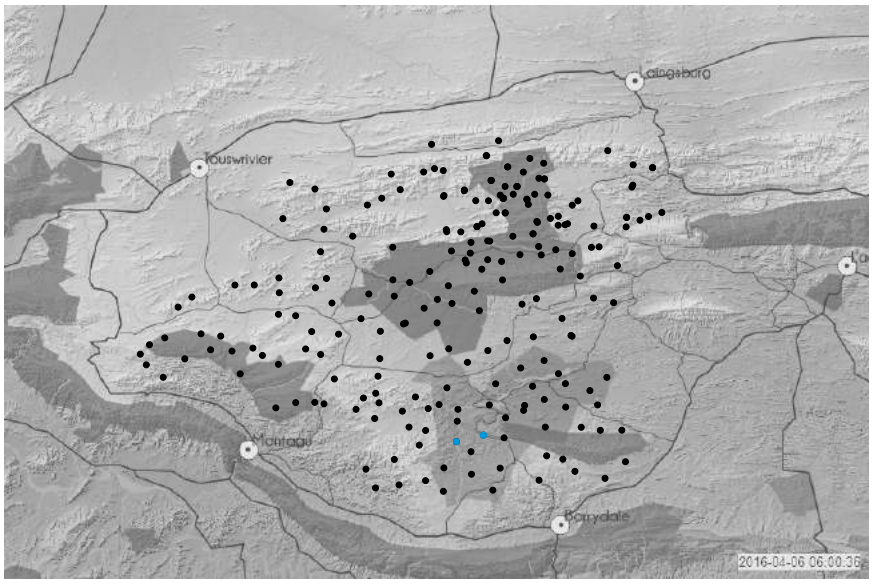
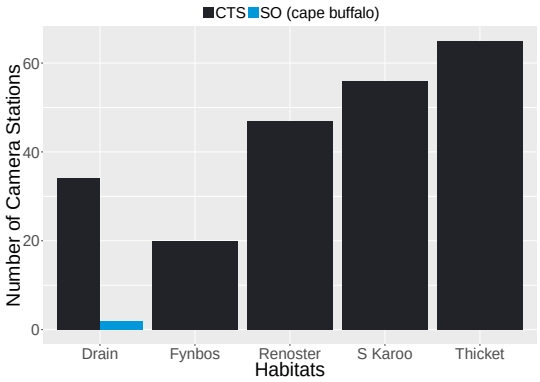


Figure 4.37: Cape buffalo's distribution map

Figure 4.38: Cape buffalo's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of cape buffalo's *Active Sites (SO)*.



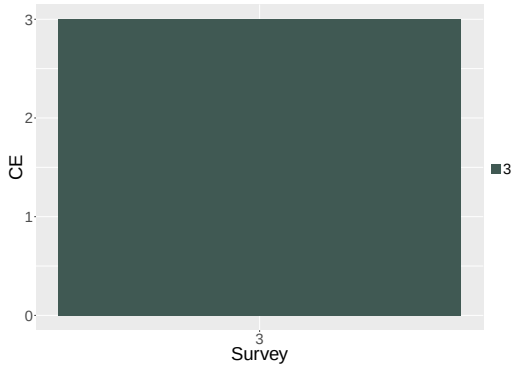
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the cape buffalo .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which cape buffalos were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

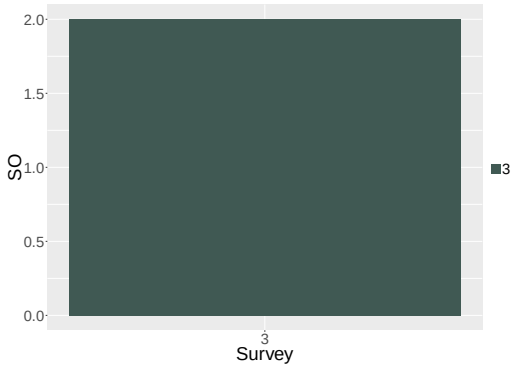
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at cape buffalos' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between cape buffalos and all

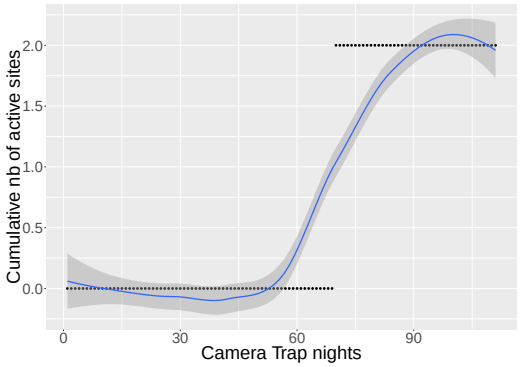
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in cape buffalos' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



(a) *CE* per survey



(b) *SO* per survey



(c) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.39: Species Profile 2.

4.16 Cape clawless otter

8 cape clawless otter photos were collected at 4 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 1 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 7. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the cape clawless otter's *Photographc Rate* is 0.04. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a cape clawless otter every 2519 nights. The cape clawless otter is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	8	7	0.04	4
Rank	49	47	47	44

Table 4.14: General figures

The following map shows the cape clawless otter's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the cape clawless otters' *Active Sites*.

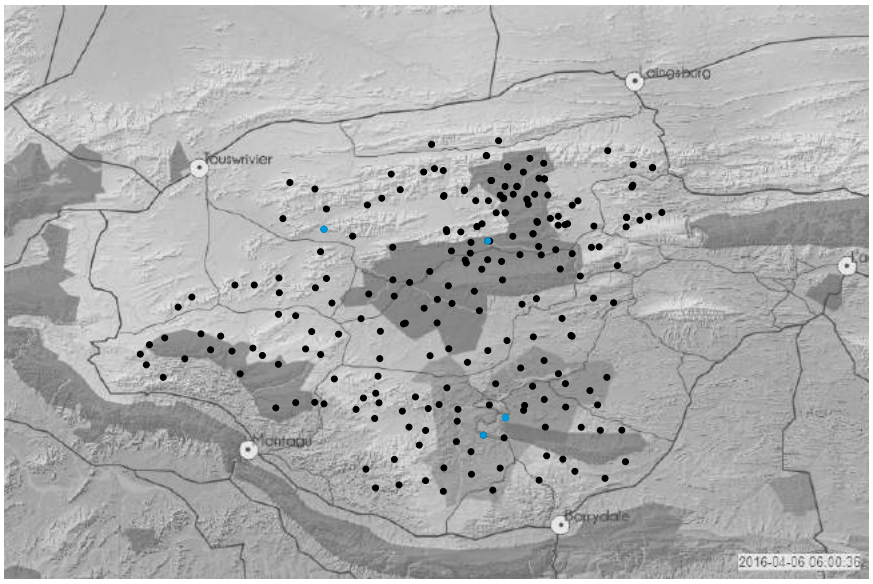
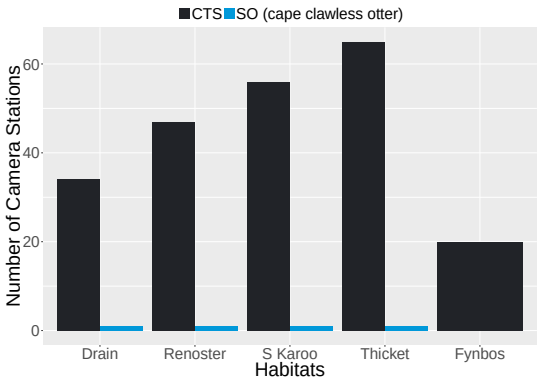


Figure 4.40: Cape clawless otter's distribution map

Figure 4.41: Cape clawless otter's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of cape clawless otter's *Active Sites (SO)*.

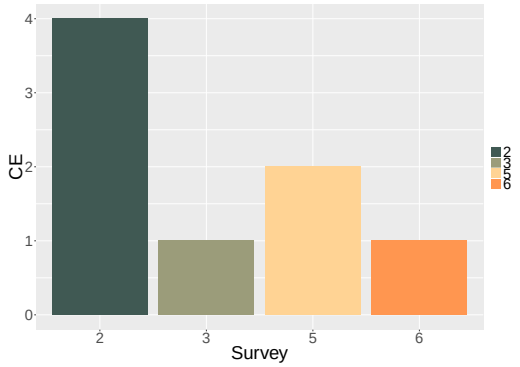


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the cape clawless otter .

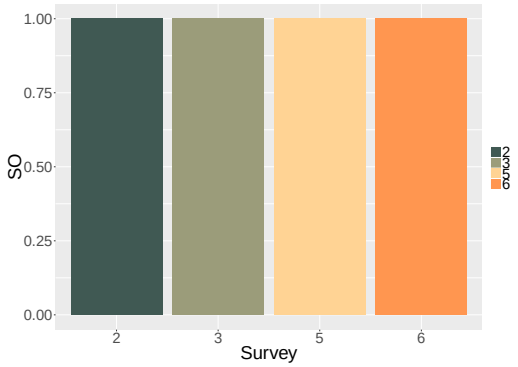
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which cape clawless otters were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at cape clawless otters' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

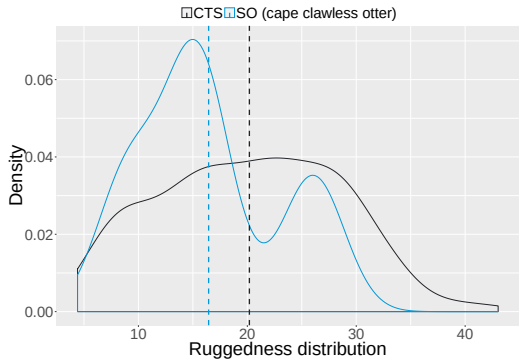
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between cape clawless otters and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in cape clawless otters' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



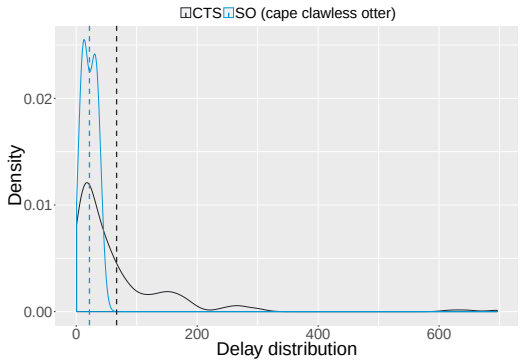
(a) *CE* per survey



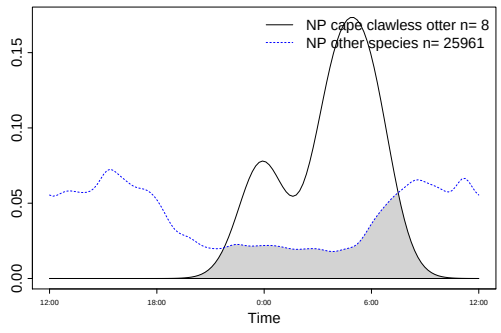
(b) *SO* per survey



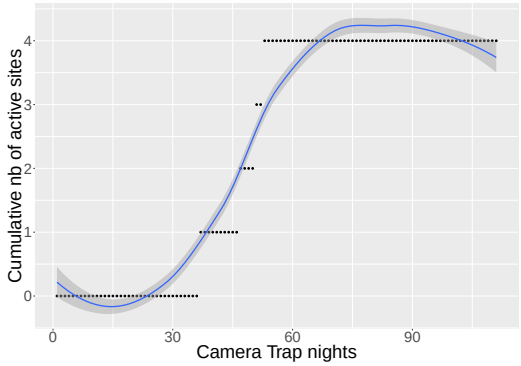
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.42: Species Profile 2.

4.17 Cape gray mongoose

437 cape gray mongoose photos were collected at 69 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 95 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 342. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the cape gray mongoose's *Photographc Rate* is 1.94. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a cape gray mongoose every 52 nights. The cape gray mongoose is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	437	342	1.94	69
Rank	14	11	11	11

Table 4.15: General figures

The following map shows the cape gray mongoose's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the cape gray mongooses' *Active Sites*.

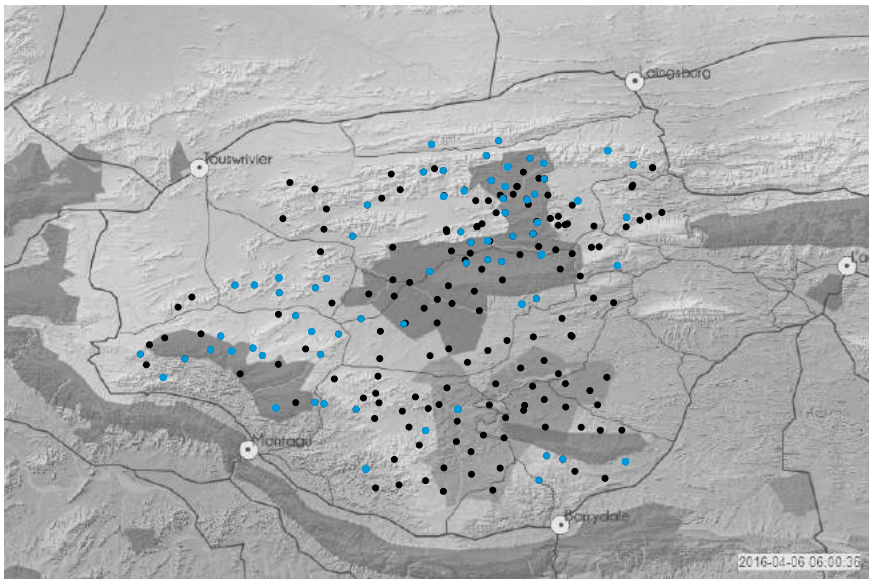
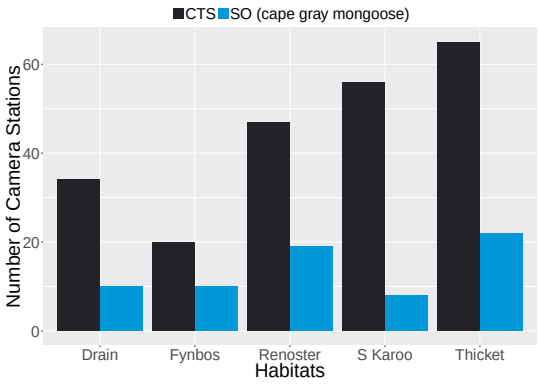


Figure 4.43: Cape gray mongoose's distribution map

Figure 4.44: Cape gray mongoose's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of cape gray mongoose's *Active Sites (SO)*.

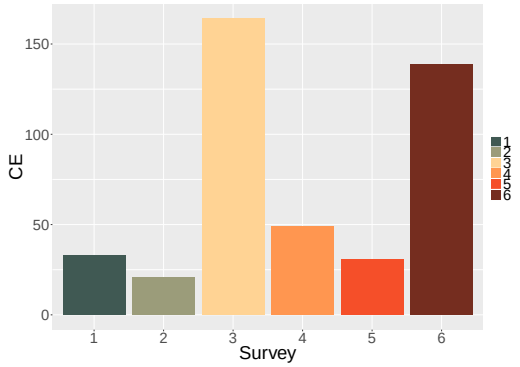


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the cape gray mongoose .

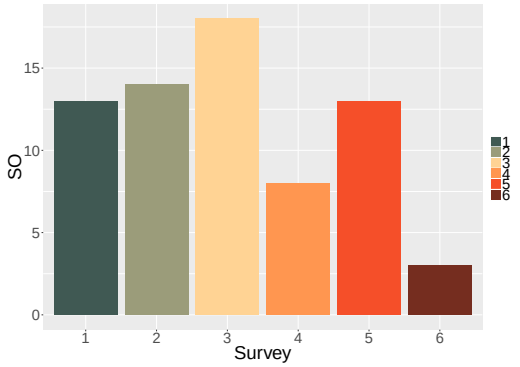
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which cape gray mongooses were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at cape gray mongooses' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

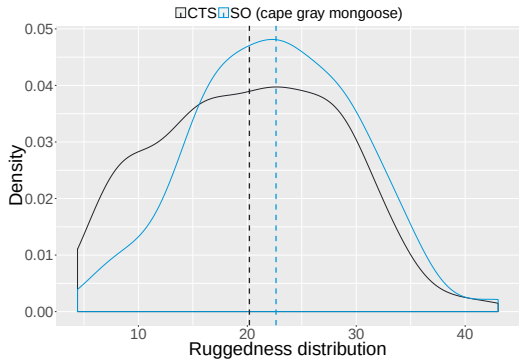
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between cape gray mongooses and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in cape gray mongooses' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



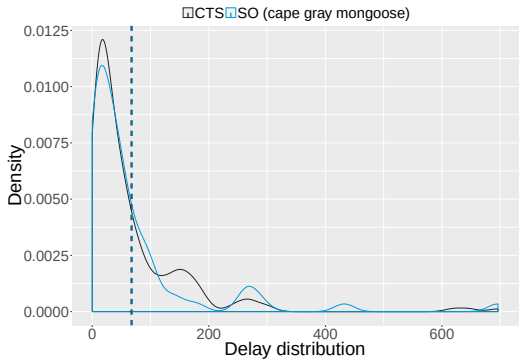
(a) *CE* per survey



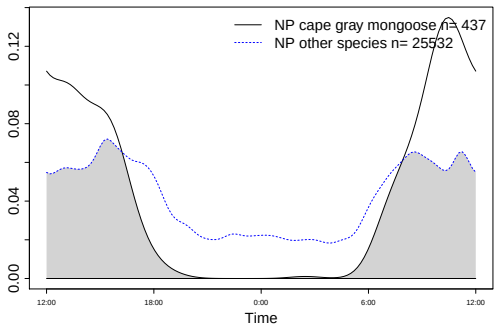
(b) *SO* per survey



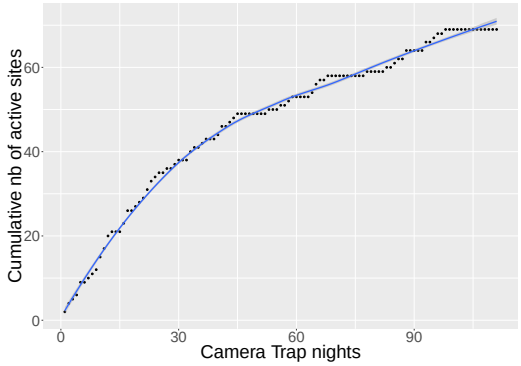
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.45: Species Profile 2.

4.18 Cape hare

225 cape hare photos were collected at 24 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 24 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 201. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the cape hare's *Photographc Rate* is 1.14. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a cape hare every 88 nights. The cape hare is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	225	201	1.14	24
Rank	19	17	17	24

Table 4.16: General figures

The following map shows the cape hare's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the cape hares' *Active Sites*.

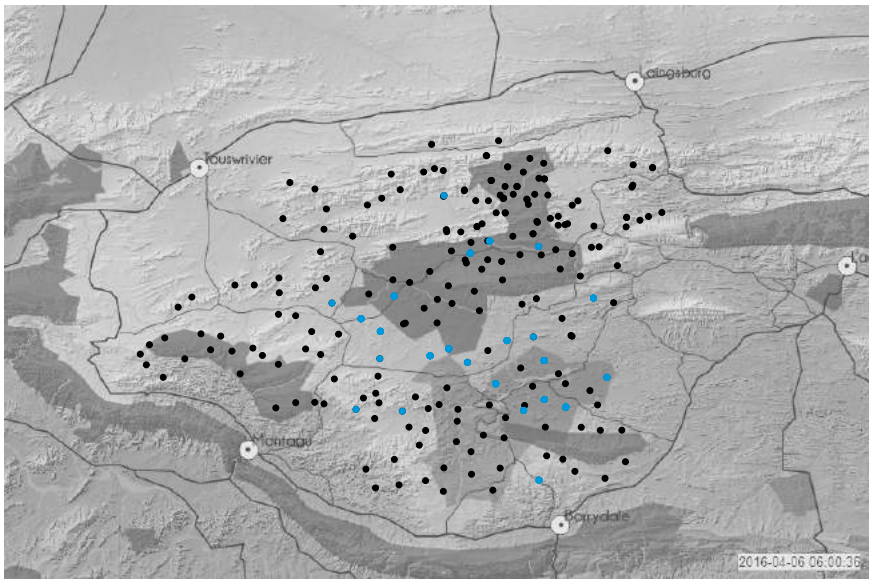
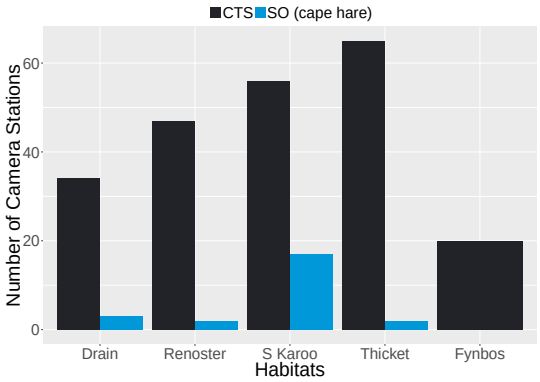


Figure 4.46: Cape hare's distribution map

Figure 4.47: Cape hare's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of cape hare's *Active Sites (SO)*.



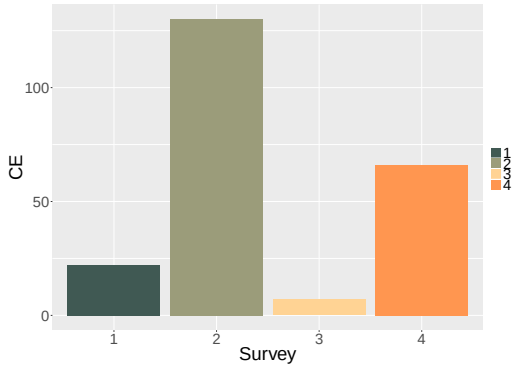
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the cape hare .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which cape hares were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

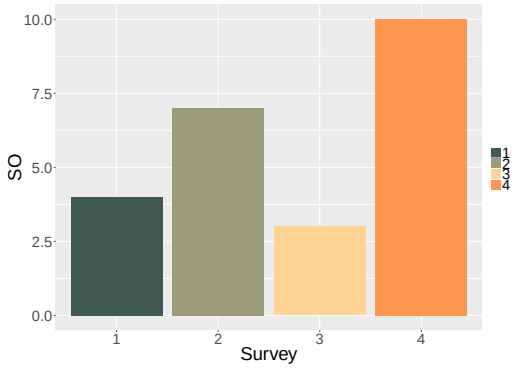
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at cape hares' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between cape hares and all other

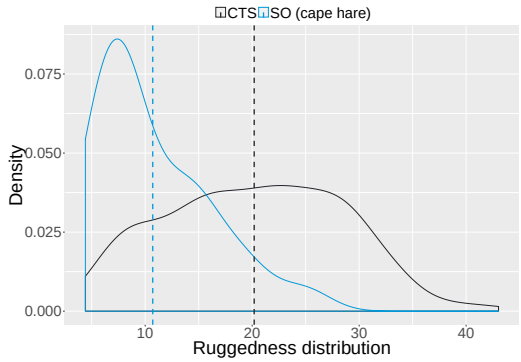
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in cape hares' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



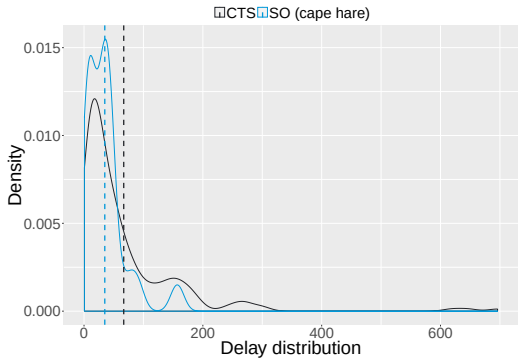
(a) *CE* per survey



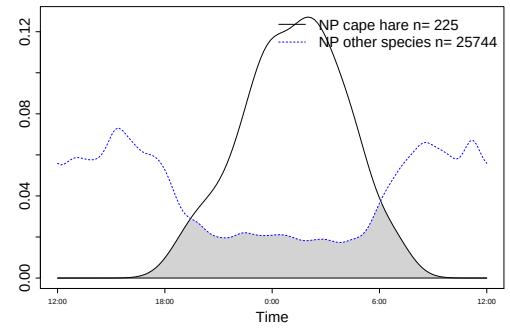
(b) *SO* per survey



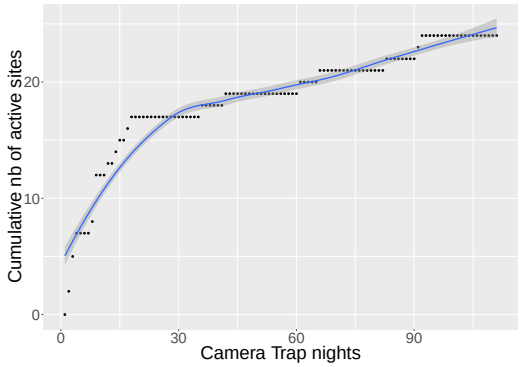
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.48: Species Profile 2.

4.19 Cape mountain zebra

272 cape mountain zebra photos were collected at 25 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 166 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 106. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the cape mountain zebra's *Photographc Rate* is 0.6. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a cape mountain zebra every 166 nights. The cape mountain zebra is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	272	106	0.6	25
Rank	18	24	24	22

Table 4.17: General figures

The following map shows the cape mountain zebra's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the cape mountain zebras' *Active Sites*.

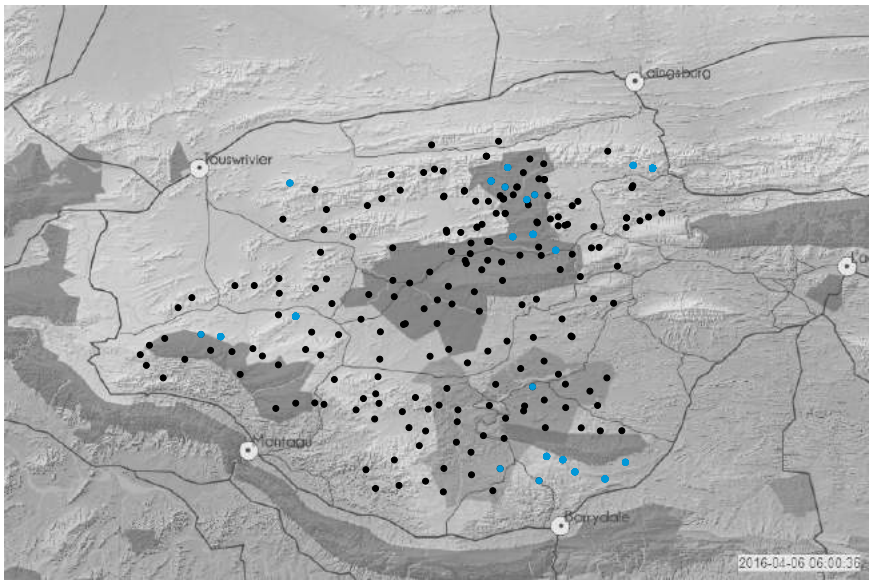
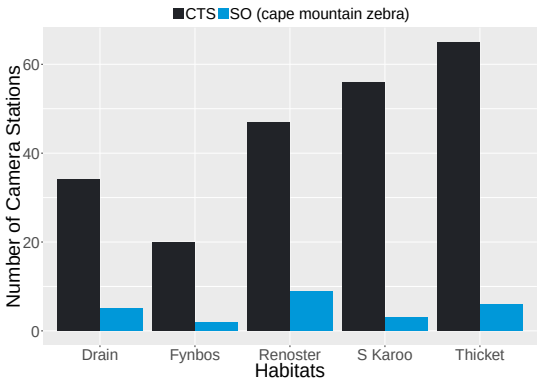


Figure 4.49: Cape mountain zebra's distribution map

Figure 4.50: Cape mountain zebra's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of cape mountain zebra's *Active Sites (SO)*.

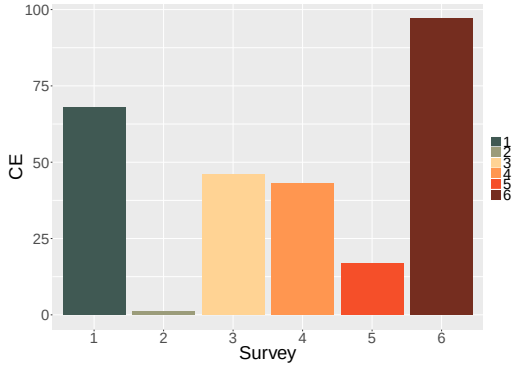


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the cape mountain zebra .

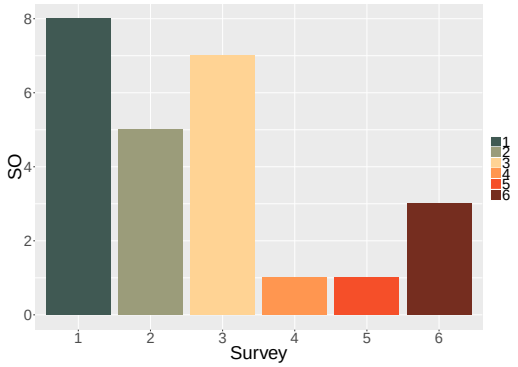
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which cape mountain zebras were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at cape mountain zebras' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

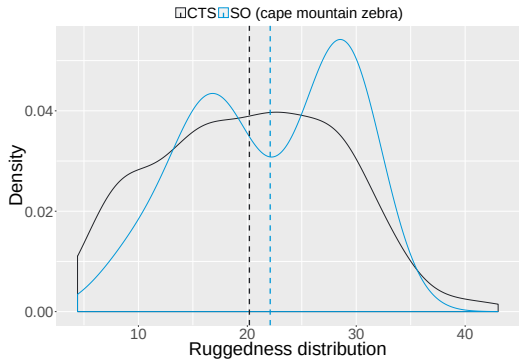
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between cape mountain zebras and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in cape mountain zebras' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



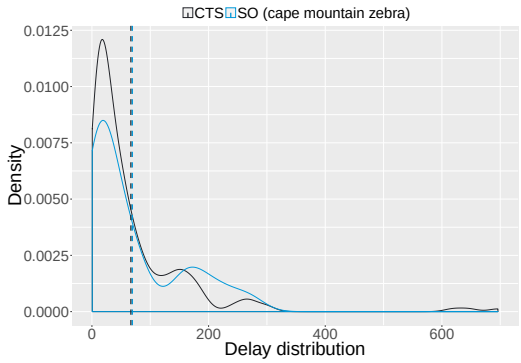
(a) *CE* per survey



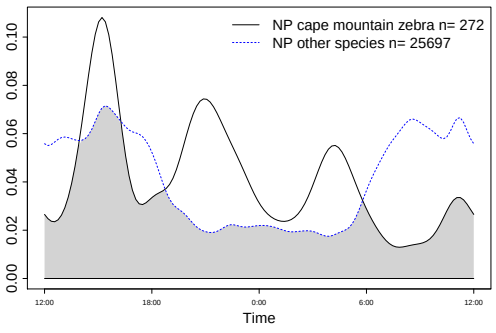
(b) *SO* per survey



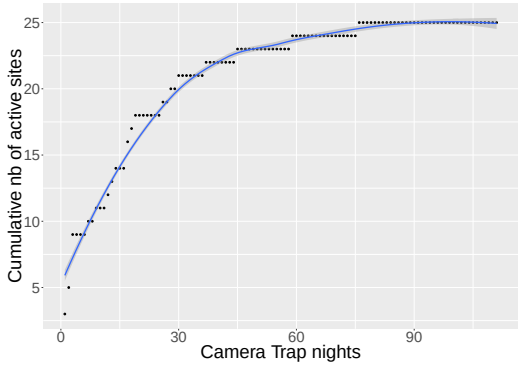
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.51: Species Profile 2.

4.20 Cape porcupine

569 cape porcupine photos were collected at 131 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 54 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 515. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the cape porcupine's *Photographc Rate* is 2.92. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a cape porcupine every 34 nights. The cape porcupine is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	569	515	2.92	131
Rank	10	6	6	2

Table 4.18: General figures

The following map shows the cape porcupine's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the cape porcupines' *Active Sites*.

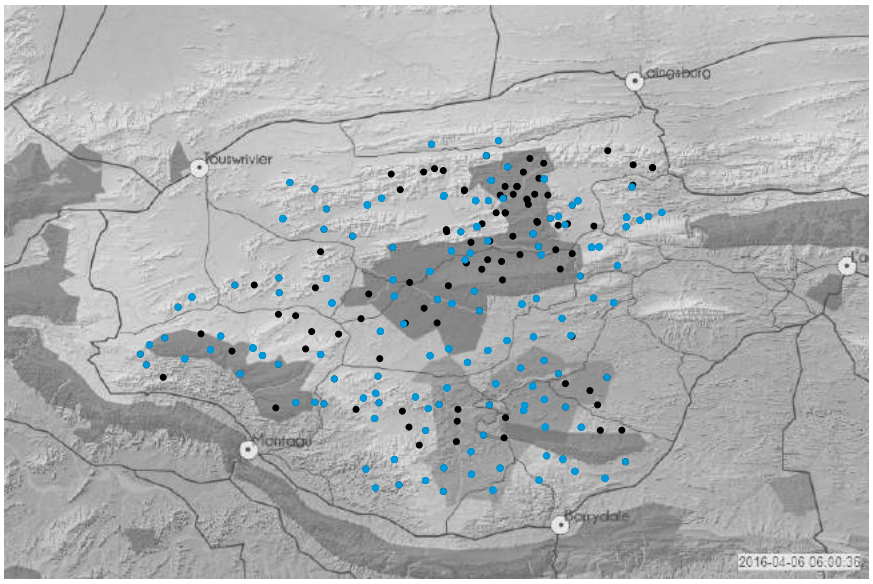
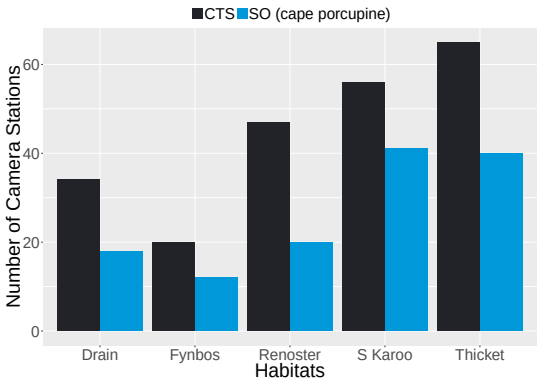


Figure 4.52: Cape porcupine's distribution map

Figure 4.53: Cape porcupine's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of cape porcupine's *Active Sites (SO)*.



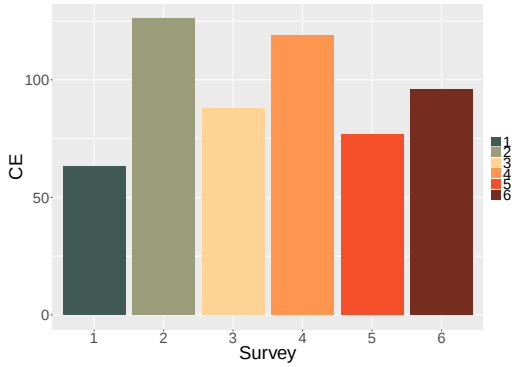
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the cape porcupine .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which cape porcupines were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

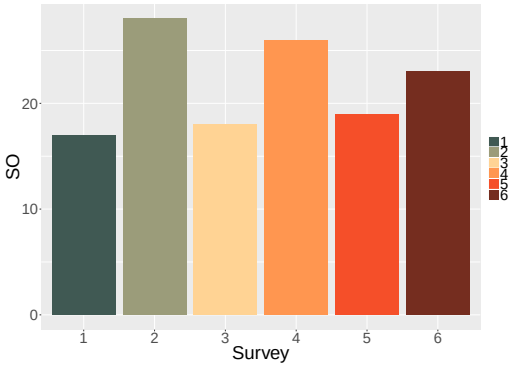
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at cape porcupines' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between cape porcupines and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in cape porcupines'

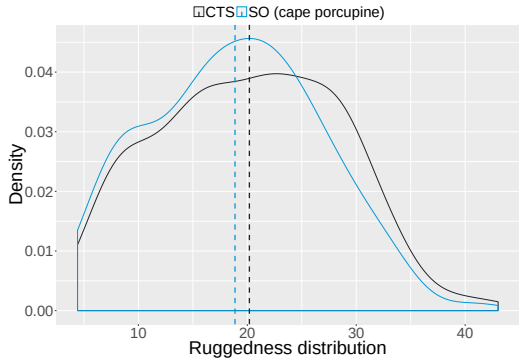
Active Sites as data are being collected.



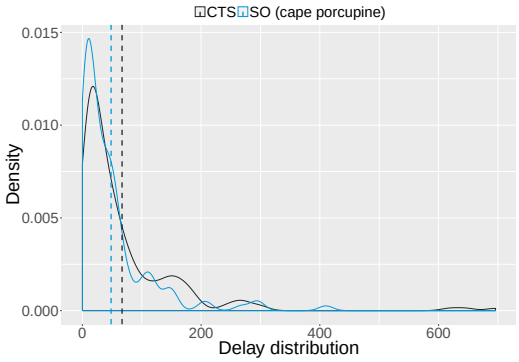
(a) *CE* per survey



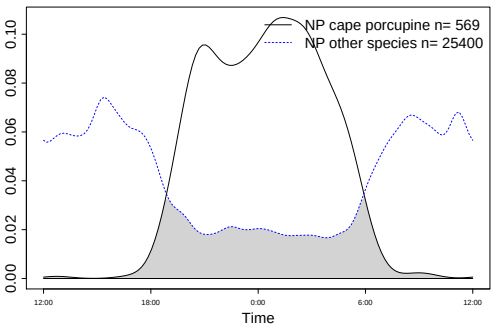
(b) *SO* per survey



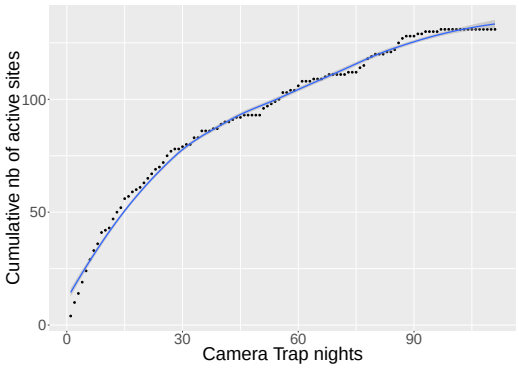
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.54: Species Profile 2.

4.21 Cape spurfowl

492 cape spurfowl photos were collected at 39 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 177 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 315. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the cape spurfowl's *Photographc Rate* is 1.79. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a cape spurfowl every 56 nights. The cape spurfowl is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	492	315	1.79	39
Rank	12	12	12	19

Table 4.19: General figures

The following map shows the cape spurfowl's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the cape spurfowls' *Active Sites*.

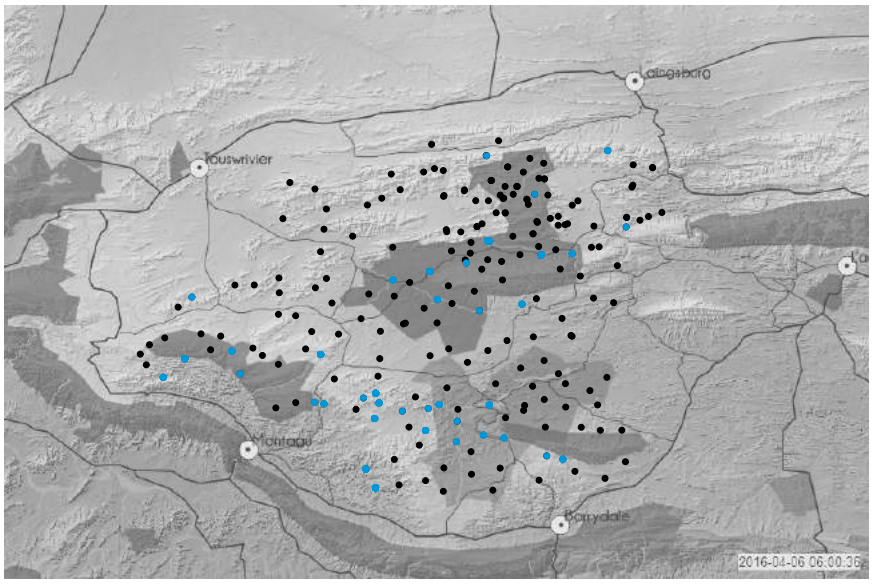
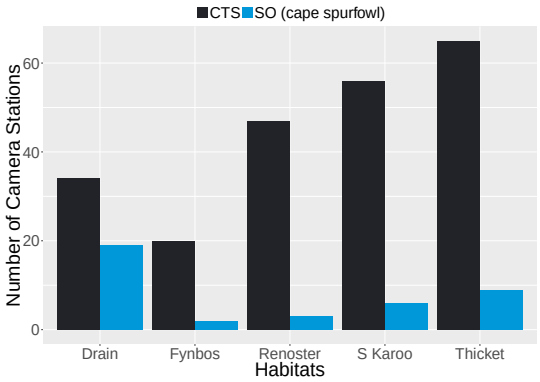


Figure 4.55: Cape spurfowl's distribution map

Figure 4.56: Cape spurfowl's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of cape spurfowl's *Active Sites (SO)*.



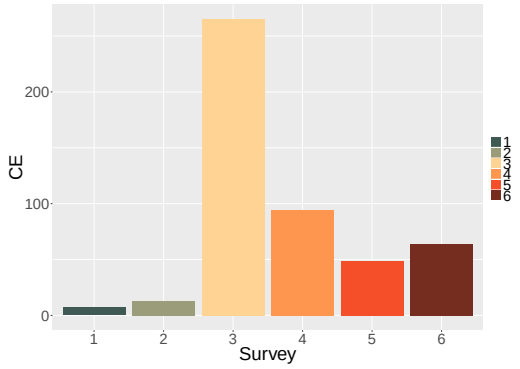
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the cape spurfowl .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which cape spurfowls were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

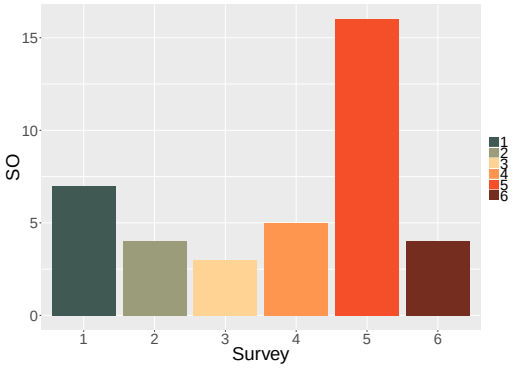
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at cape spurfowls' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between cape spurfowls and all

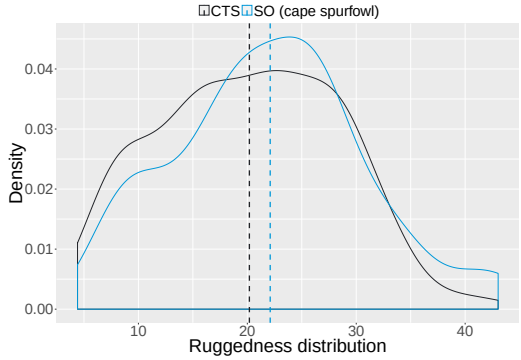
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in cape spurfowls' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



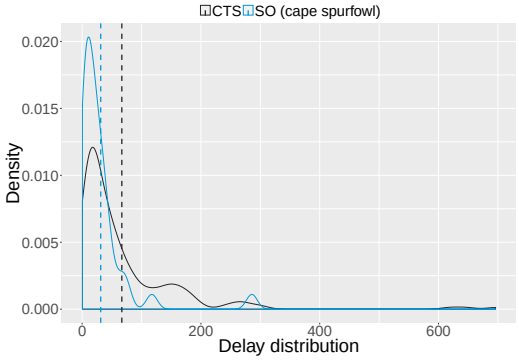
(a) *CE* per survey



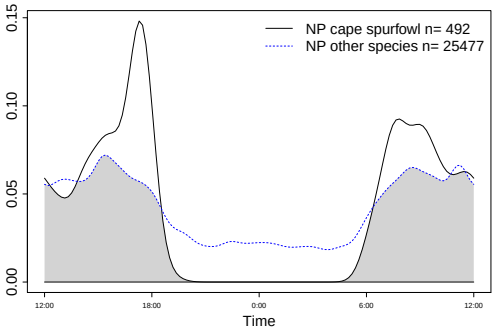
(b) *SO* per survey



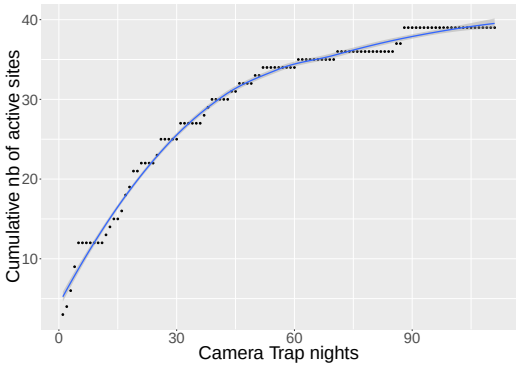
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.57: Species Profile 2.

4.22 Caracal

459 caracal photos were collected at 103 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 49 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 410. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the caracal's *Photographc Rate* is 2.33. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a caracal every 43 nights. The caracal is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	459	410	2.33	103
Rank	13	9	9	7

Table 4.20: General figures

The following map shows the caracal's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the caracals' *Active Sites*.

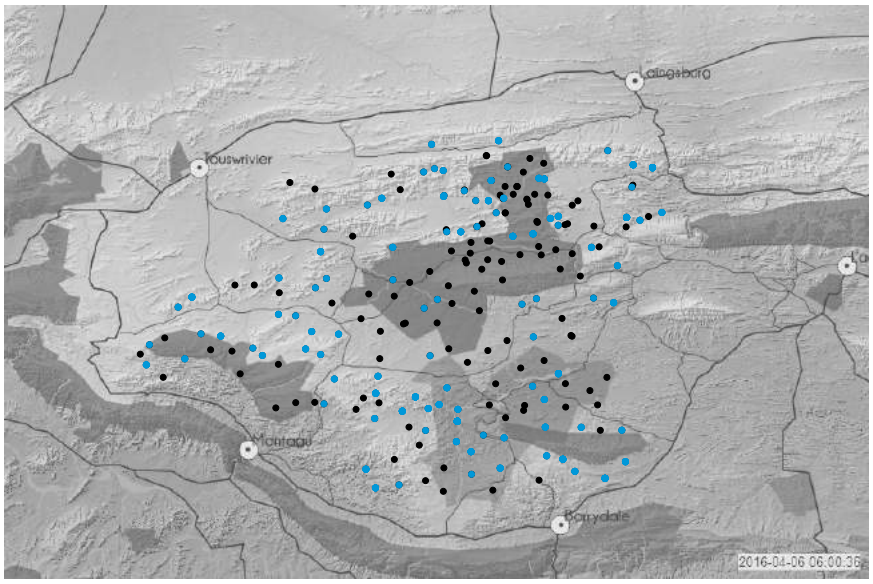
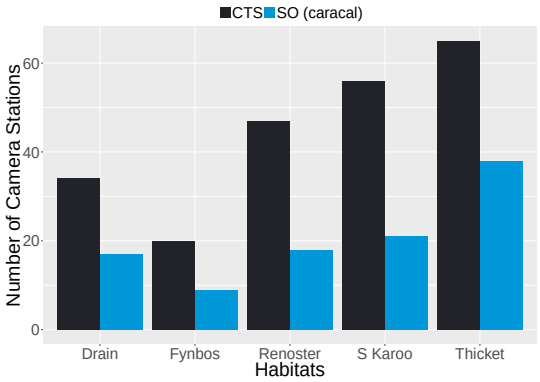


Figure 4.58: Caracal's distribution map

Figure 4.59: Caracal's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of caracal's *Active Sites (SO)*.



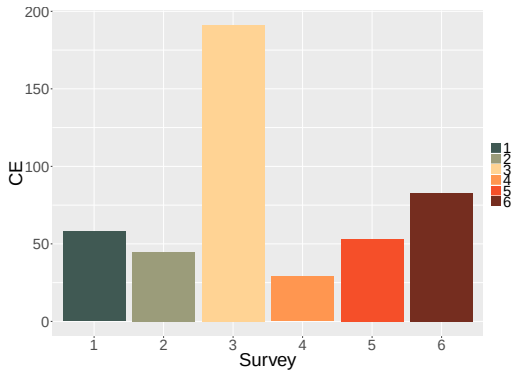
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the caracal .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which caracals were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

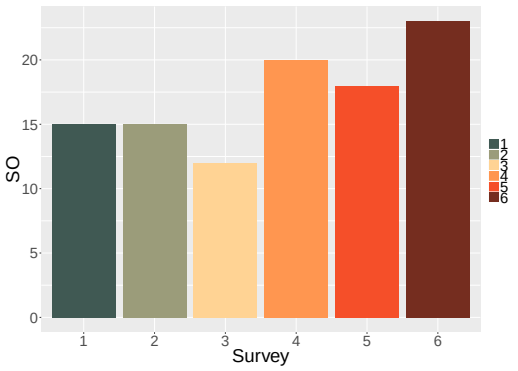
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at caracals' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between caracals and all other

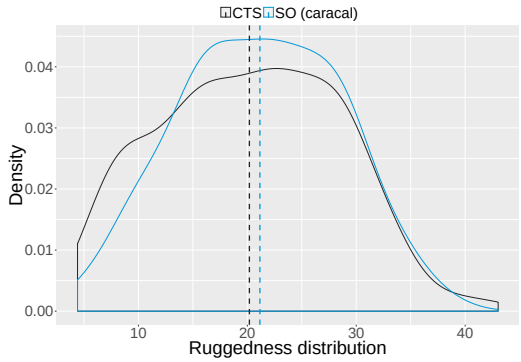
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in caracals' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



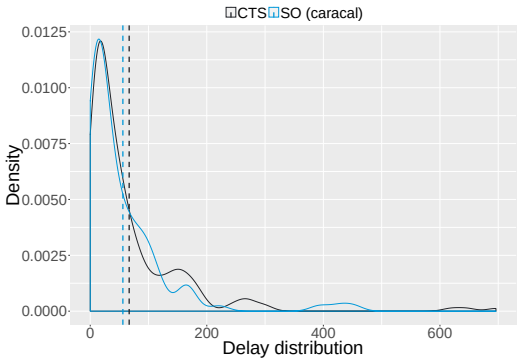
(a) *CE* per survey



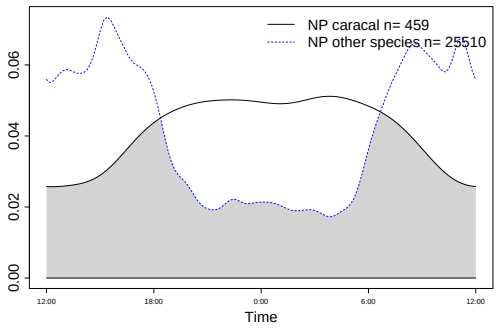
(b) *SO* per survey



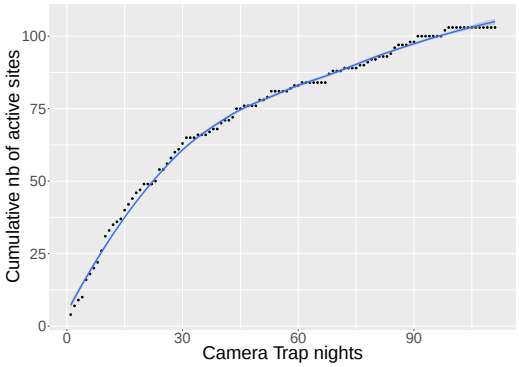
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.60: Species Profile 2.

4.23 Chacma baboon

10776 chacma baboon photos were collected at 188 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 9020 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 1756. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the chacma baboon's *Photographc Rate* is 9.96. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a chacma baboon every 10 nights. The chacma baboon is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	10776	1756	9.96	188
Rank	1	1	1	1

Table 4.21: General figures

The following map shows the chacma baboon's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the chacma baboons' *Active Sites*.

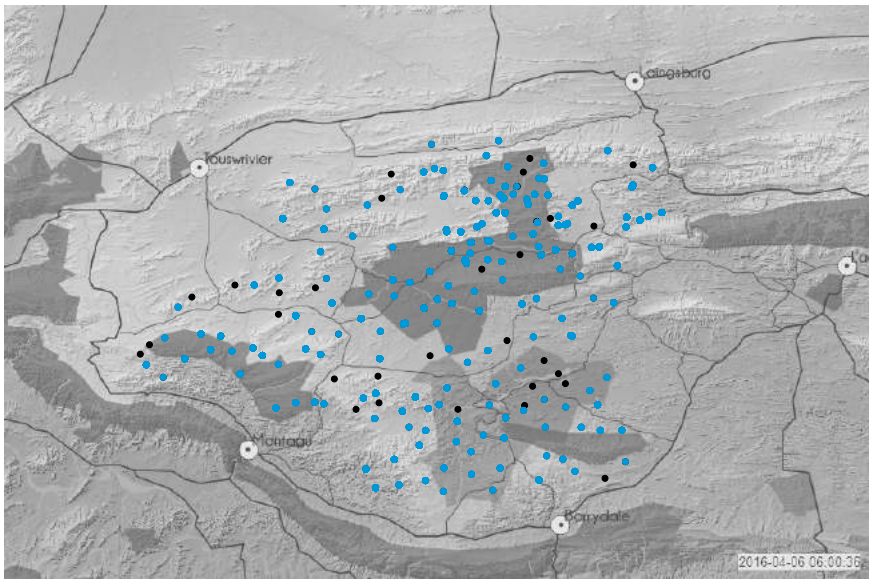
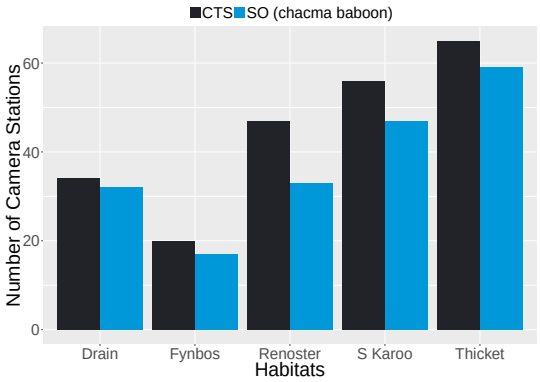


Figure 4.61: Chacma baboon's distribution map

Figure 4.62: Chacma baboon's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of chacma baboon's *Active Sites (SO)*.



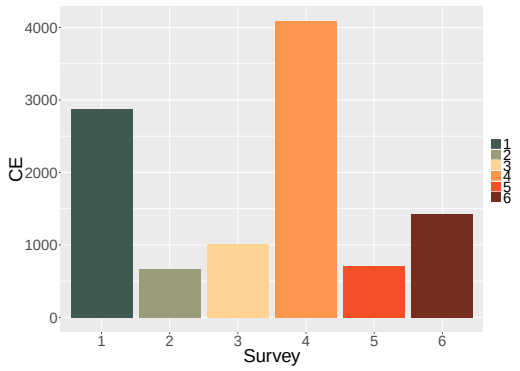
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the chacma baboon .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which chacma baboons were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

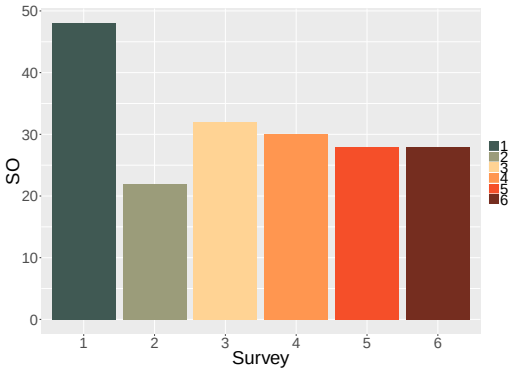
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at chacma baboons' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between chacma baboons and

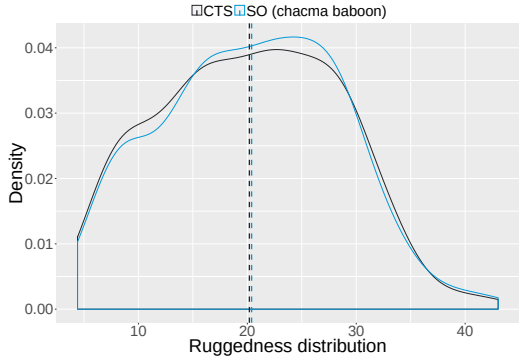
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in chacma baboons' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



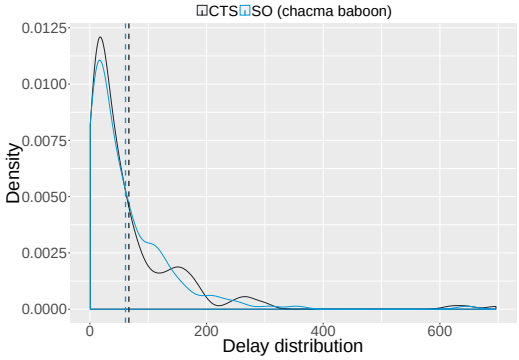
(a) *CE* per survey



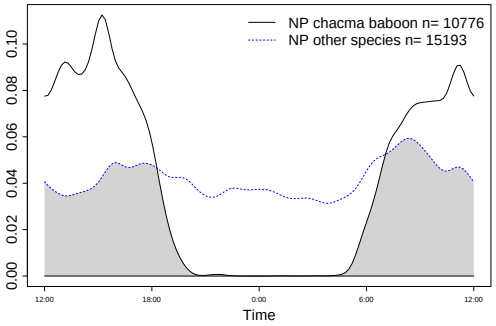
(b) *SO* per survey



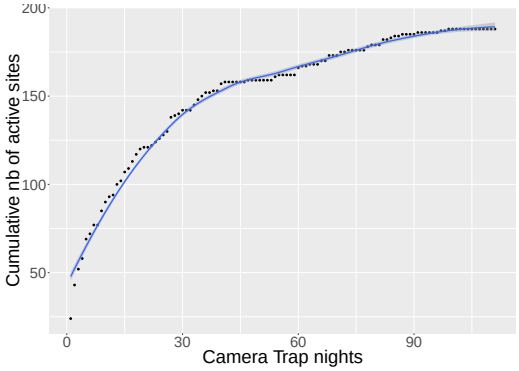
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.63: Species Profile 2.

4.24 Cheetah

41 cheetah photos were collected at 5 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 18 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 23. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the cheetah's *Photographc Rate* is 0.13. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a cheetah every 767 nights. The cheetah is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	41	23	0.13	5
Rank	36	38	38	41

Table 4.22: General figures

The following map shows the cheetah's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the cheetahs' *Active Sites*.

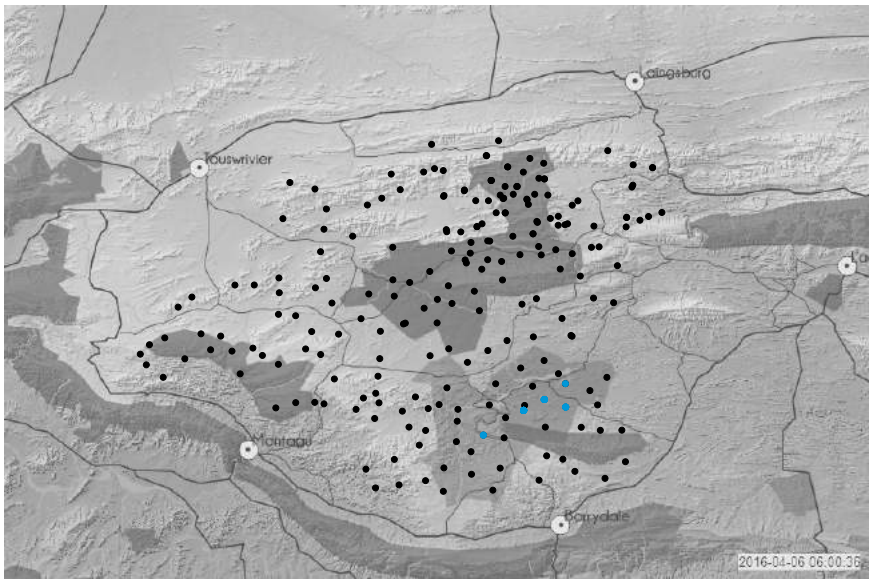
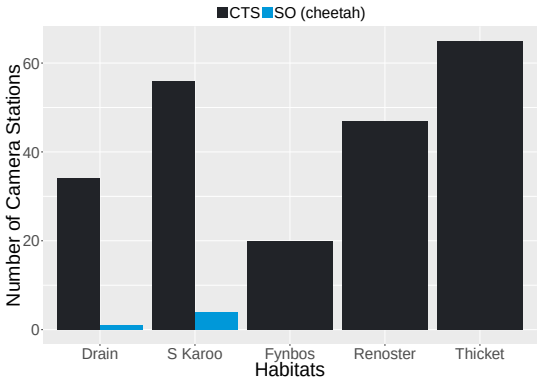


Figure 4.64: Cheetah's distribution map

Figure 4.65: Cheetah's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of cheetah's *Active Sites (SO)*.



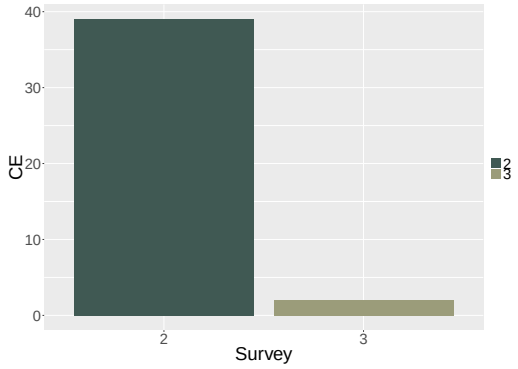
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the cheetah .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which cheetahs were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

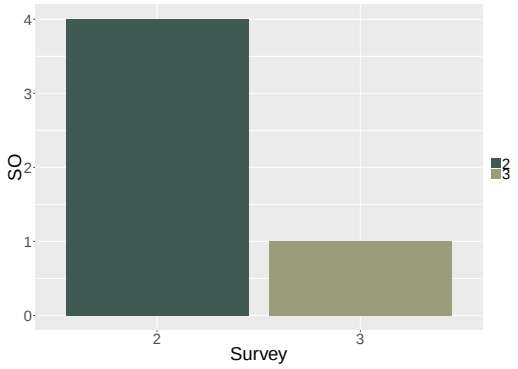
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at cheetahs' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between cheetahs and all other

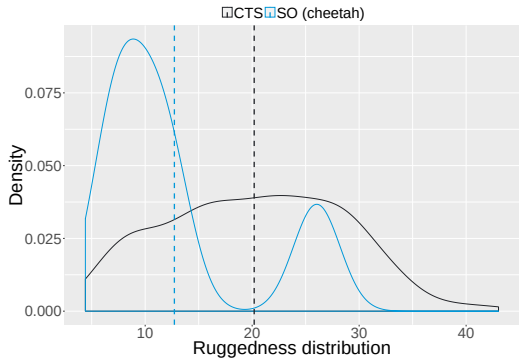
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in cheetahs' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



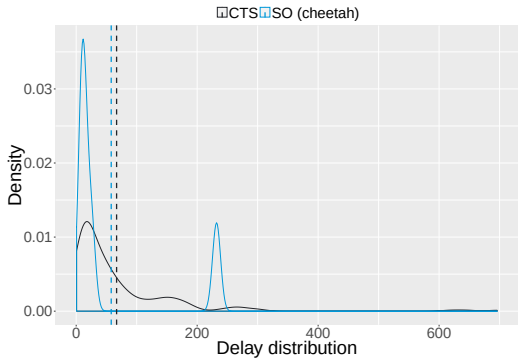
(a) *CE* per survey



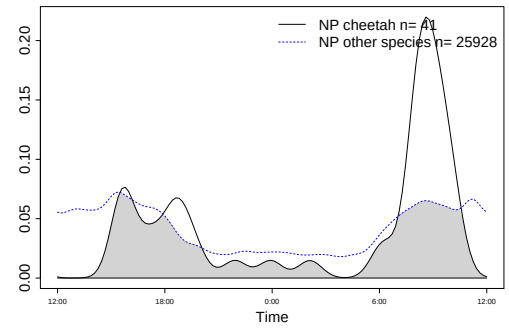
(b) *SO* per survey



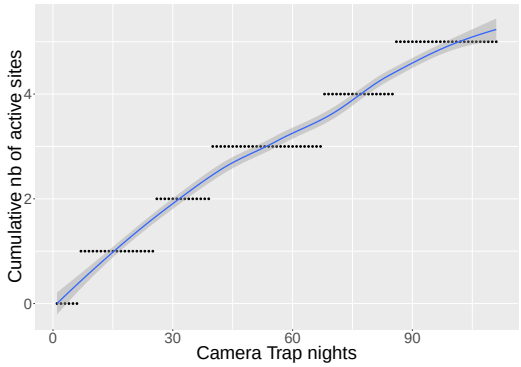
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.66: Species Profile 2.

4.25 Common ostrich

123 common ostrich photos were collected at 18 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 57 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 66. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the common ostrich's *Photographc Rate* is 0.37. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a common ostrich every 267 nights. The common ostrich is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	123	66	0.37	18
Rank	26	28	28	27

Table 4.23: General figures

The following map shows the common ostrich's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the common ostrichs' *Active Sites*.

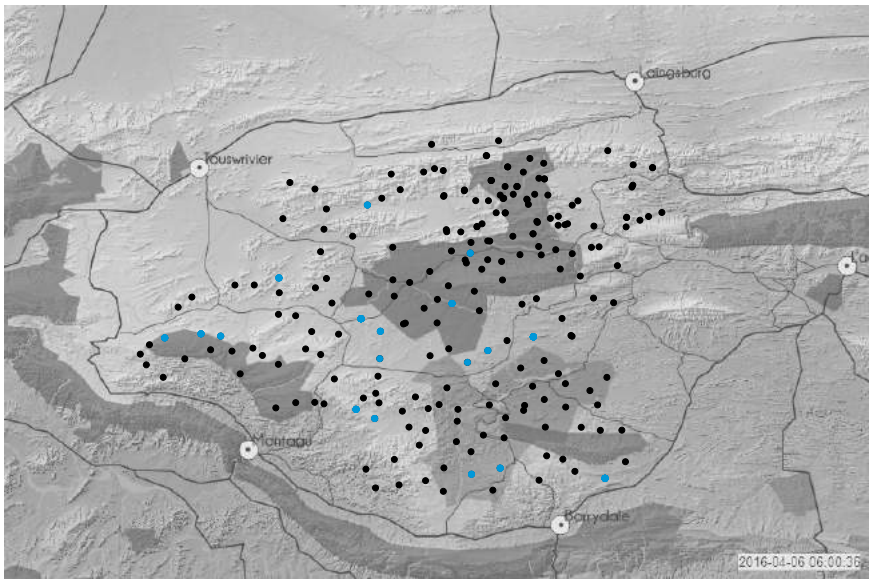
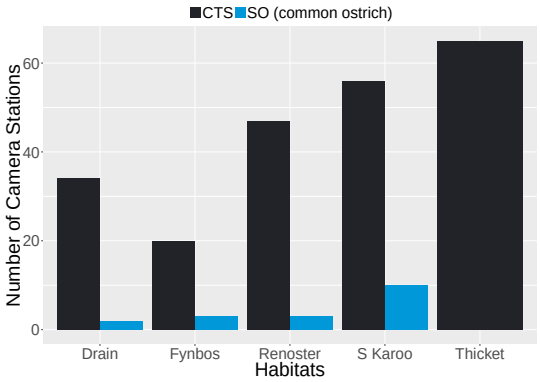


Figure 4.67: Common ostrich's distribution map

Figure 4.68: Common ostrich's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of common ostrich's *Active Sites (SO)*.



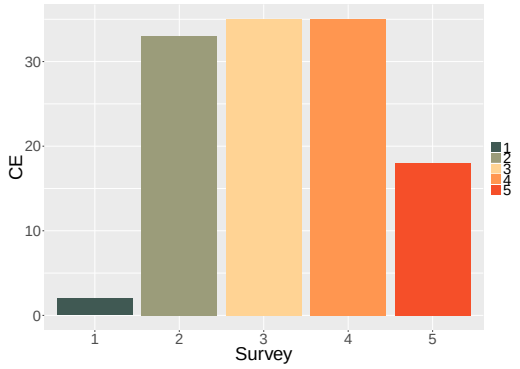
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the common ostrich .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which common ostrichs were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

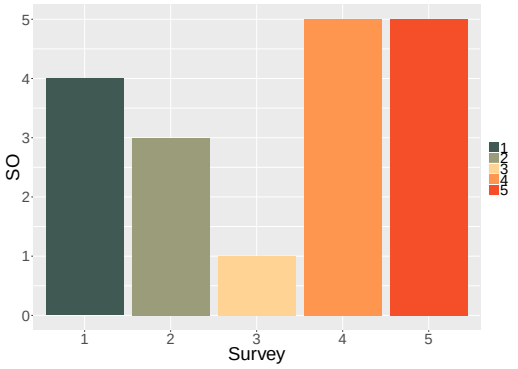
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at common ostrichs' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between common ostrichs and

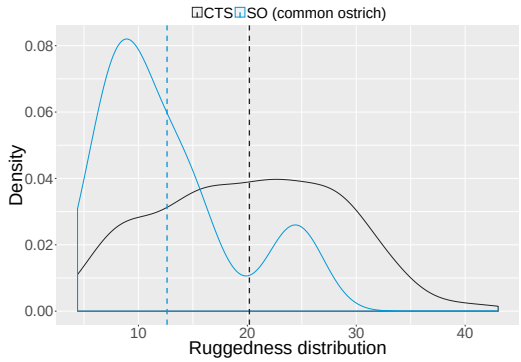
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in common ostrichs' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



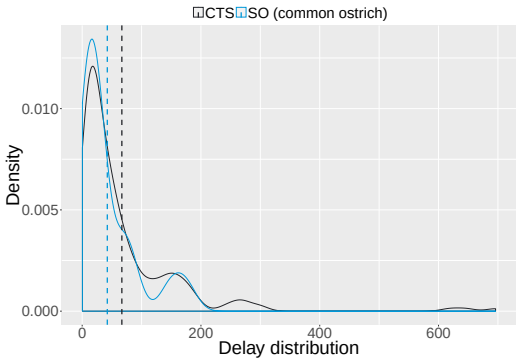
(a) *CE* per survey



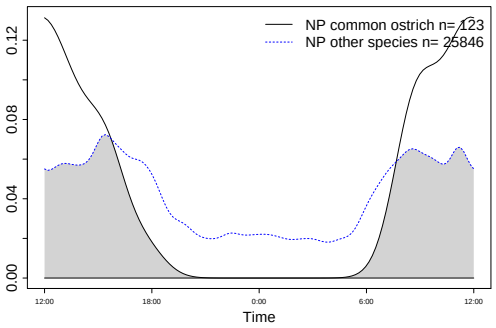
(b) *SO* per survey



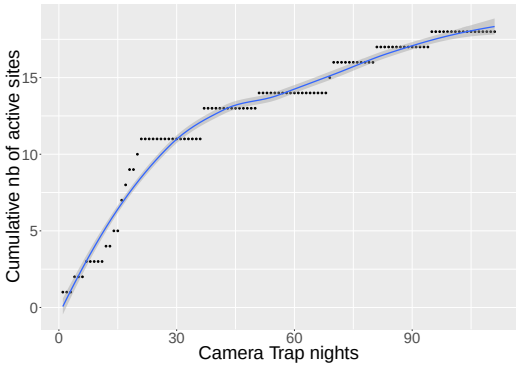
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.69: Species Profile 2.

4.26 Denhams bustard

26 denhams bustard photos were collected at 3 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 7 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 19. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the denhams bustard's *Photographc Rate* is 0.11. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a denhams bustard every 928 nights. The denhams bustard is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	26	19	0.11	3
Rank	41	40	40	46

Table 4.24: General figures

The following map shows the denhams bustard's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the denhams bustards' *Active Sites*.

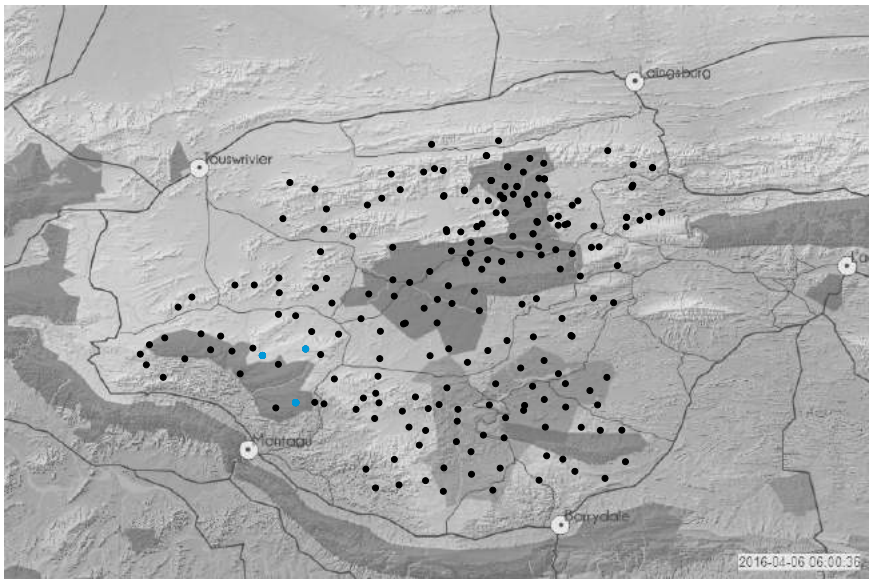
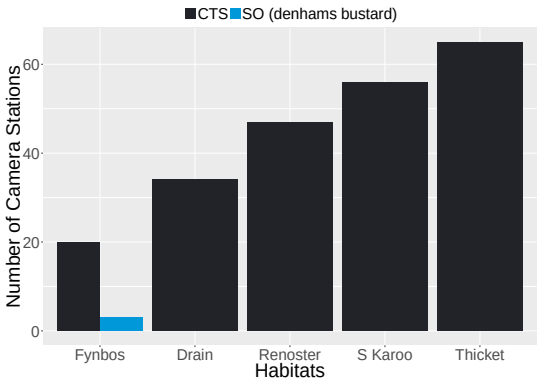


Figure 4.70: Denhams bustard's distribution map

Figure 4.71: Denhams bustard's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of denhams bustard's *Active Sites (SO)*.

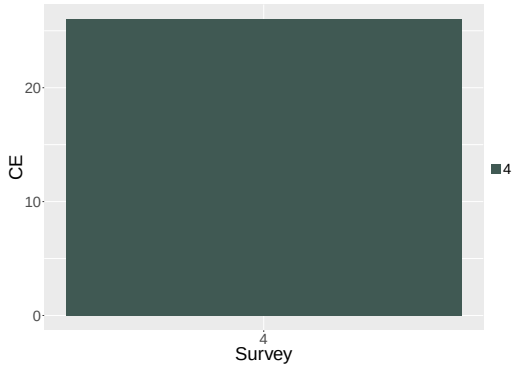


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the denhams bustard .

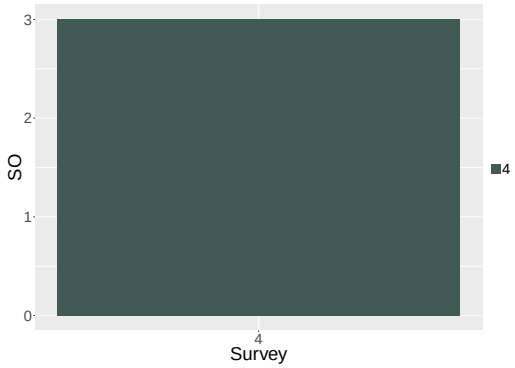
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which denhams bustards were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at denhams bustards' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

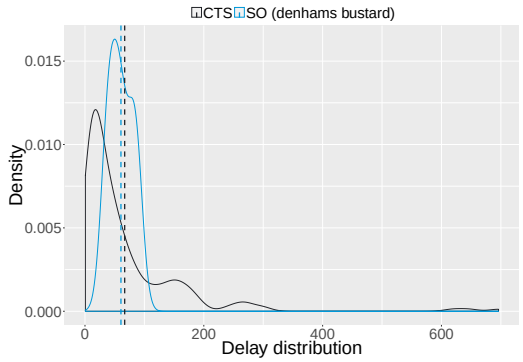
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between denhams bustards and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in denhams bustards' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



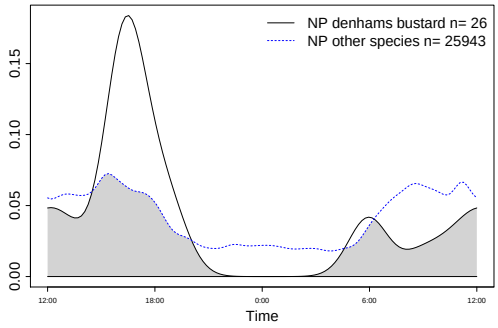
(a) *CE* per survey



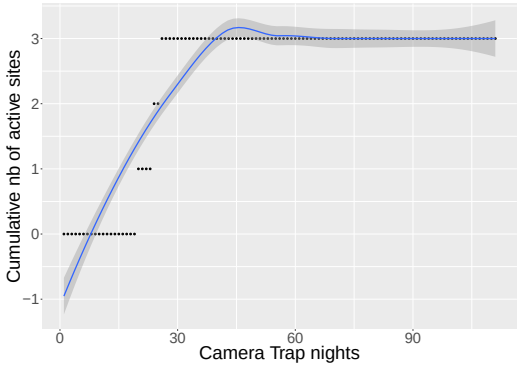
(b) *SO* per survey



(c) *DELAY* comparison



(d) Activity profile



(e) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.72: Species Profile 2.

4.27 Eland

1843 eland photos were collected at 76 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 1394 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 449. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the eland's *Photographc Rate* is 2.55. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a eland every 39 nights. The eland is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	1843	449	2.55	76
Rank	2	8	8	10

Table 4.25: General figures

The following map shows the eland's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the elands' *Active Sites*.

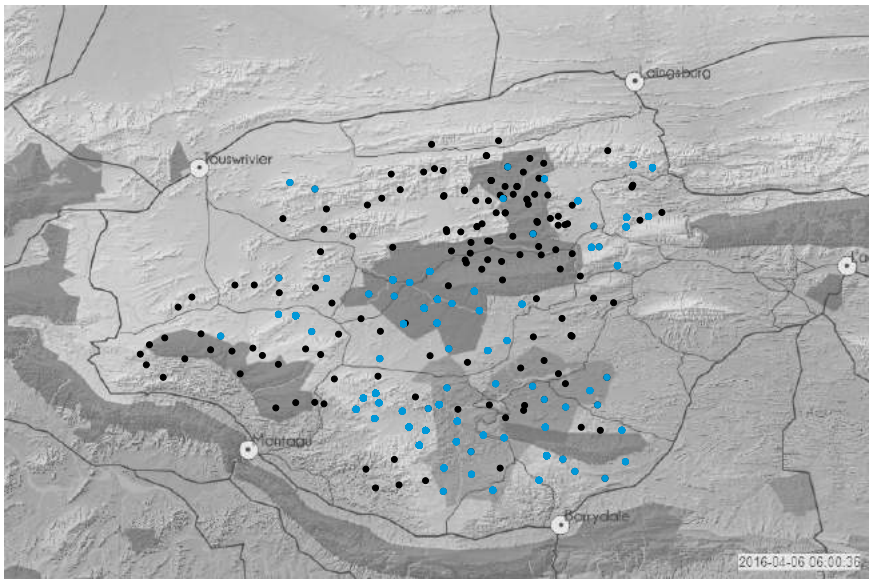
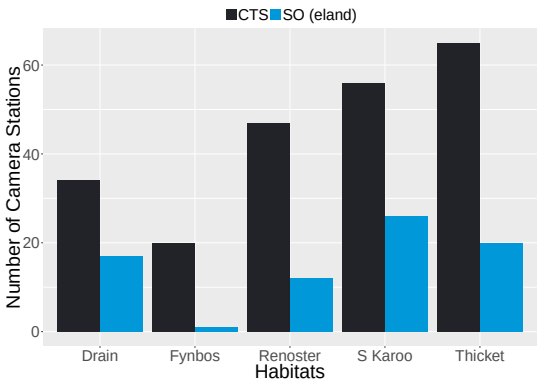


Figure 4.73: Eland's distribution map

Figure 4.74: Eland's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of eland's *Active Sites (SO)*.



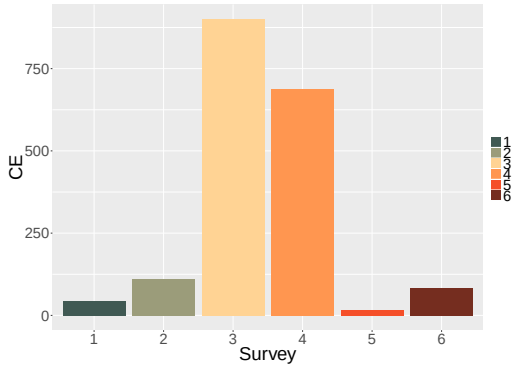
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the eland .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which elands were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

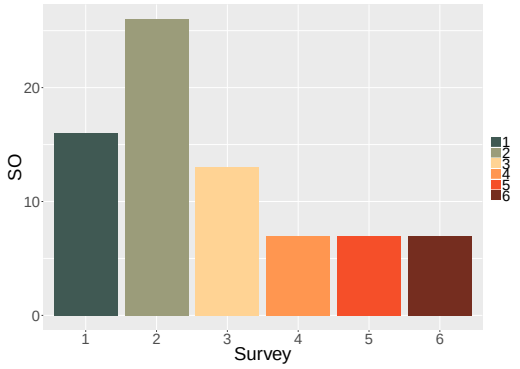
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at elands' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between elands and all other

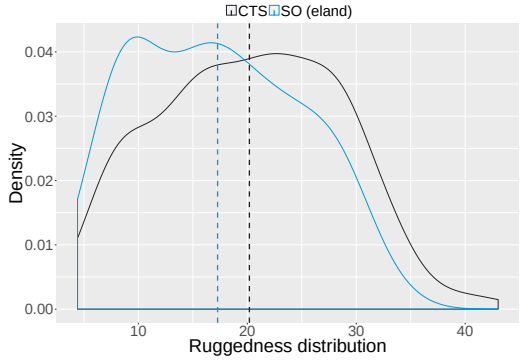
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in elands' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



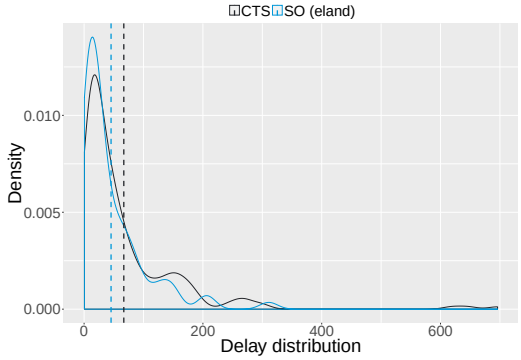
(a) *CE* per survey



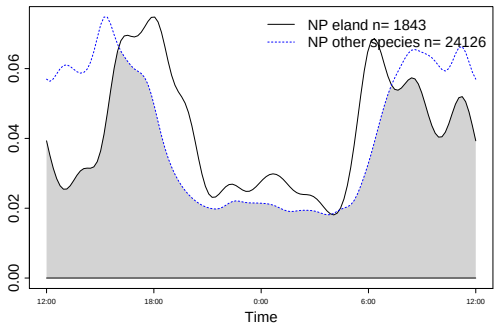
(b) *SO* per survey



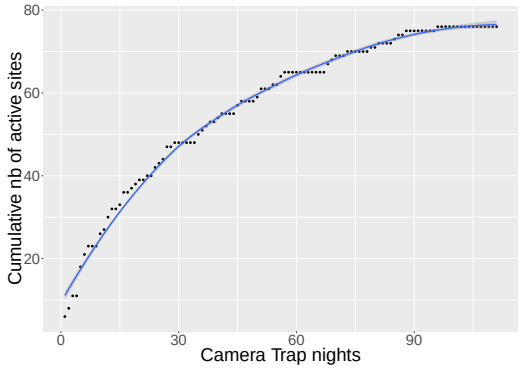
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.75: Species Profile 2.

4.28 Fallow deer

9 fallow deer photos were collected at 1 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 4 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 5. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the fallow deer's *Photographc Rate* is 0.03. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a fallow deer every 3526 nights. The fallow deer is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	9	5	0.03	1
Rank	48	48	48	52

Table 4.26: General figures

The following map shows the fallow deer's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the fallow deers' *Active Sites*.

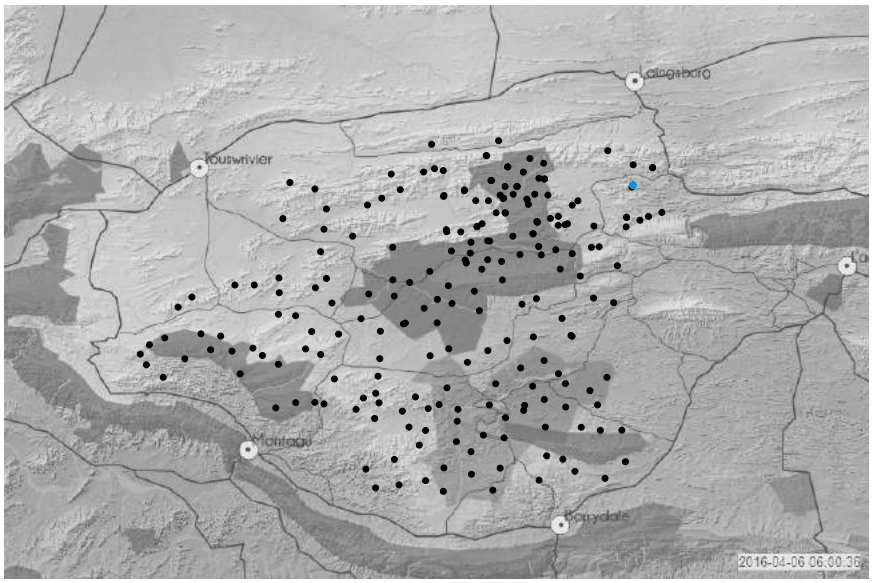
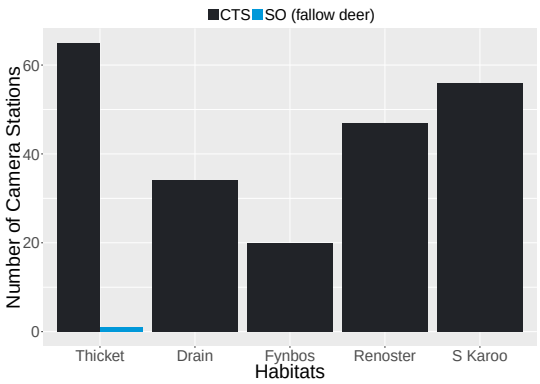


Figure 4.76: Fallow deer's distribution map

Figure 4.77: Fallow deer's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of fallow deer's *Active Sites (SO)*.



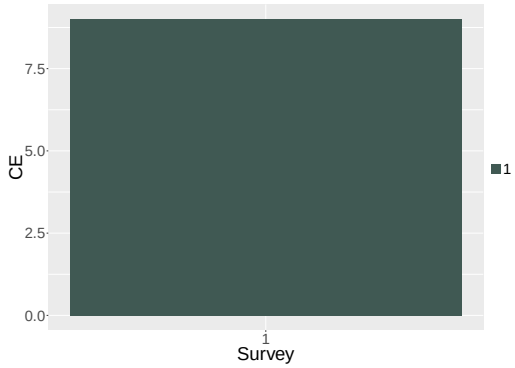
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the fallow deer .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which fallow deers were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

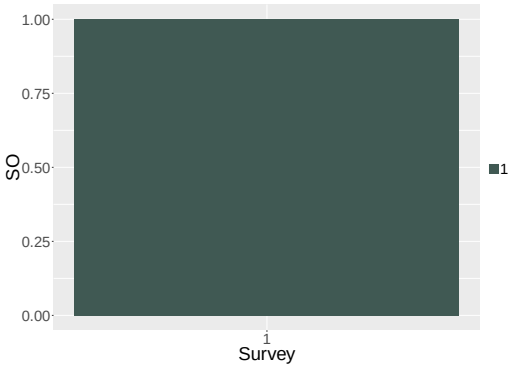
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at fallow deers' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between fallow deers and all

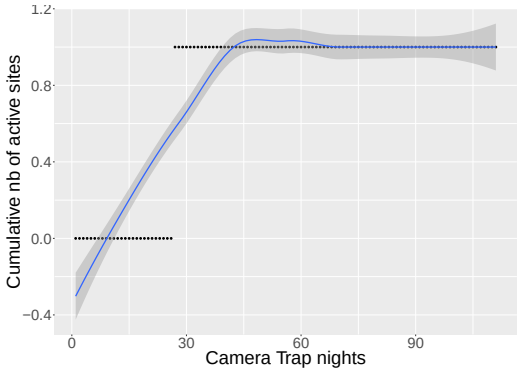
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in fallow deers' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



(a) *CE* per survey



(b) *SO* per survey



(c) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.78: Species Profile 2.

4.29 Gemsbok

1630 gemsbok photos were collected at 107 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 582 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 1048. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the gemsbok's *Photographc Rate* is 5.94. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a gemsbok every 17 nights. The gemsbok is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	1630	1048	5.94	107
Rank	3	4	4	6

Table 4.27: General figures

The following map shows the gemsbok's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the gemsboks' *Active Sites*.

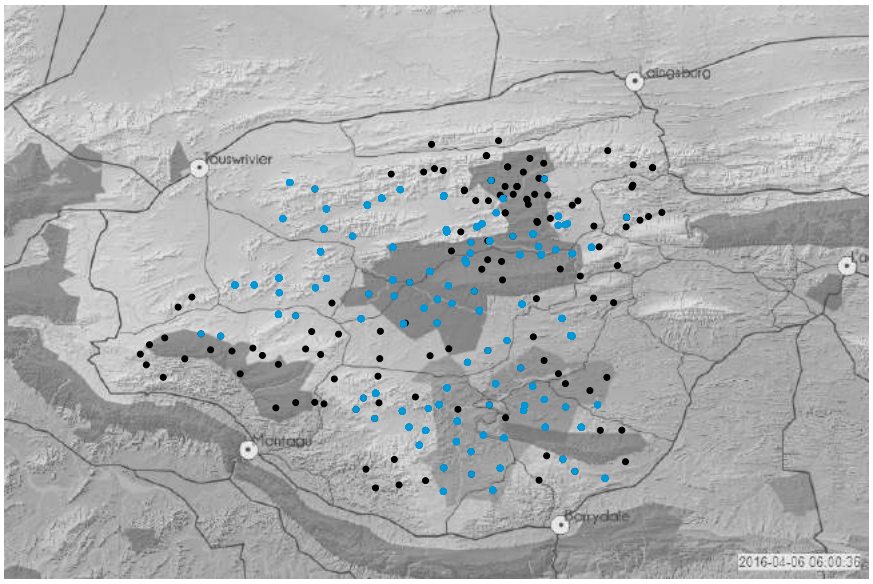
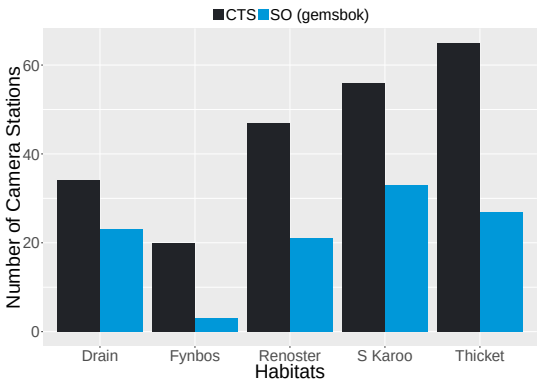


Figure 4.79: Gemsbok's distribution map

Figure 4.80: Gemsbok's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of gemsbok's *Active Sites (SO)*.



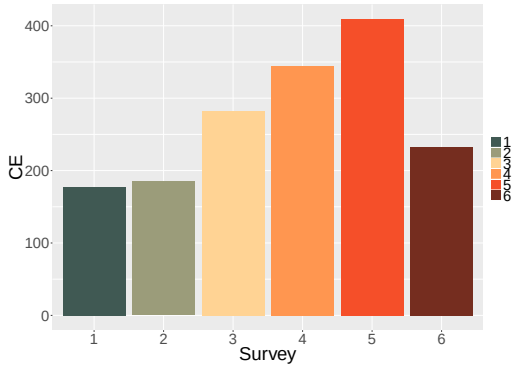
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the gemsbok .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which gemsboks were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

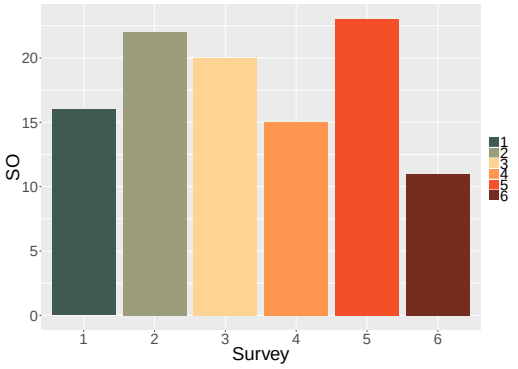
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at gemsboks' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between gemsboks and all other

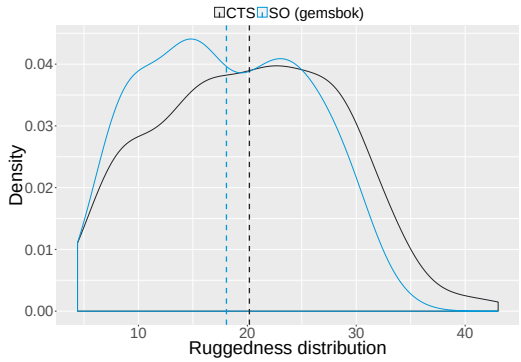
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in gemsboks' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



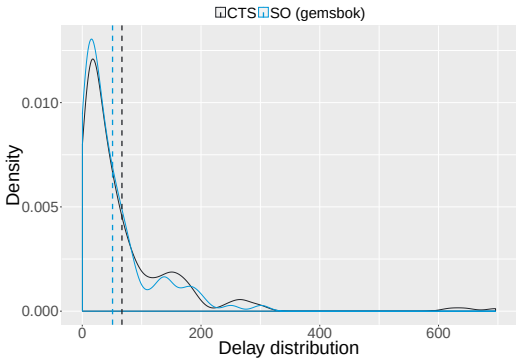
(a) *CE* per survey



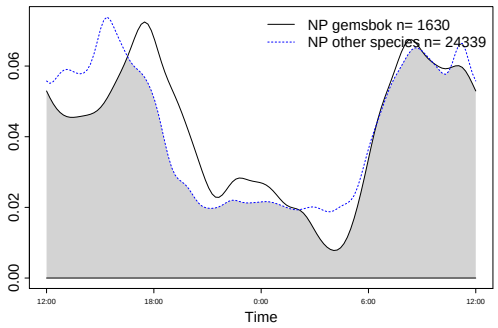
(b) *SO* per survey



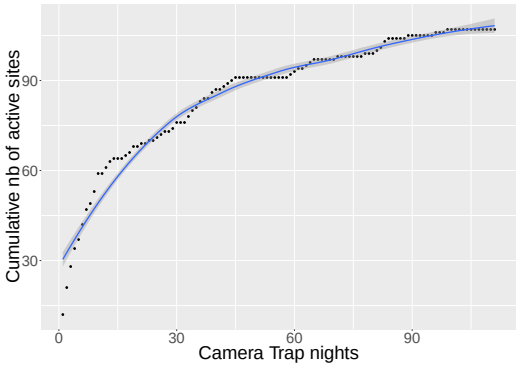
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.81: Species Profile 2.

4.30 Giraffe

60 giraffe photos were collected at 8 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 36 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 24. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the giraffe's *Photographc Rate* is 0.14. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a giraffe every 735 nights. The giraffe is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	60	24	0.14	8
Rank	33	37	37	36

Table 4.28: General figures

The following map shows the giraffe's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the giraffes' *Active Sites*.

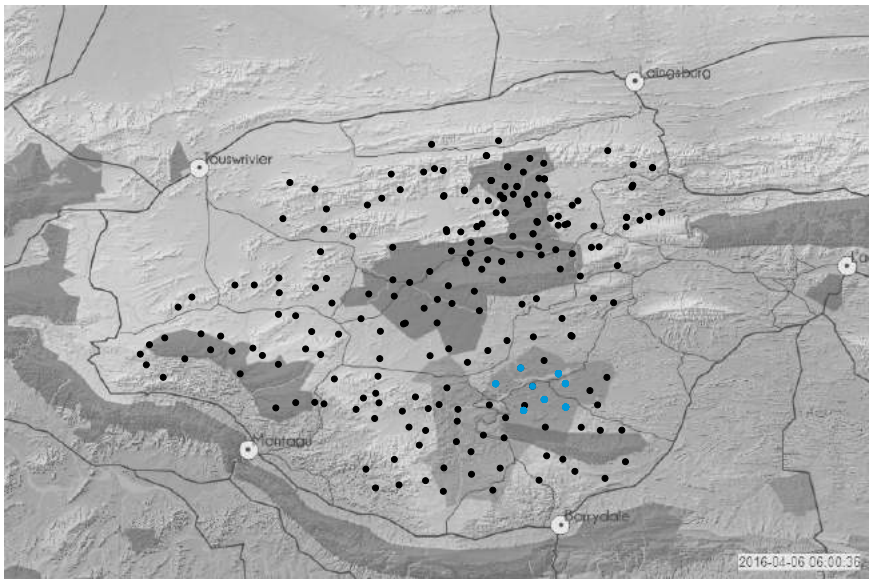
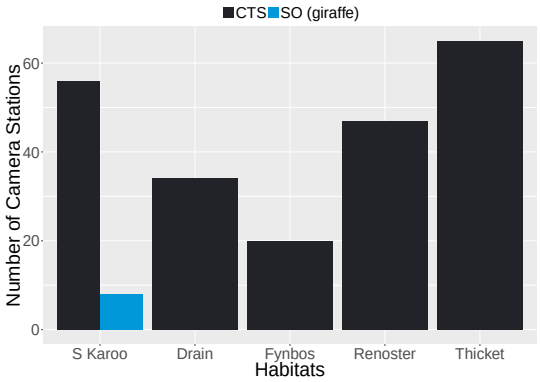


Figure 4.82: Giraffe's distribution map

Figure 4.83: Giraffe's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of giraffe's *Active Sites (SO)*.



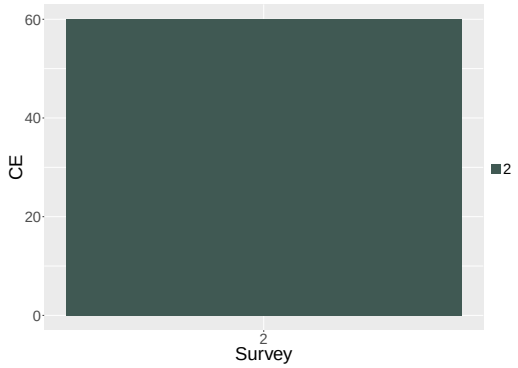
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the giraffe .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which giraffes were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

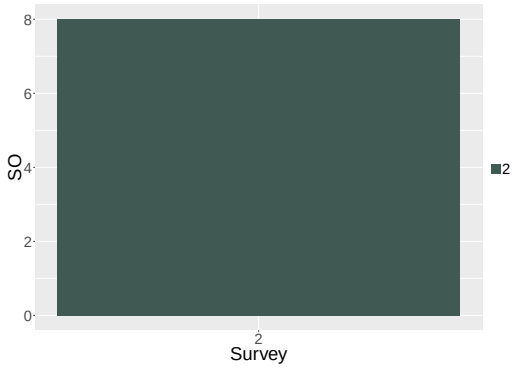
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at giraffes' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between giraffes and all other

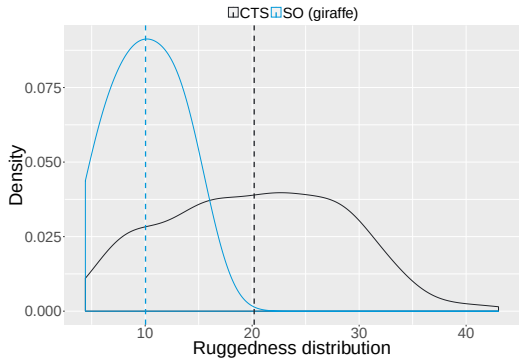
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in giraffes' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



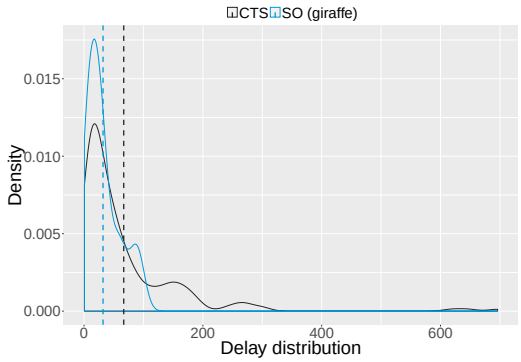
(a) *CE* per survey



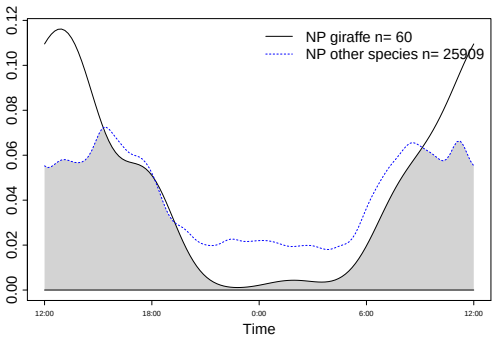
(b) *SO* per survey



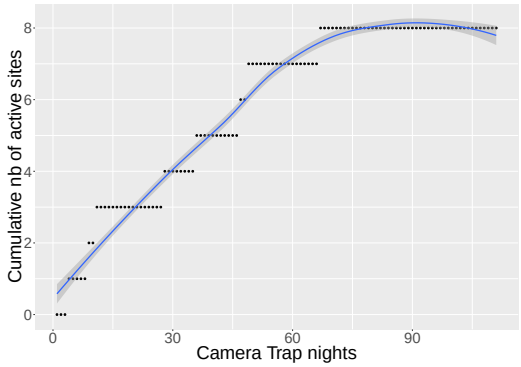
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.84: Species Profile 2.

4.31 Greater kudu

614 greater kudu photos were collected at 62 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 311 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 303. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the greater kudu's *Photographc Rate* is 1.72. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a greater kudu every 58 nights. The greater kudu is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	614	303	1.72	62
Rank	8	13	13	14

Table 4.29: General figures

The following map shows the greater kudu's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the greater kudus' *Active Sites*.

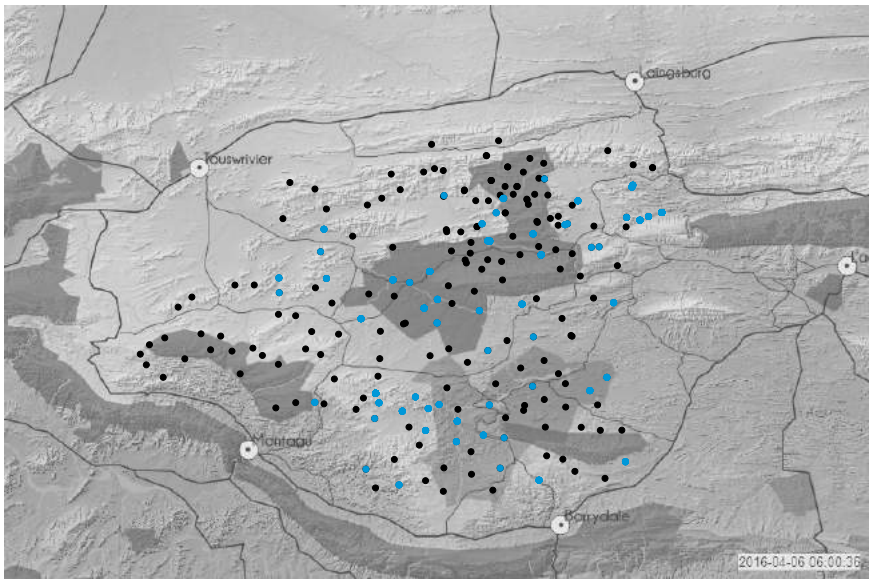
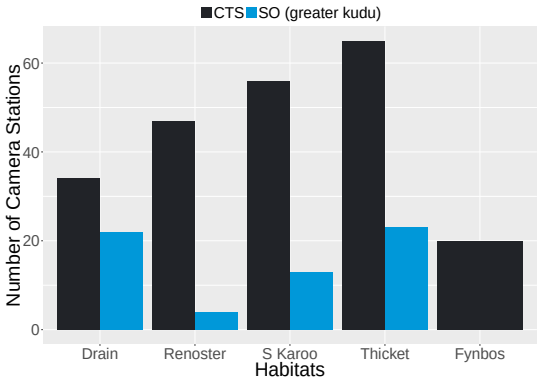


Figure 4.85: Greater kudu's distribution map

Figure 4.86: Greater kudu's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of greater kudu's *Active Sites (SO)*.



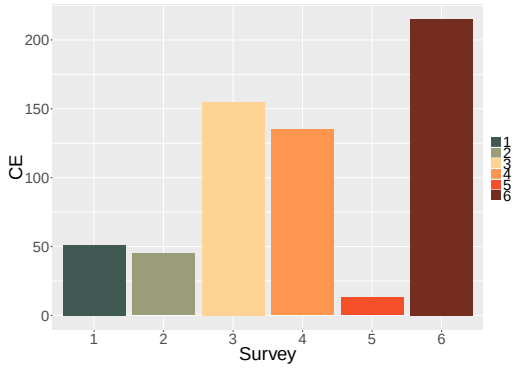
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the greater kudu .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which greater kudus were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

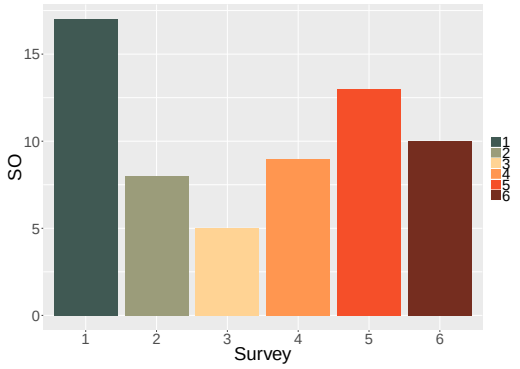
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at greater kudus' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between greater kudus and all

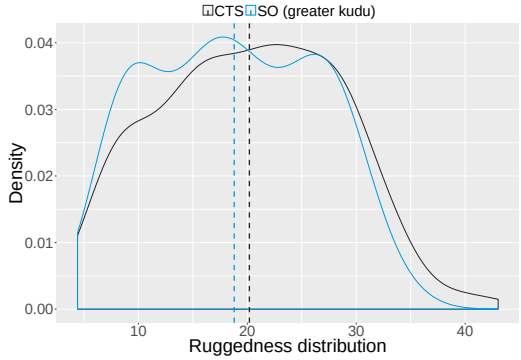
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in greater kudus' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



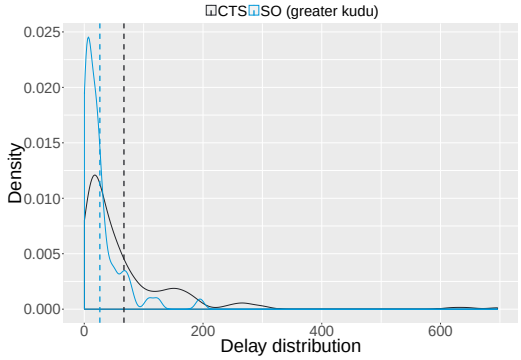
(a) *CE* per survey



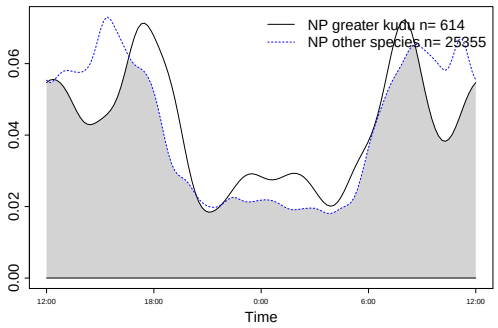
(b) *SO* per survey



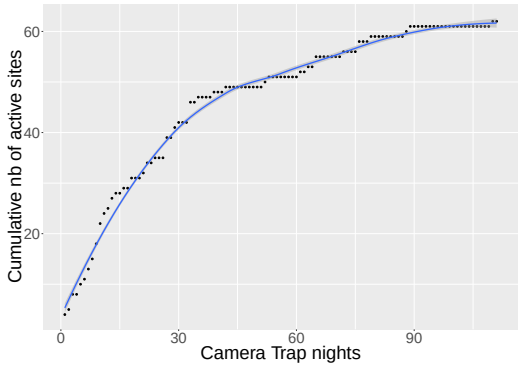
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.87: Species Profile 2.

4.32 Grey duiker

1399 grey duiker photos were collected at 115 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 279 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 1120. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the grey duiker's *Photographc Rate* is 6.35. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a grey duiker every 16 nights. The grey duiker is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	1399	1120	6.35	115
Rank	5	3	3	5

Table 4.30: General figures

The following map shows the grey duiker's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the grey duikers' *Active Sites*.

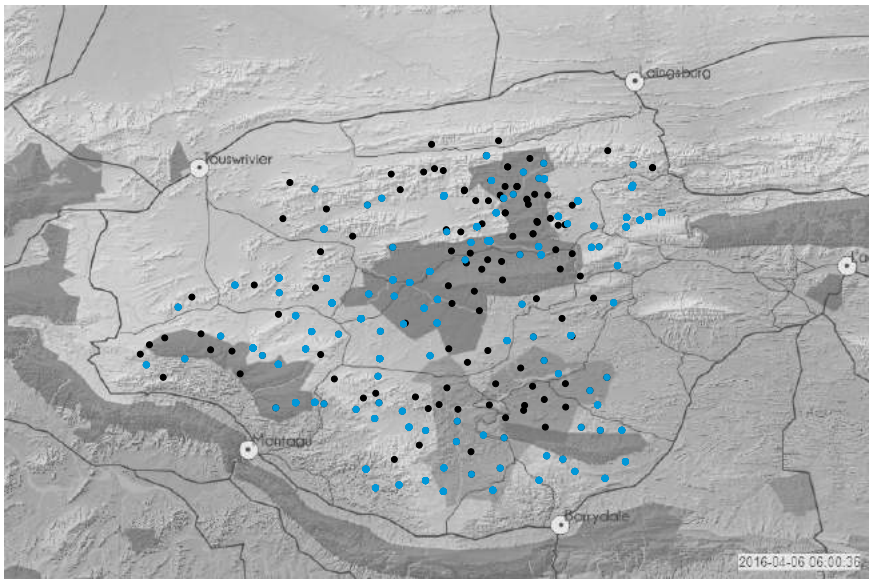


Figure 4.88: Grey duiker's distribution map

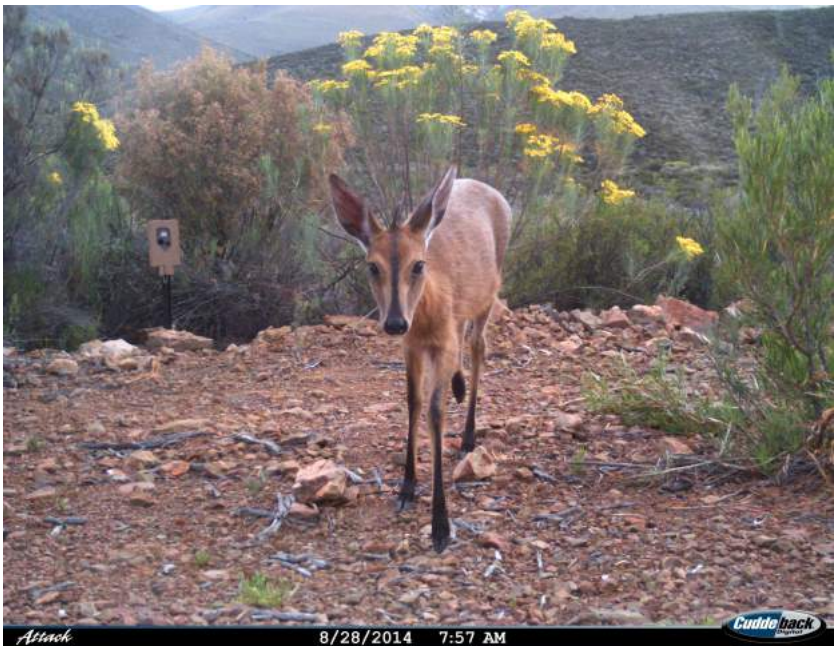
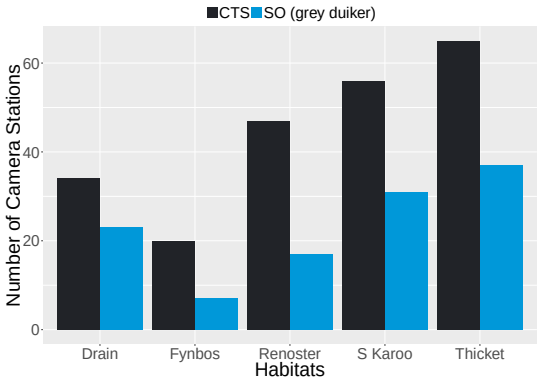


Figure 4.89: Grey duiker's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of grey duiker's *Active Sites (SO)*.



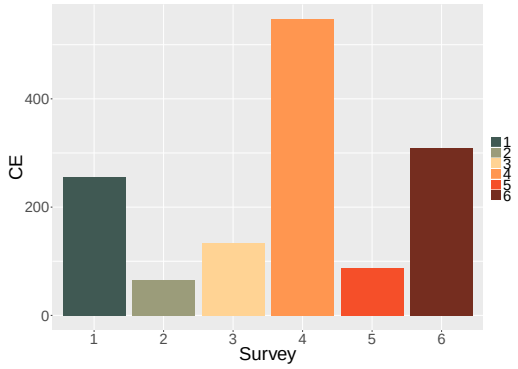
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the grey duiker .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which grey duikers were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

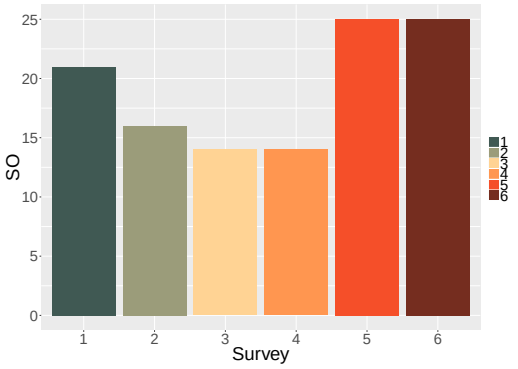
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at grey duikers' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between grey duikers and all

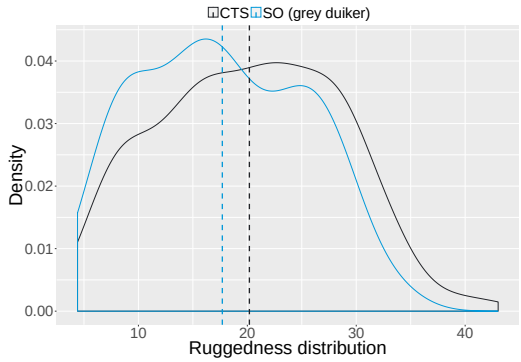
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in grey duikers' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



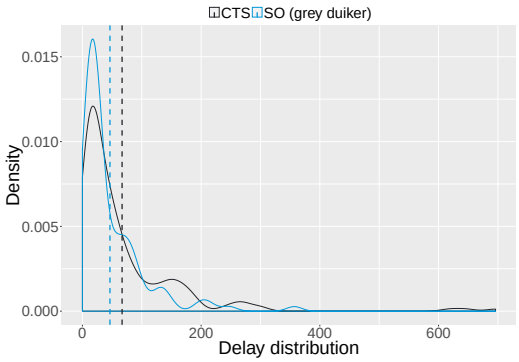
(a) *CE* per survey



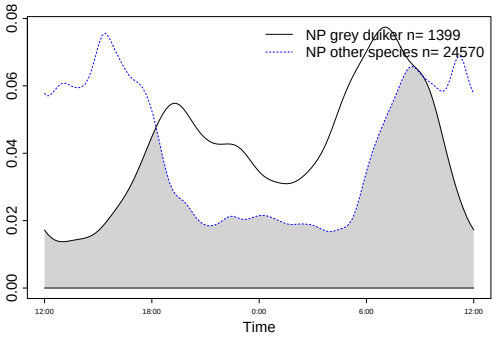
(b) *SO* per survey



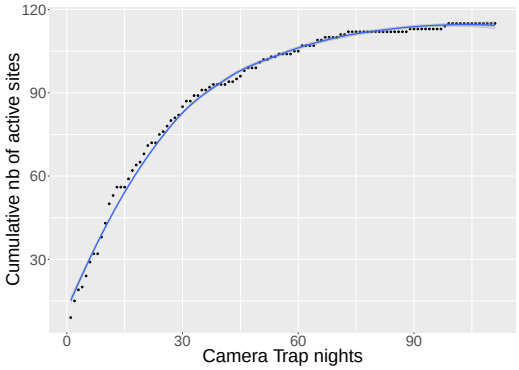
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.90: Species Profile 2.

4.33 Grey rhebuck

599 grey rhebuck photos were collected at 57 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 371 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 228. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the grey rhebuck's *Photographc Rate* is 1.29. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a grey rhebuck every 77 nights. The grey rhebuck is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	599	228	1.29	57
Rank	9	15	15	15

Table 4.31: General figures

The following map shows the grey rhebuck's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the grey rhebucks' *Active Sites*.

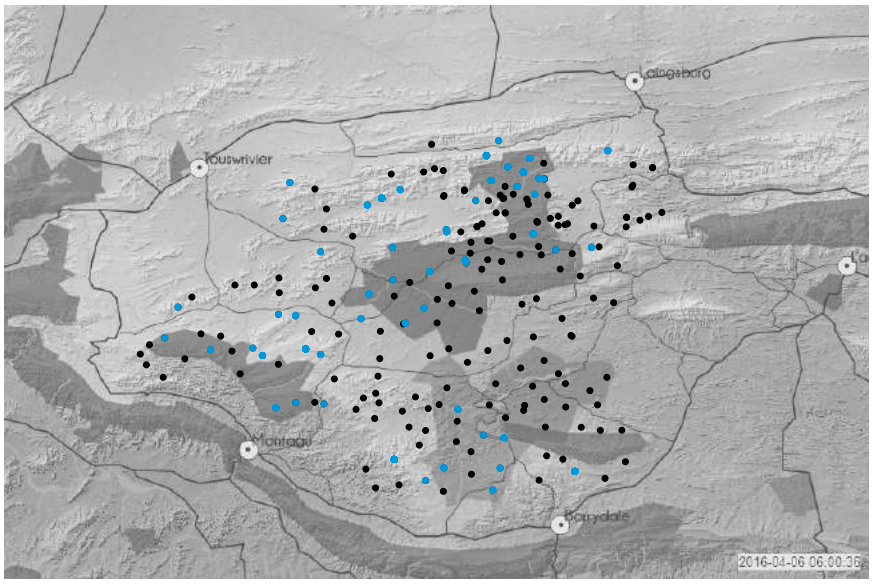
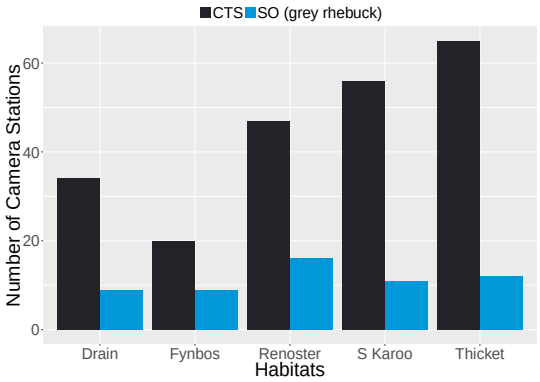


Figure 4.91: Grey rhebuck's distribution map

Figure 4.92: Grey rhebuck's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of grey rhebuck's *Active Sites (SO)*.



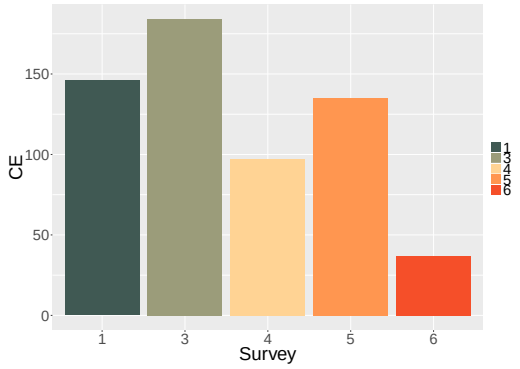
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the grey rhebuck .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which grey rhebucks were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

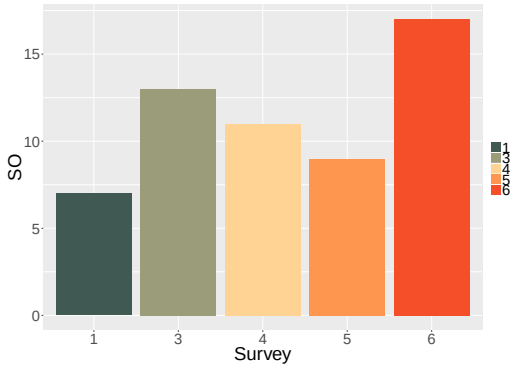
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at grey rhebucks' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between grey rhebucks and all

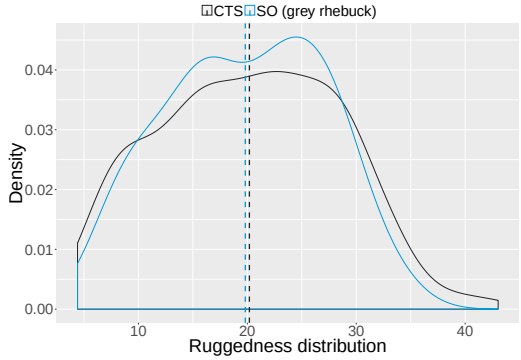
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in grey rhebucks' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



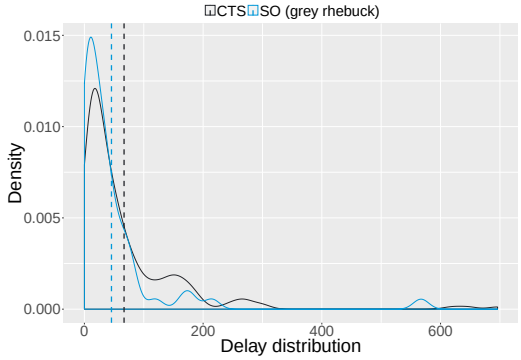
(a) *CE* per survey



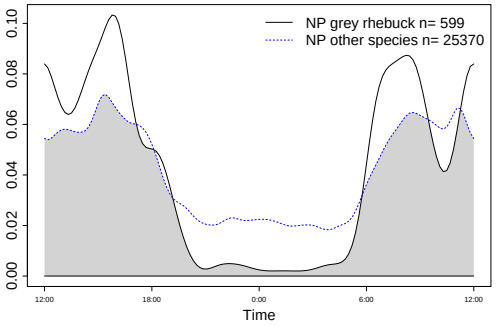
(b) *SO* per survey



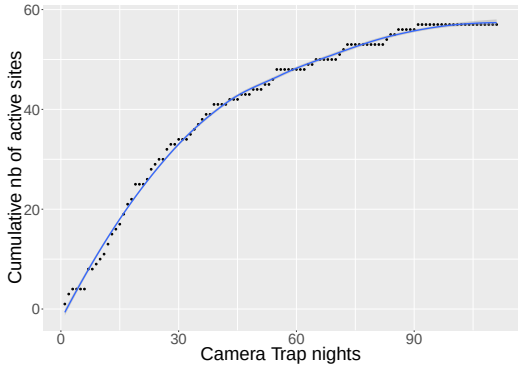
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.93: Species Profile 2.

4.34 Greywinged francolin

1 greywinged francolin photos were collected at 1 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 1. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the greywinged francolin's *Photographc Rate* is 0.01. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a greywinged francolin every 17631 nights. The greywinged francolin is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	1	1	0.01	1
Rank	55	54	54	52

Table 4.32: General figures

The following map shows the greywinged francolin's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the greywinged francolins' *Active Sites*.

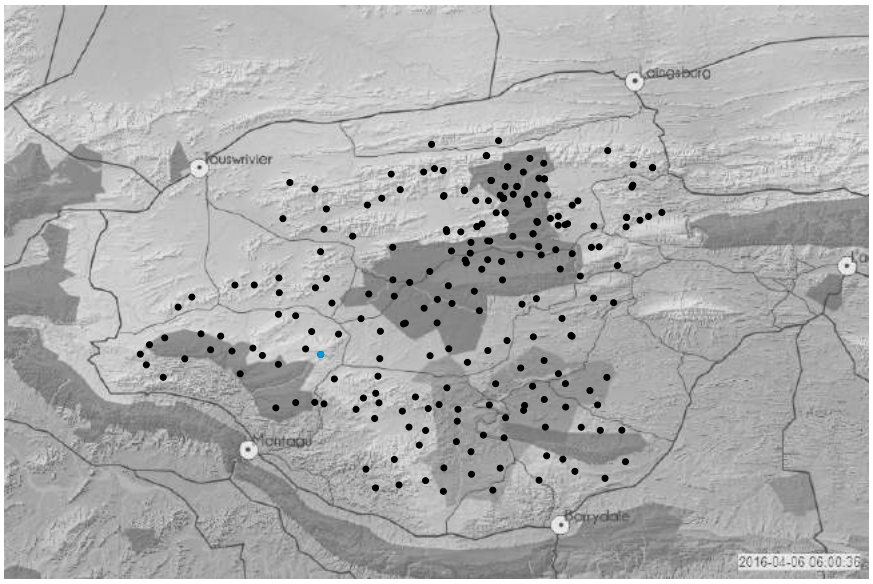
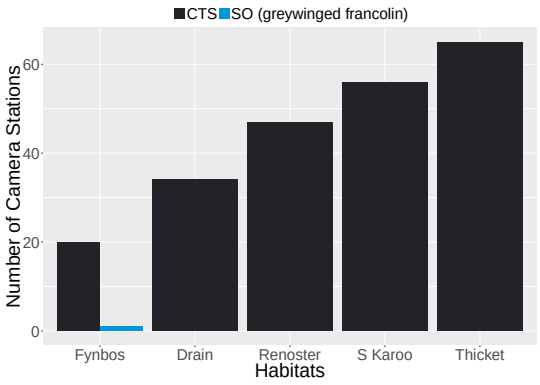


Figure 4.94: Greywinged francolin's distribution map

Figure 4.95: Greywinged francolin's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of greywinged francolin's *Active Sites (SO)*.

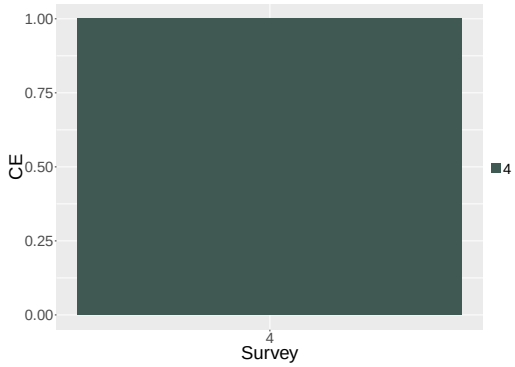


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the greywinged francolin .

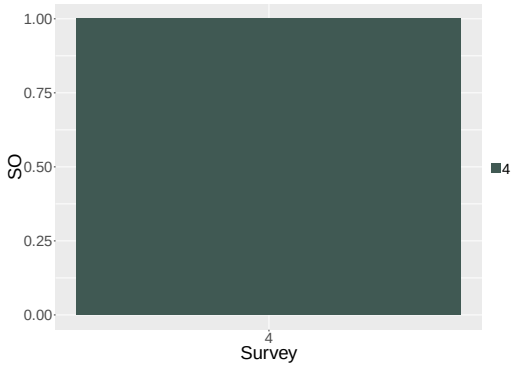
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which greywinged francolins were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at greywinged francolins' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

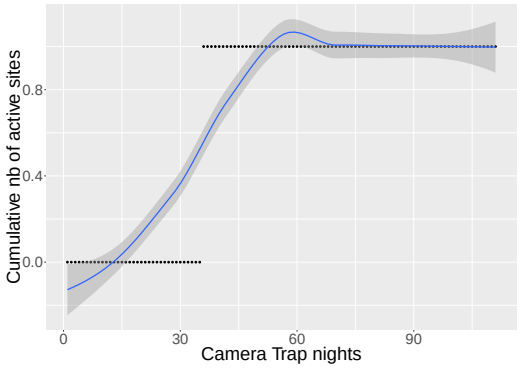
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between greywinged francolins and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in greywinged francolins' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



(a) *CE* per survey



(b) *SO* per survey



(c) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.96: Species Profile 2.

4.35 Grysbok

164 grysbok photos were collected at 14 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 37 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 127. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the grysbok's *Photographc Rate* is 0.72. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a grysbok every 139 nights. The grysbok is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	164	127	0.72	14
Rank	22	21	21	30

Table 4.33: General figures

The following map shows the grysbok's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the grysboks' *Active Sites*.

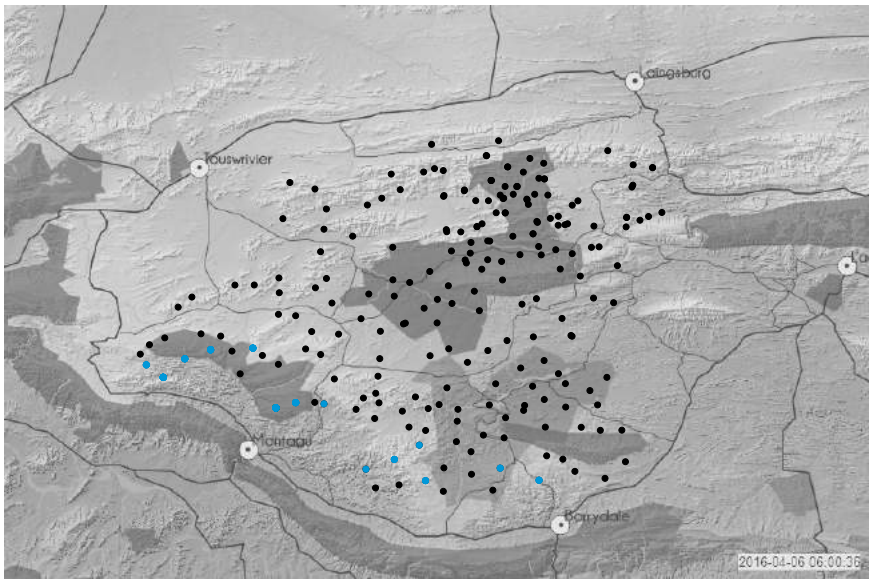
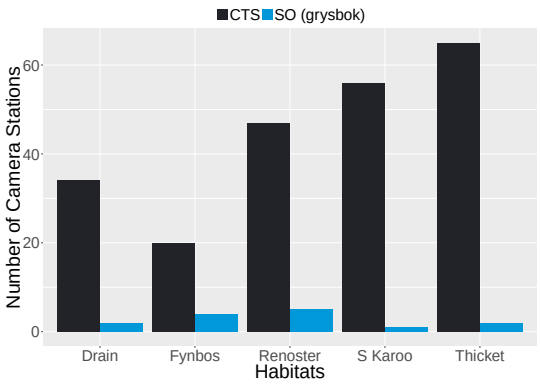


Figure 4.97: Grysbok's distribution map

Figure 4.98: Grysbok's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of grysbok's *Active Sites (SO)*.



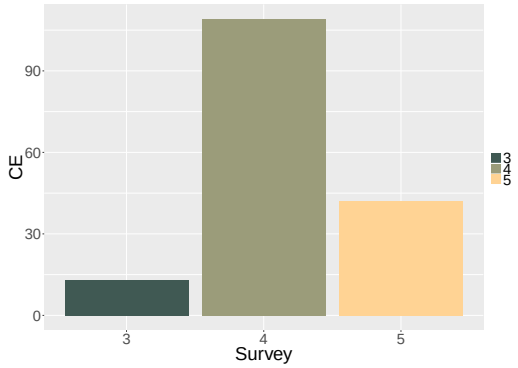
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the grysbok .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which grysboks were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

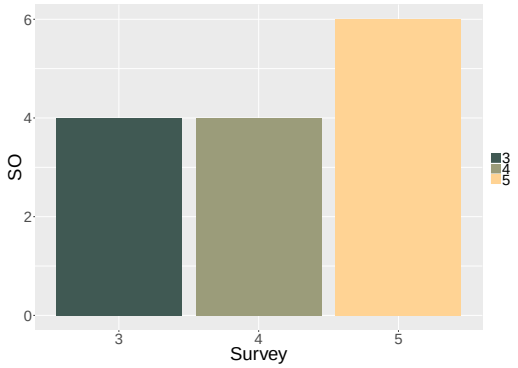
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at grysboks' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between grysboks and all other

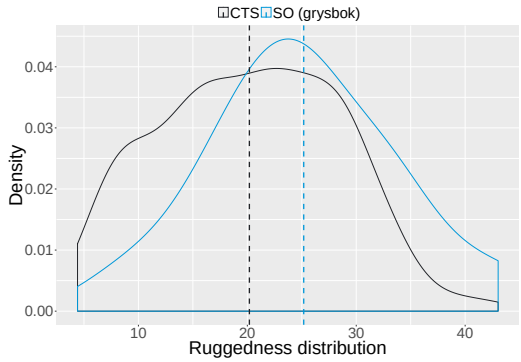
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in grysboks' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



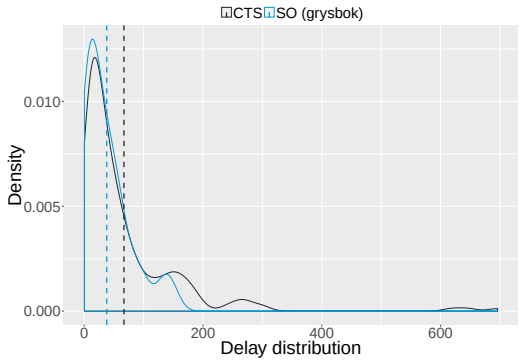
(a) *CE* per survey



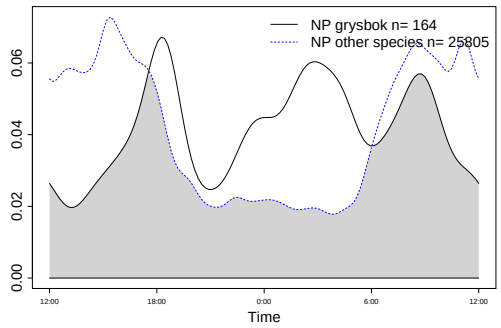
(b) *SO* per survey



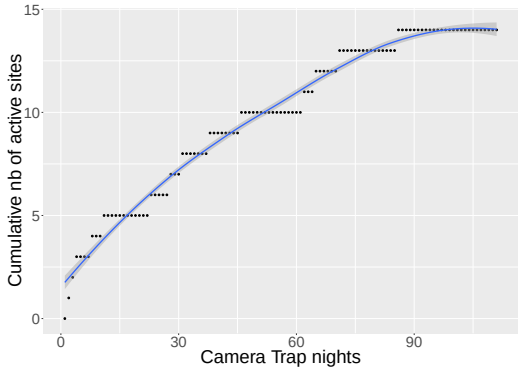
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.99: Species Profile 2.

4.36 Helmeted guineafowl

14 helmeted guineafowl photos were collected at 2 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 8 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 6. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the helmeted guineafowl's *Photographc Rate* is 0.03. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a helmeted guineafowl every 2938 nights. The helmeted guineafowl is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	14	6	0.03	2
Rank	43	48	48	49

Table 4.34: General figures

The following map shows the helmeted guineafowl's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the helmeted guineafowls' *Active Sites*.

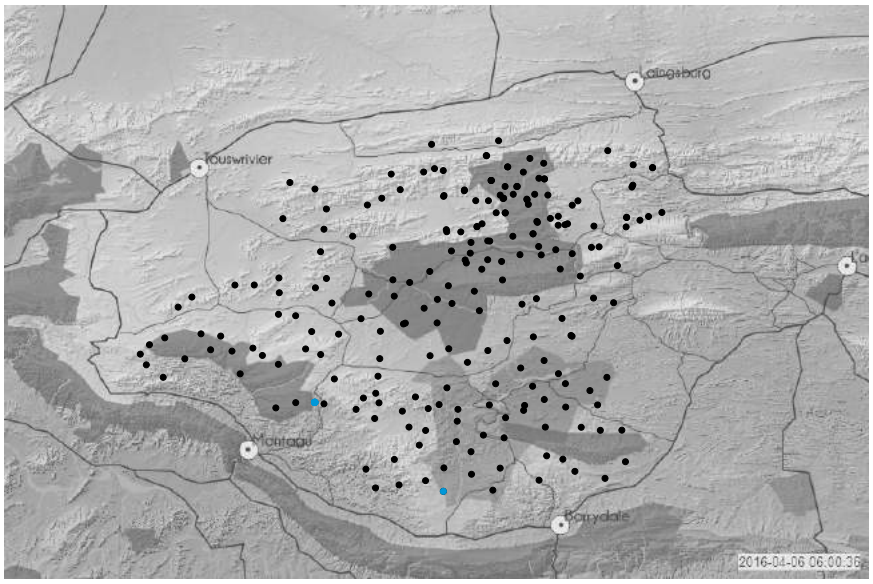
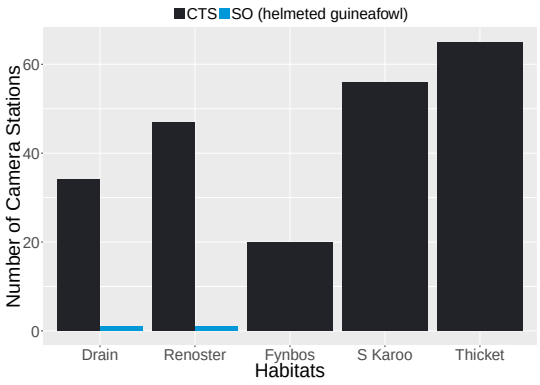


Figure 4.100: Helmeted guineafowl's distribution map

Figure 4.101: Helmeted guineafowl's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of helmeted guineafowl's *Active Sites (SO)*.

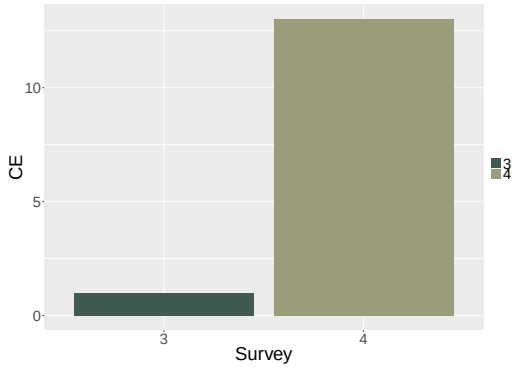


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the helmeted guineafowl .

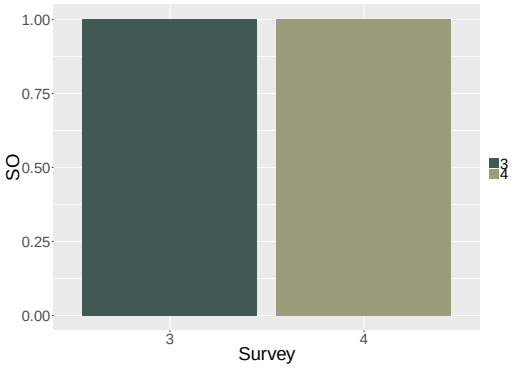
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which helmeted guineafowls were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at helmeted guineafowls' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

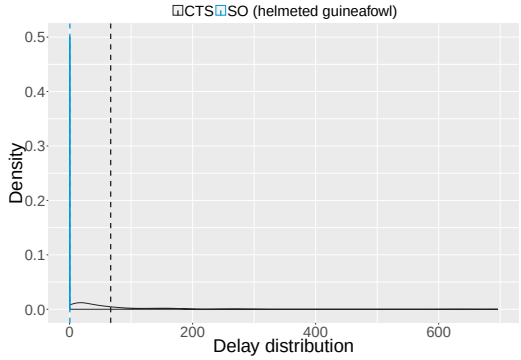
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between helmeted guineafowls and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in helmeted guineafowls' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



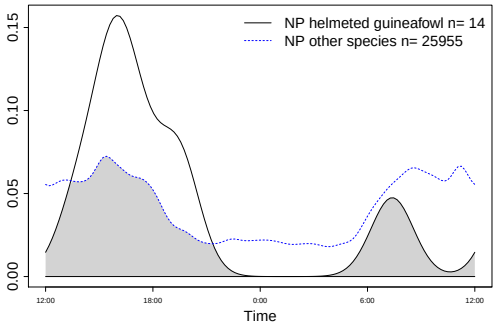
(a) *CE* per survey



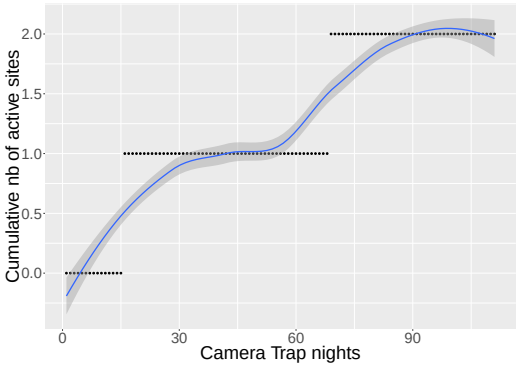
(b) *SO* per survey



(c) *DELAY* comparison



(d) Activity profile



(e) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.102: Species Profile 2.

4.37 Hippopotamus

6 hippopotamus photos were collected at 3 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 2 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 4. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the hippopotamus's *Photographc Rate* is 0.02. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a hippopotamus every 4408 nights. The hippopotamus is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	6	4	0.02	3
Rank	51	51	51	46

Table 4.35: General figures

The following map shows the hippopotamus's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the hippopotamuss' *Active Sites*.

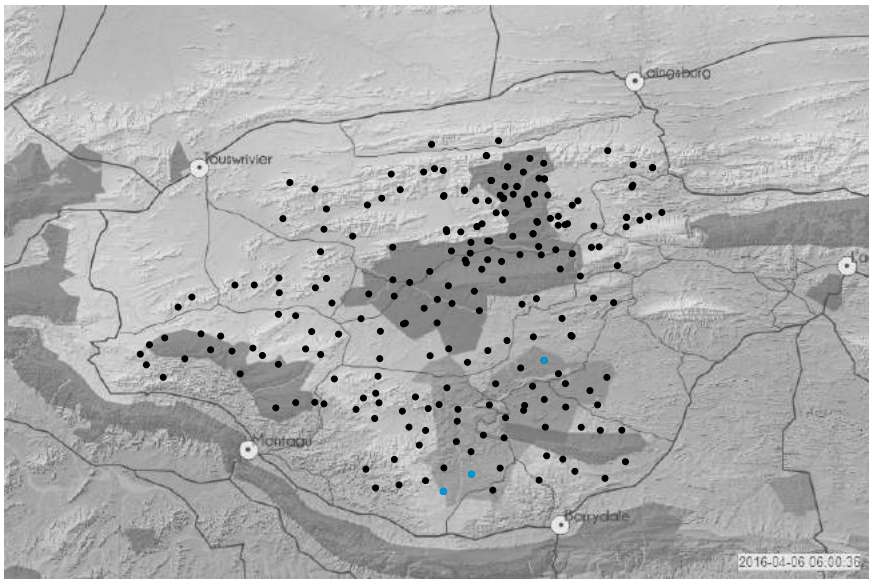
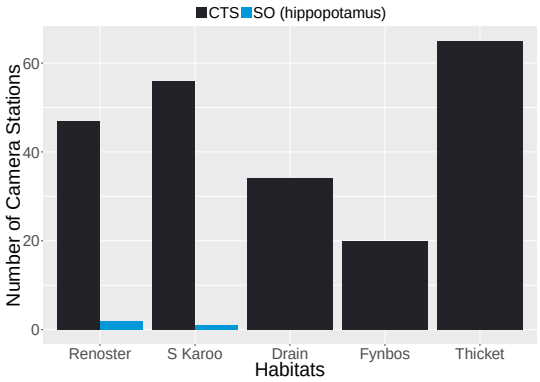


Figure 4.103: Hippopotamus's distribution map

Figure 4.104: Hippopotamus's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of hippopotamus's *Active Sites (SO)*.



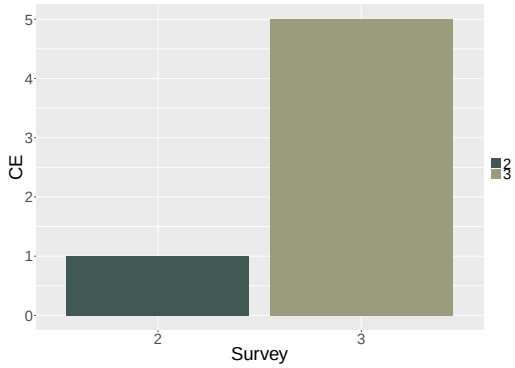
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the hippopotamus .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which hippopotamuss were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

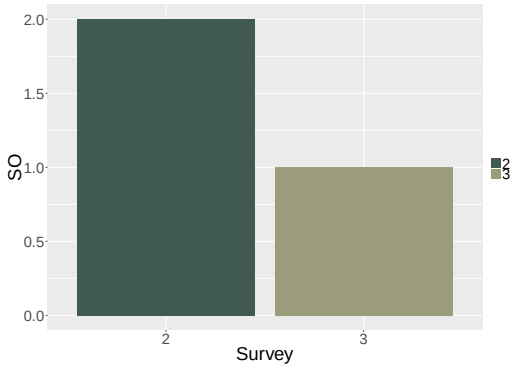
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at hippopotamuss' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between hippopotamuss and all

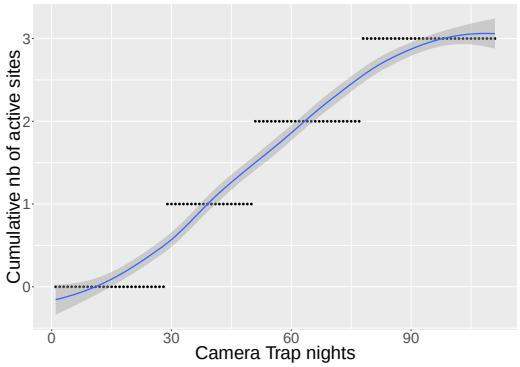
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in hippopotamuss' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



(a) *CE* per survey



(b) *SO* per survey



(c) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.105: Species Profile 2.

4.38 Honey badger

139 honey badger photos were collected at 54 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 40 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 99. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the honey badger's *Photographc Rate* is 0.56. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a honey badger every 178 nights. The honey badger is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	139	99	0.56	54
Rank	24	25	25	16

Table 4.36: General figures

The following map shows the honey badger's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the honey badgers' *Active Sites*.

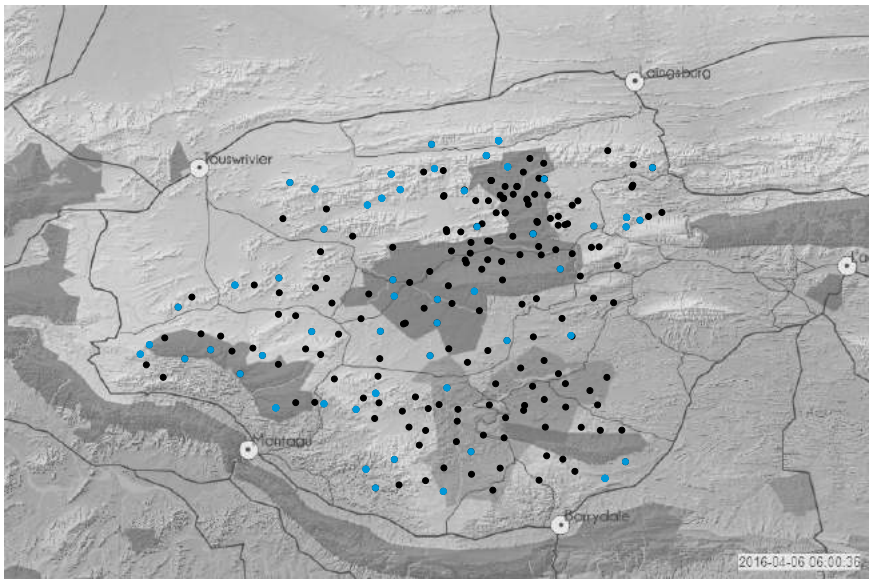
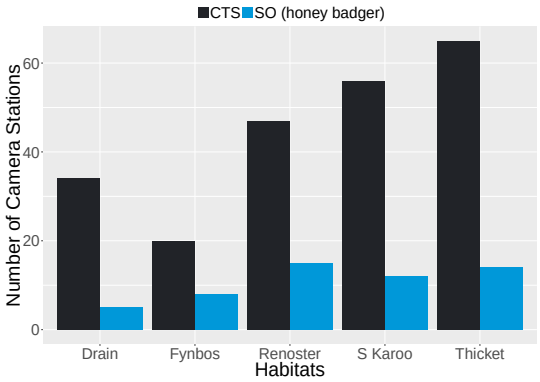


Figure 4.106: Honey badger's distribution map

Figure 4.107: Honey badger's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of honey badger's *Active Sites (SO)*.



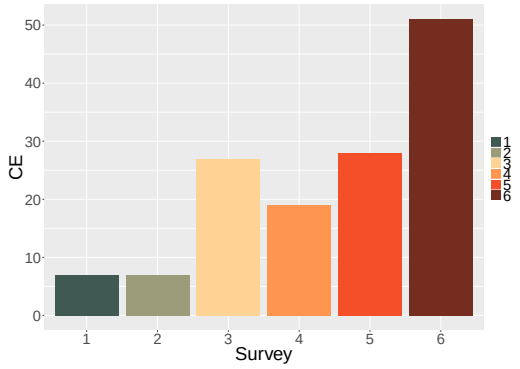
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the honey badger .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which honey badgers were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

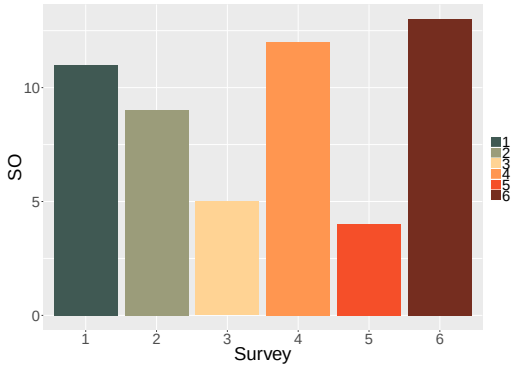
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at honey badgers' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between honey badgers and all

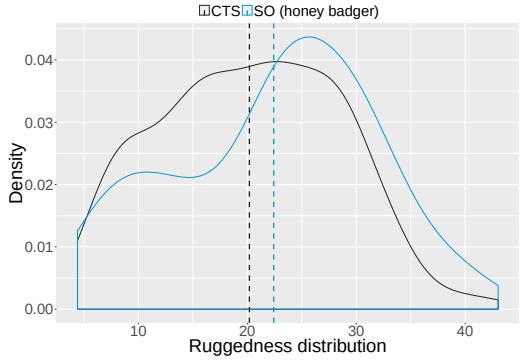
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in honey badgers' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



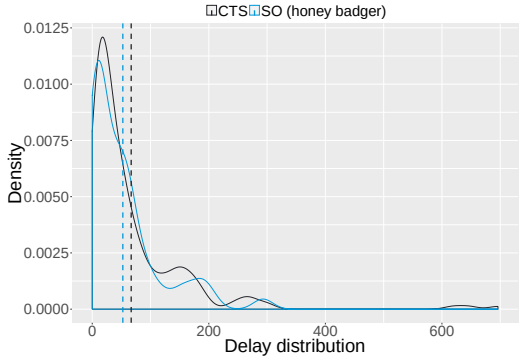
(a) *CE* per survey



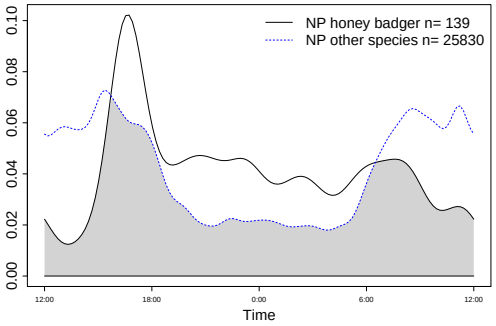
(b) *SO* per survey



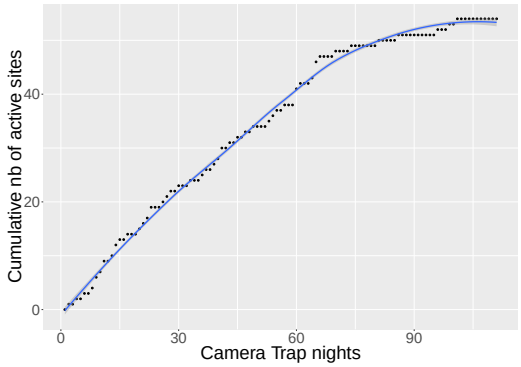
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.108: Species Profile 2.

4.39 Karoo korhaan

15 karoo korhaan photos were collected at 6 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 3 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 12. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the karoo korhaan's *Photographc Rate* is 0.07. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a karoo korhaan every 1469 nights. The karoo korhaan is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	15	12	0.07	6
Rank	42	41	41	40

Table 4.37: General figures

The following map shows the karoo korhaan's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the karoo korhaans' *Active Sites*.

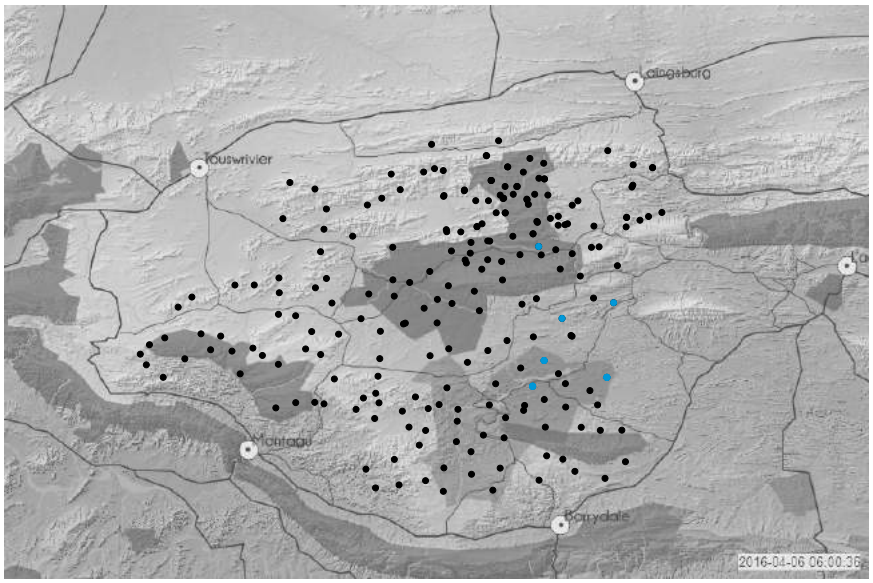
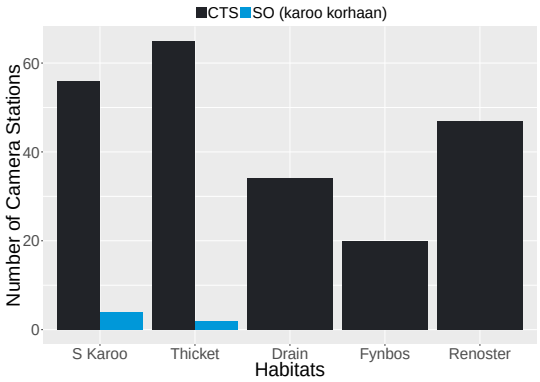


Figure 4.109: Karoo korhaan's distribution map

Figure 4.110: Karoo korhaan's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of karoo korhaan's *Active Sites (SO)*.



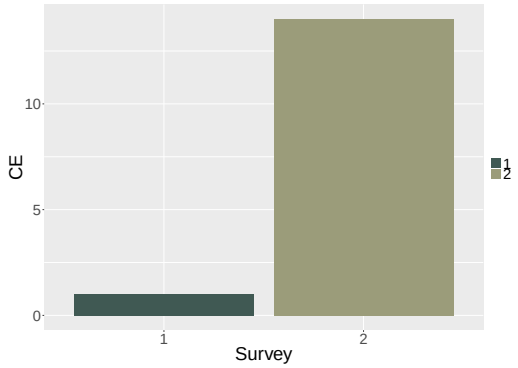
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the karoo korhaan .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which karoo korhaans were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

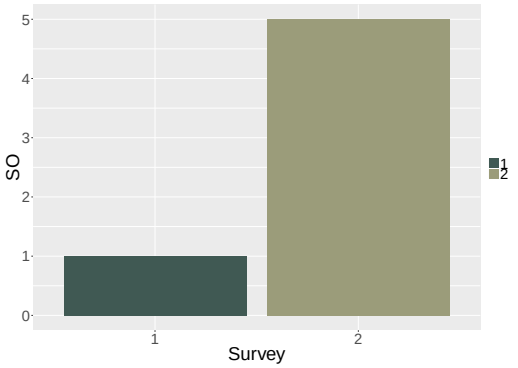
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at karoo korhaans' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between karoo korhaans and all

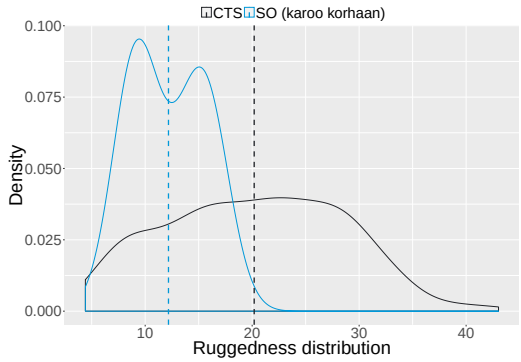
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in karoo korhaans' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



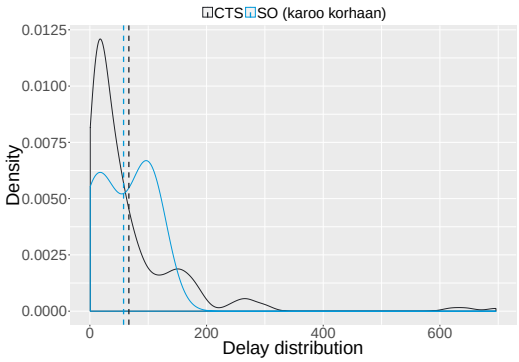
(a) *CE* per survey



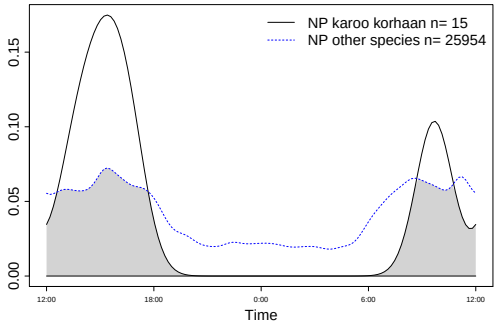
(b) *SO* per survey



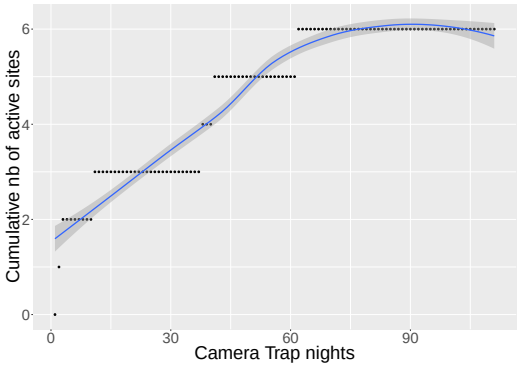
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.111: Species Profile 2.

4.40 Klipspringer

943 klipspringer photos were collected at 77 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 568 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 375. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the klipspringer's *Photographc Rate* is 2.13. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a klipspringer every 47 nights. The klipspringer is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	943	375	2.13	77
Rank	6	10	10	9

Table 4.38: General figures

The following map shows the klipspringer's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the klipspringers' *Active Sites*.

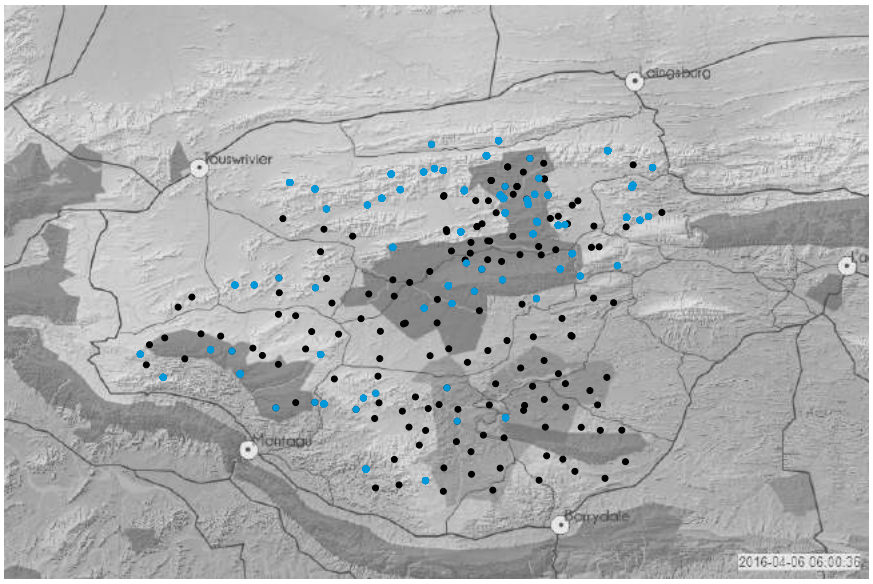
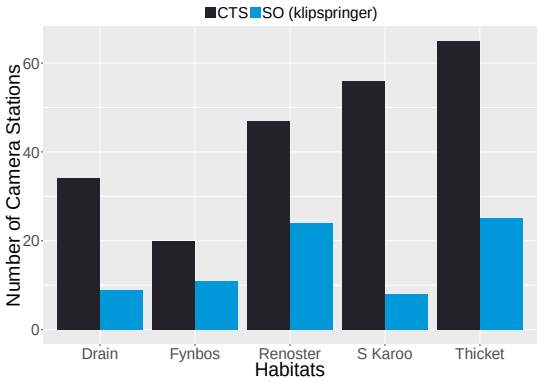


Figure 4.112: Klipspringer's distribution map

Figure 4.113: Klipspringer's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of klipspringer's *Active Sites (SO)*.



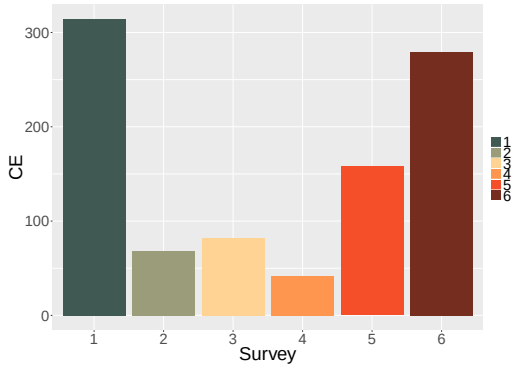
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the klipspringer .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which klipspringers were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

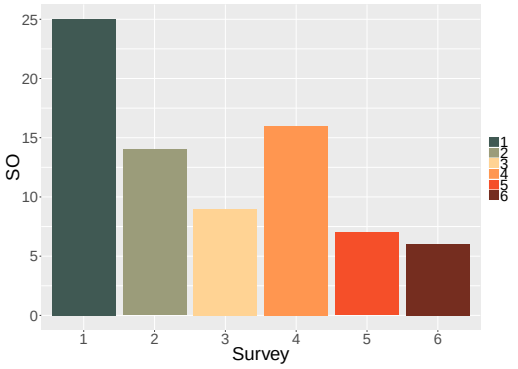
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at klipspringers' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between klipspringers and all

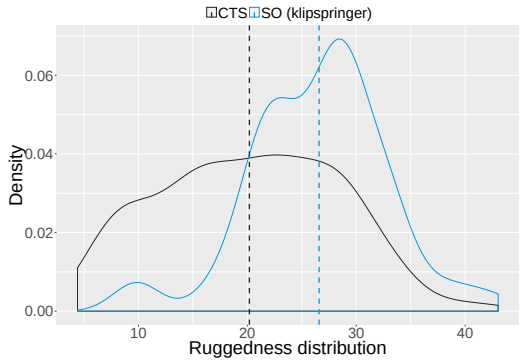
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in klipspringers' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



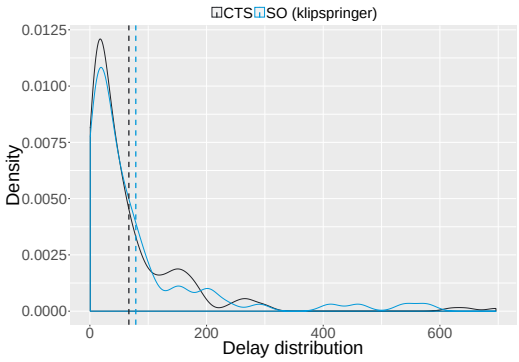
(a) *CE* per survey



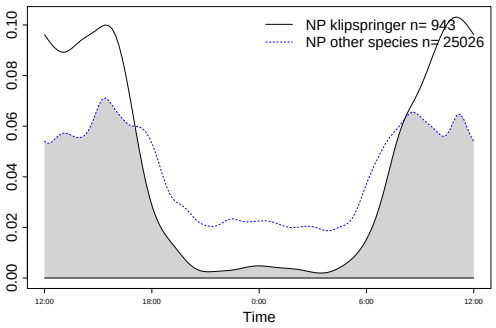
(b) *SO* per survey



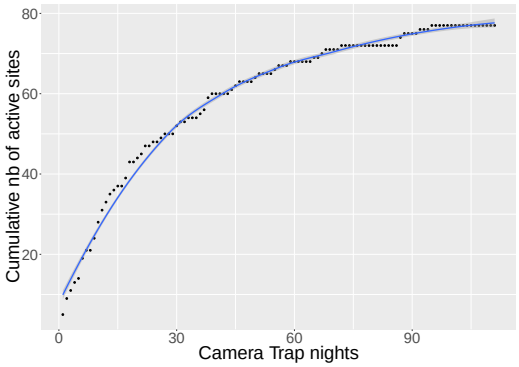
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.114: Species Profile 2.

4.41 Large spotted genet

10 large spotted genet photos were collected at 7 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 10. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the large spotted genet's *Photographc Rate* is 0.06. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a large spotted genet every 1763 nights. The large spotted genet is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	10	10	0.06	7
Rank	47	42	42	39

Table 4.39: General figures

The following map shows the large spotted genet's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the large spotted genets' *Active Sites*.

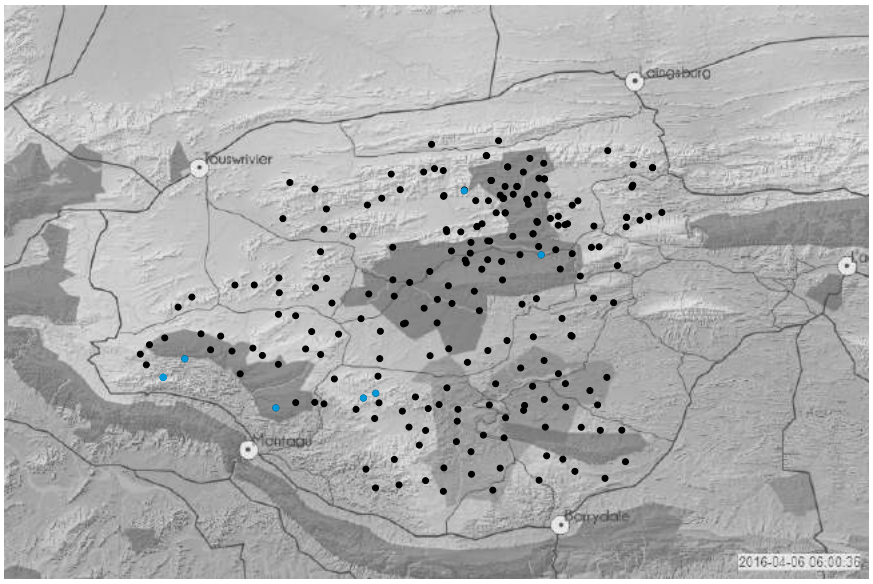
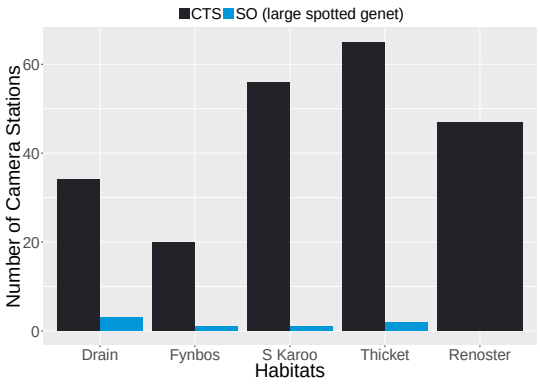


Figure 4.115: Large spotted genet's distribution map

Figure 4.116: Large spotted genet's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of large spotted genet's *Active Sites (SO)*.

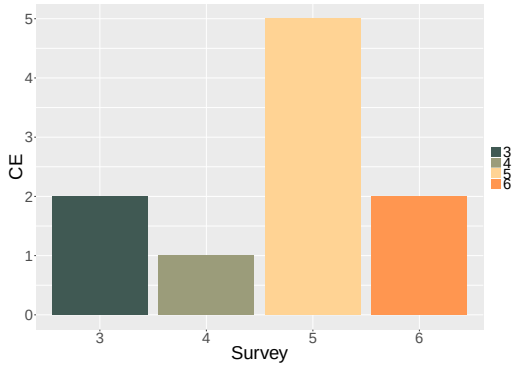


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the large spotted genet .

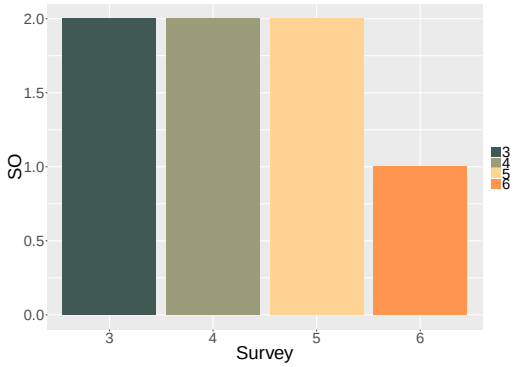
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which large spotted genets were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at large spotted genets' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

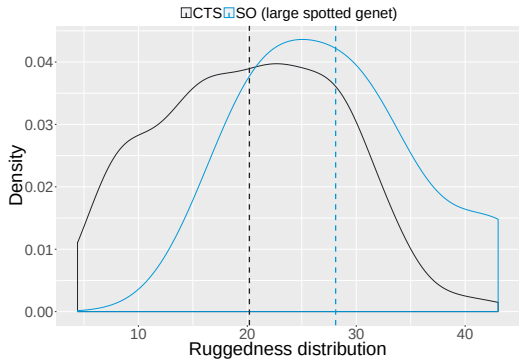
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between large spotted genets and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in large spotted genets' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



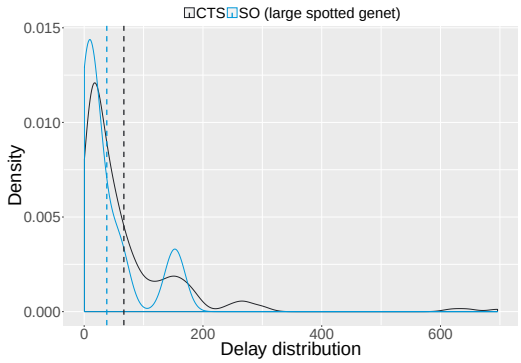
(a) *CE* per survey



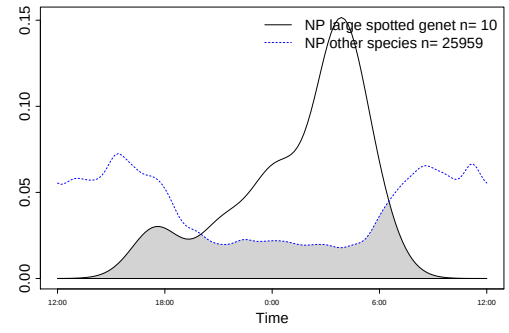
(b) *SO* per survey



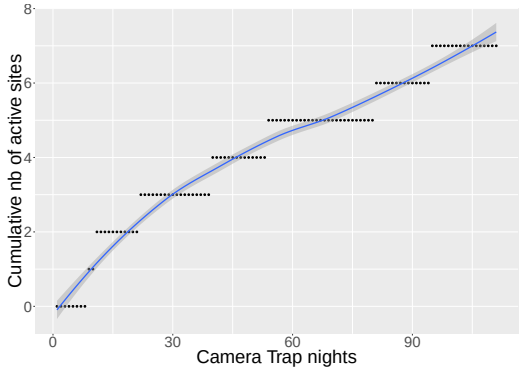
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.117: Species Profile 2.

4.42 Leopard

219 leopard photos were collected at 79 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 3 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 216. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the leopard's *Photographc Rate* is 1.23. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a leopard every 82 nights. The leopard is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	219	216	1.23	79
Rank	20	16	16	8

Table 4.40: General figures

The following map shows the leopard's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the leopards' *Active Sites*.

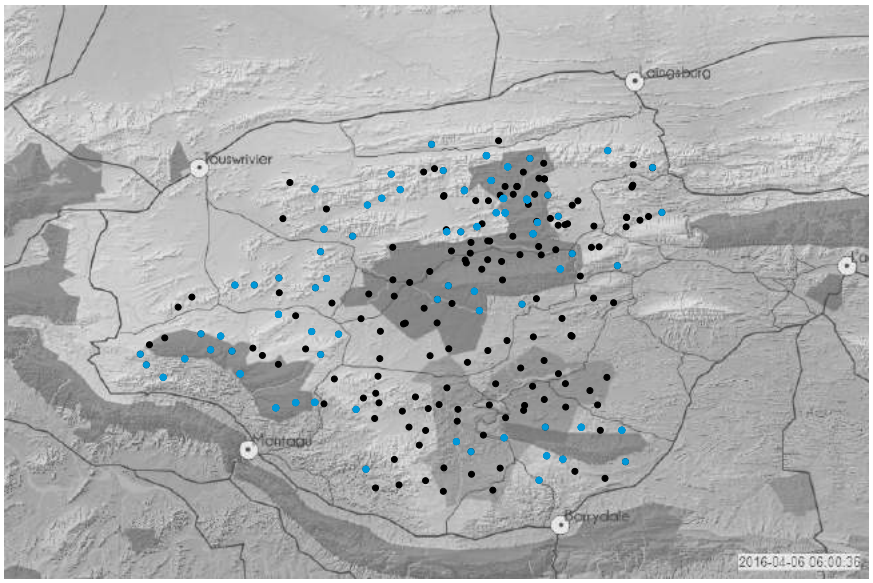
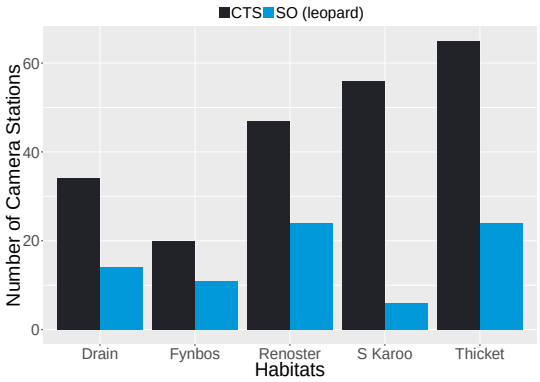


Figure 4.118: Leopard's distribution map

Figure 4.119: Leopard's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of leopard's *Active Sites (SO)*.



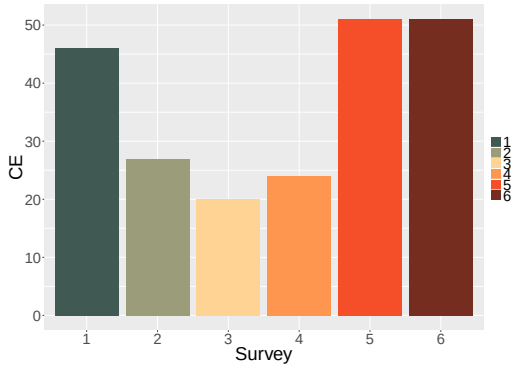
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the leopard .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which leopards were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

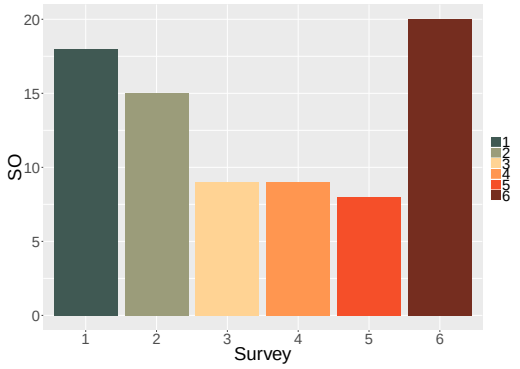
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at leopards' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between leopards and all other

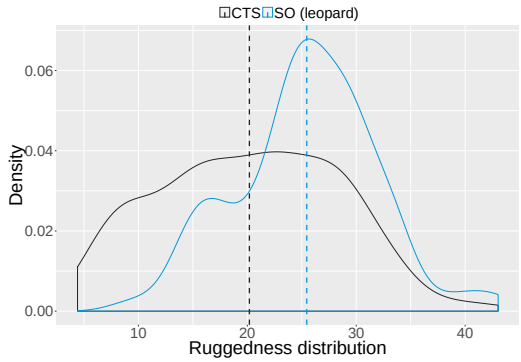
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in leopards' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



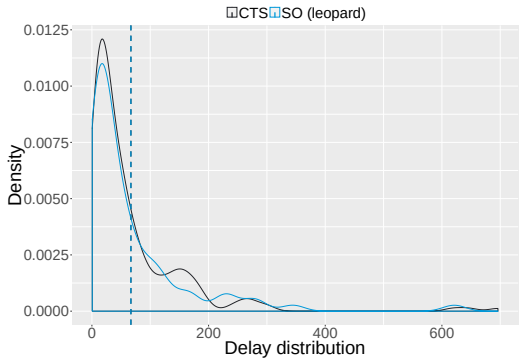
(a) *CE* per survey



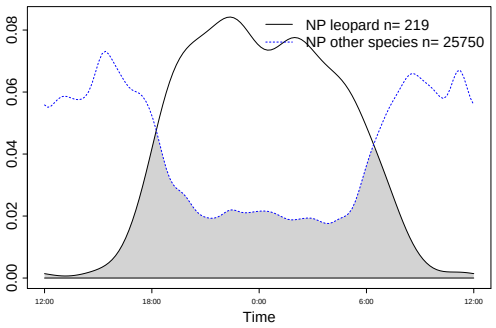
(b) *SO* per survey



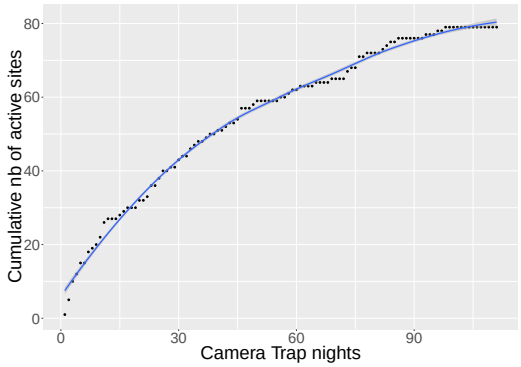
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.120: Species Profile 2.

4.43 Leopard tortoise

3 leopard tortoise photos were collected at 3 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 3. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the leopard tortoise's *Photographc Rate* is 0.02. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a leopard tortoise every 5877 nights. The leopard tortoise is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	3	3	0.02	3
Rank	53	51	51	46

Table 4.41: General figures

The following map shows the leopard tortoise's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the leopard tortoises' *Active Sites*.

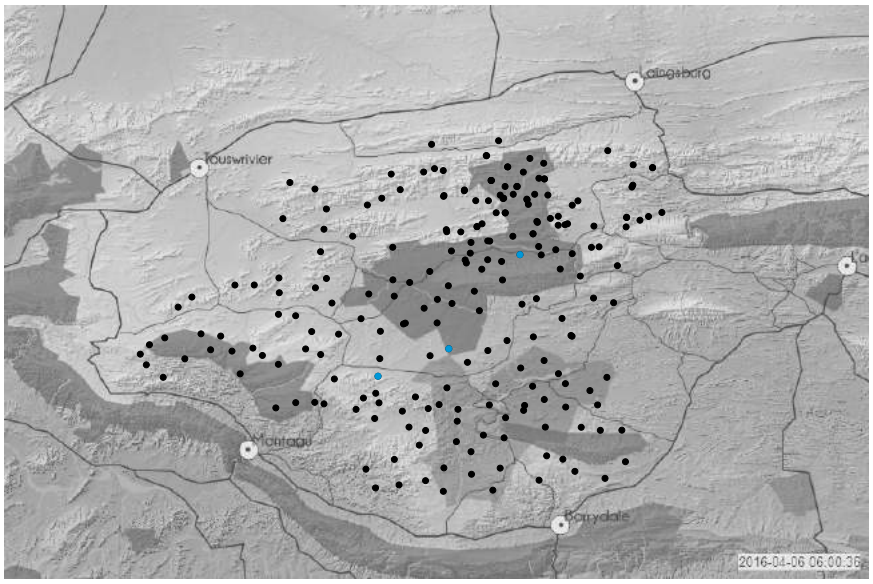
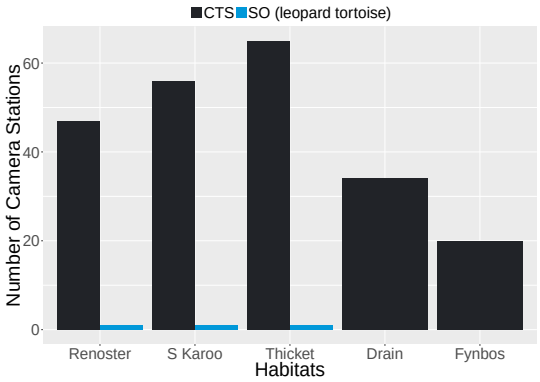


Figure 4.121: Leopard tortoise's distribution map

Figure 4.122: Leopard tortoise's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of leopard tortoise's *Active Sites (SO)*.



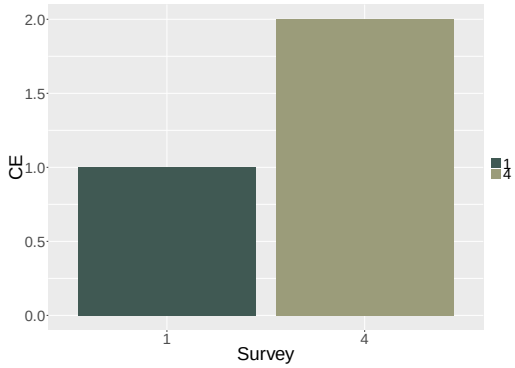
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the leopard tortoise .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which leopard tortoises were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

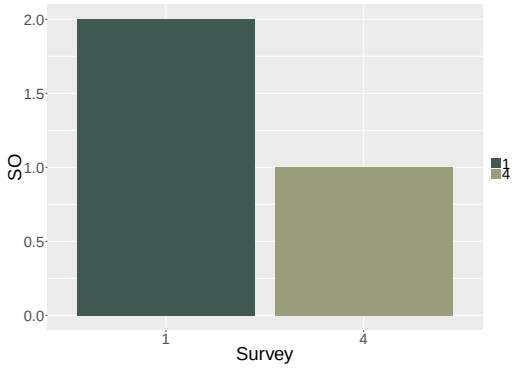
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at leopard tortoises' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between leopard tortoises and

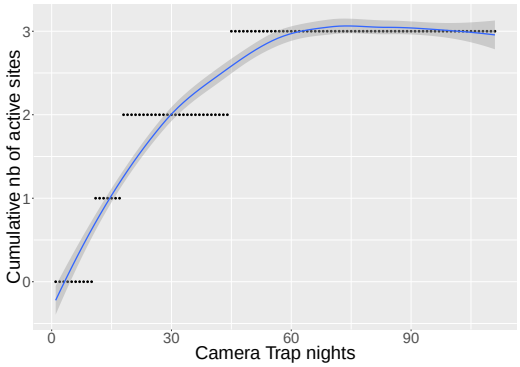
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in leopard tortoises' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



(a) *CE* per survey



(b) *SO* per survey



(c) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.123: Species Profile 2.

4.44 Lion

36 lion photos were collected at 12 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 10 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 26. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the lion's *Photographc Rate* is 0.15. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a lion every 678 nights. The lion is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	36	26	0.15	12
Rank	37	36	36	31

Table 4.42: General figures

The following map shows the lion's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the lions' *Active Sites*.

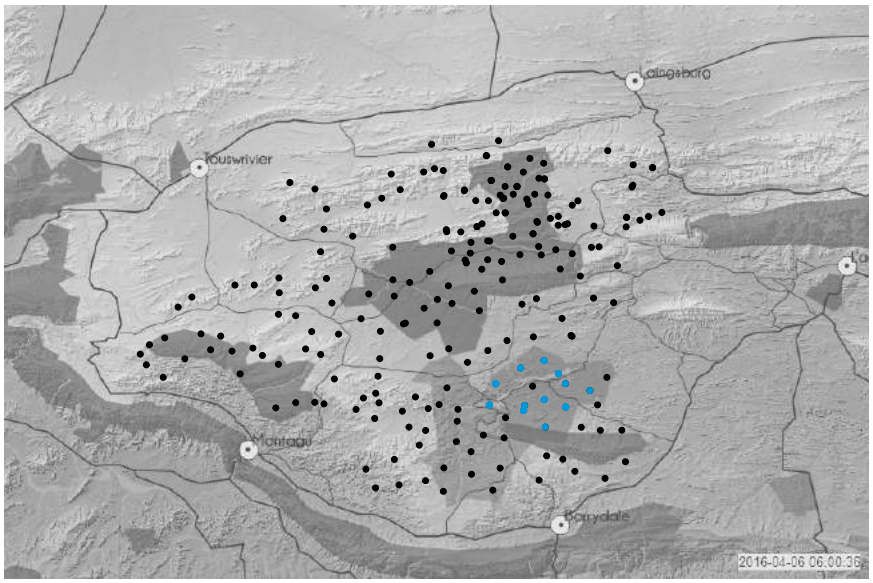
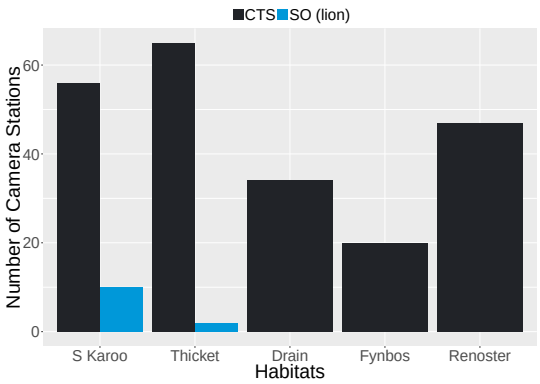


Figure 4.124: Lion's distribution map

Figure 4.125: Lion's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of lion's *Active Sites (SO)*.



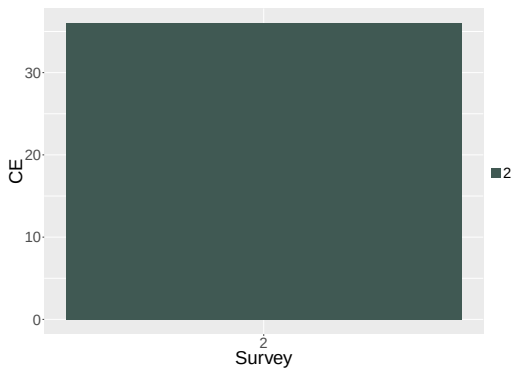
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the lion .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which lions were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

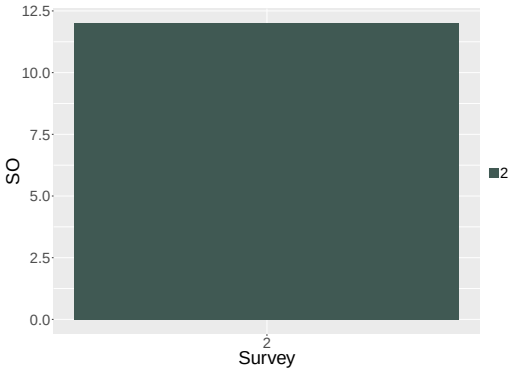
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at lions' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between lions and all other

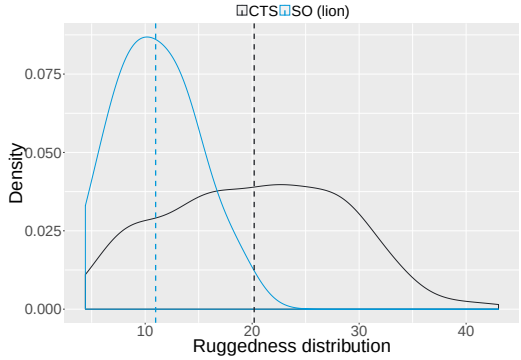
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in lions' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



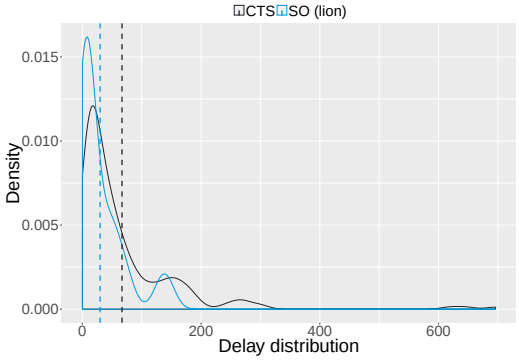
(a) *CE* per survey



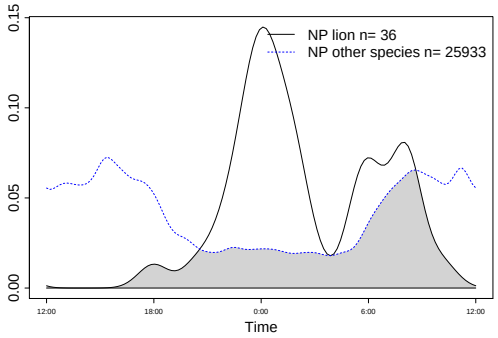
(b) *SO* per survey



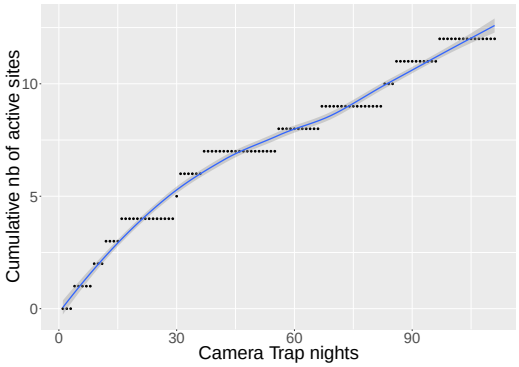
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.126: Species Profile 2.

4.45 Ludwigs bustard

1 ludwigs bustard photos were collected at 1 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 1. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the ludwigs bustard's *Photographc Rate* is 0.01. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a ludwigs bustard every 17631 nights. The ludwigs bustard is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	1	1	0.01	1
Rank	55	54	54	52

Table 4.43: General figures

The following map shows the ludwigs bustard's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the ludwigs bustards' *Active Sites*.

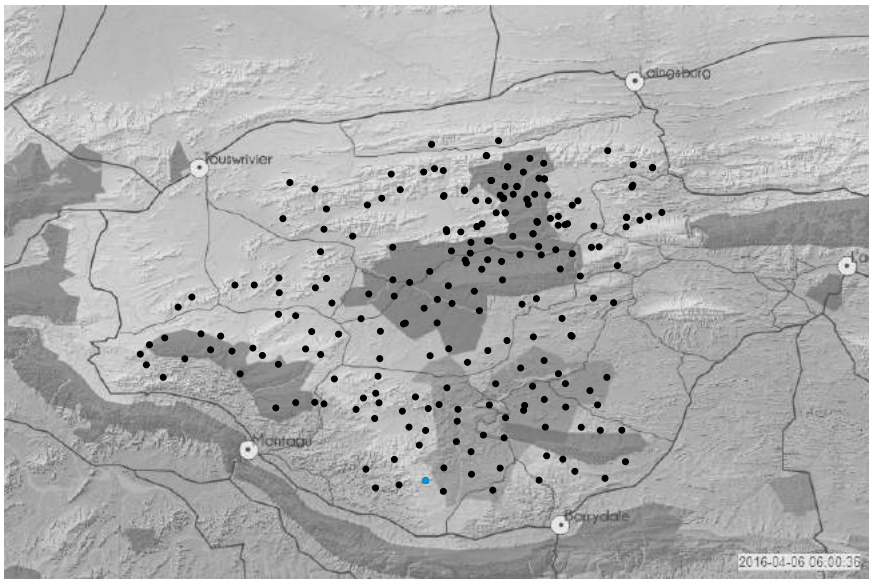
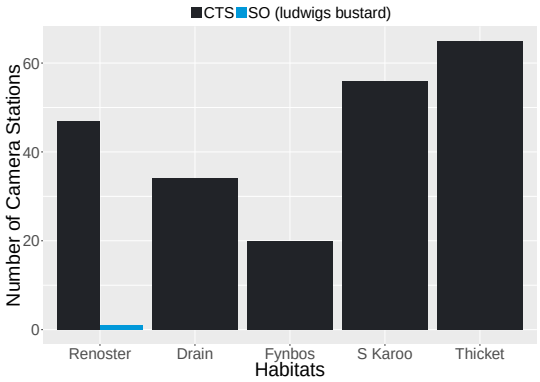


Figure 4.127: Ludwigs bustard's distribution map

Figure 4.128: Ludwigs bustard's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of ludwigs bustard's *Active Sites (SO)*.



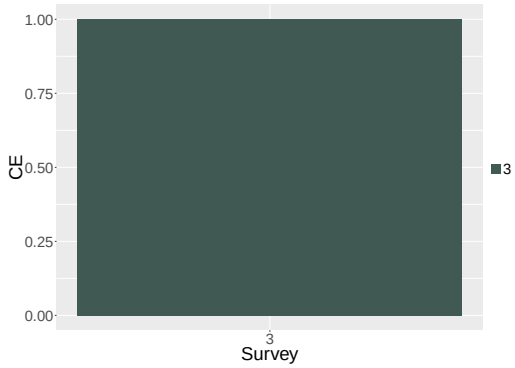
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the ludwigs bustard .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which ludwigs bustards were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

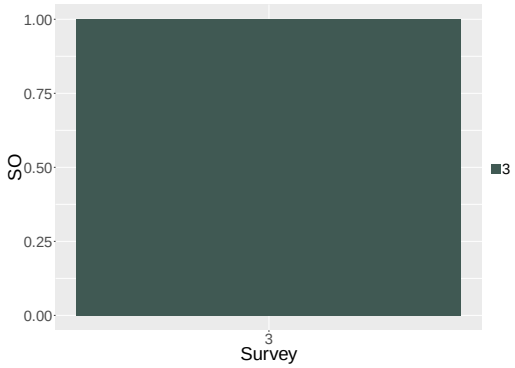
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at ludwigs bustards' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between ludwigs bustards and

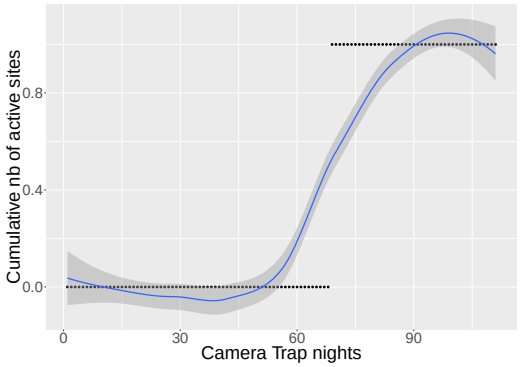
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in ludwigs bustards' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



(a) *CE* per survey



(b) *SO* per survey



(c) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.129: Species Profile 2.

4.46 Red hartebeest

321 red hartebeest photos were collected at 25 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 162 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 159. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the red hartebeest's *Photographc Rate* is 0.9. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a red hartebeest every 111 nights. The red hartebeest is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	321	159	0.9	25
Rank	16	19	19	22

Table 4.44: General figures

The following map shows the red hartebeest's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the red hartebeests' *Active Sites*.

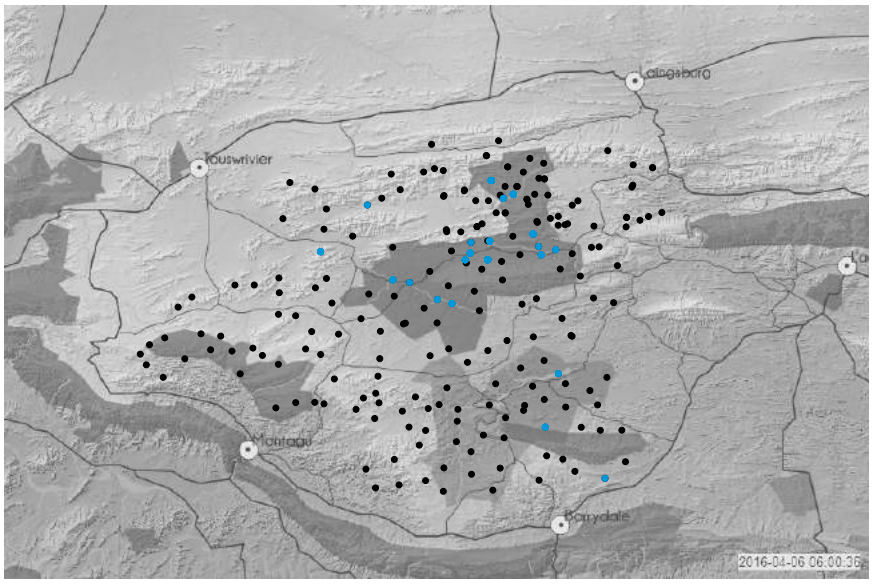
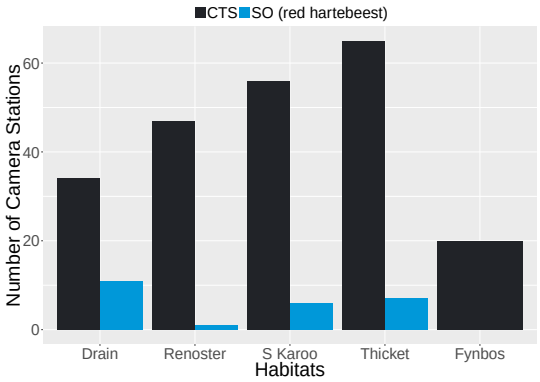


Figure 4.130: Red hartebeest's distribution map

Figure 4.131: Red hartebeest's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of red hartebeest's *Active Sites (SO)*.



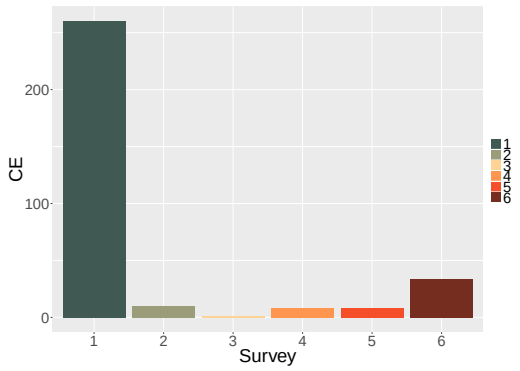
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the red hartebeest .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which red hartebeests were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

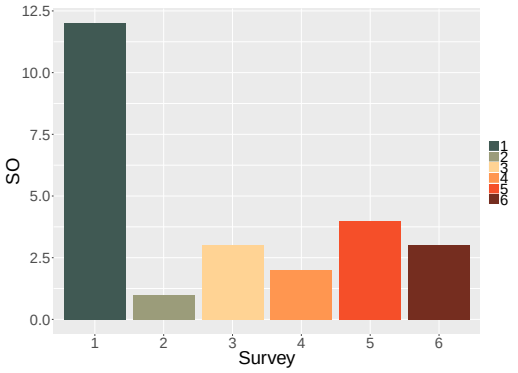
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at red hartebeests' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between red hartebeests and all

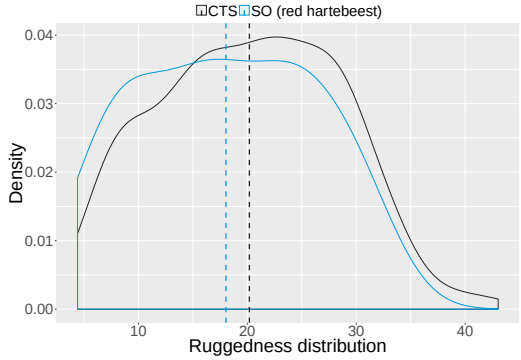
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in red hartebeests' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



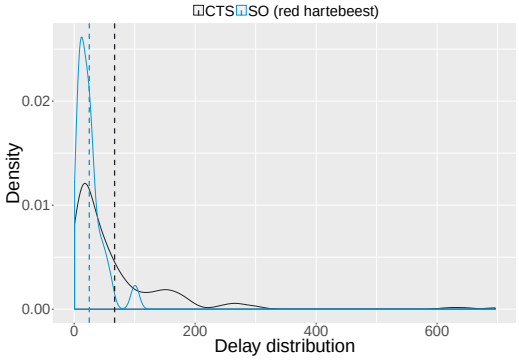
(a) *CE* per survey



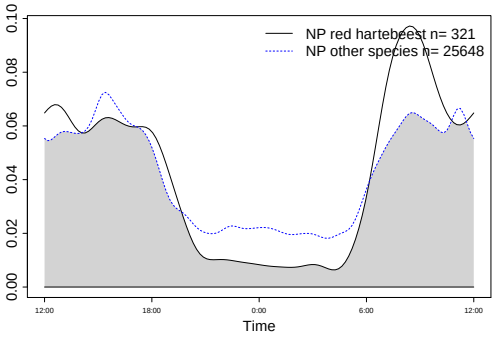
(b) *SO* per survey



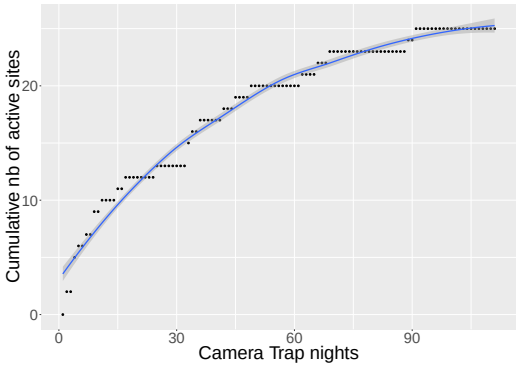
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.132: Species Profile 2.

4.47 Riverine rabbit

8 riverine rabbit photos were collected at 4 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 8. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the riverine rabbit's *Photographc Rate* is 0.05. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a riverine rabbit every 2204 nights. The riverine rabbit is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	8	8	0.05	4
Rank	49	46	46	44

Table 4.45: General figures

The following map shows the riverine rabbit's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the riverine rabbits' *Active Sites*.

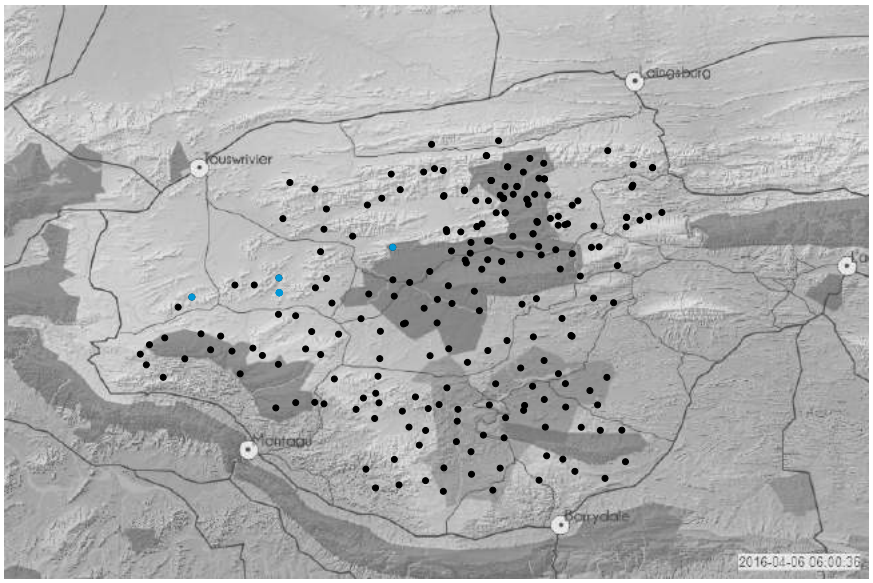
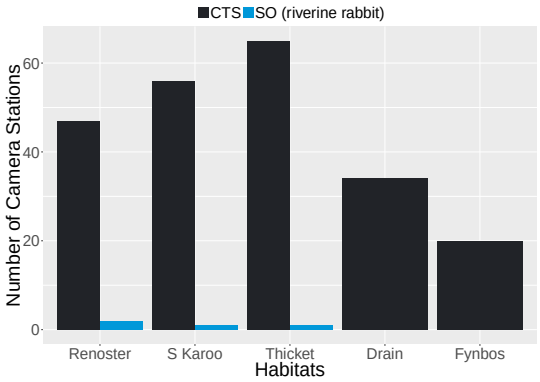


Figure 4.133: Riverine rabbit's distribution map

Figure 4.134: Riverine rabbit's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of riverine rabbit's *Active Sites (SO)*.



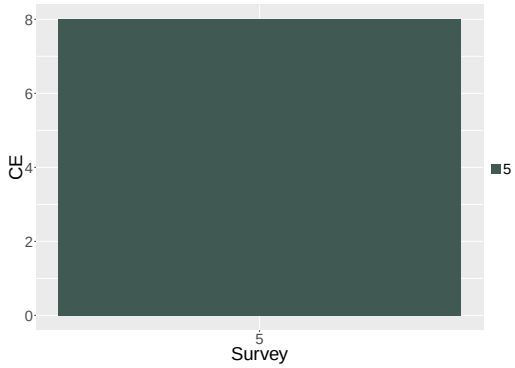
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the riverine rabbit .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which riverine rabbits were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

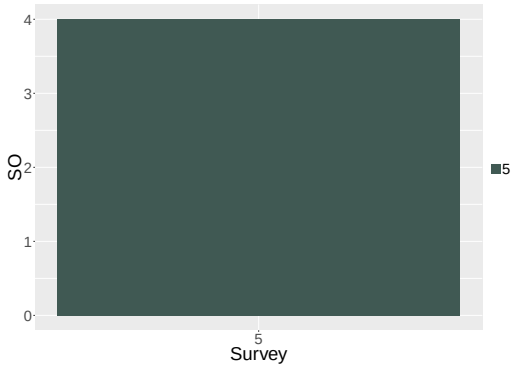
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at riverine rabbits' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between riverine rabbits and

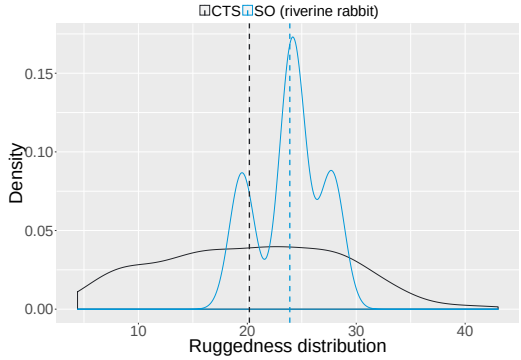
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in riverine rabbits' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



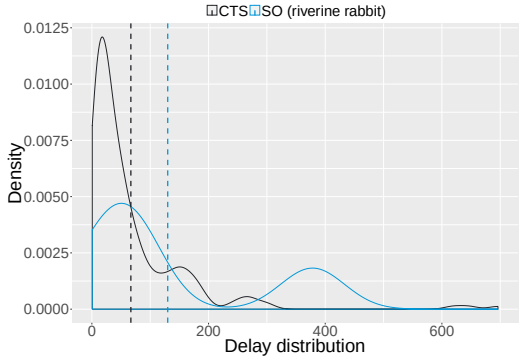
(a) *CE* per survey



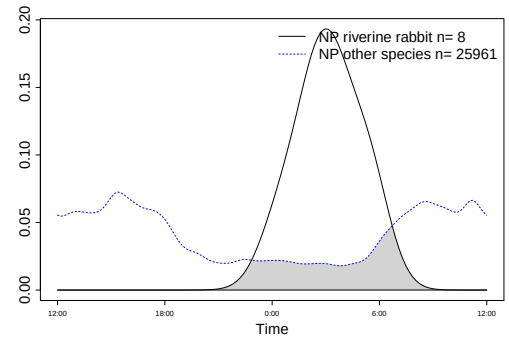
(b) *SO* per survey



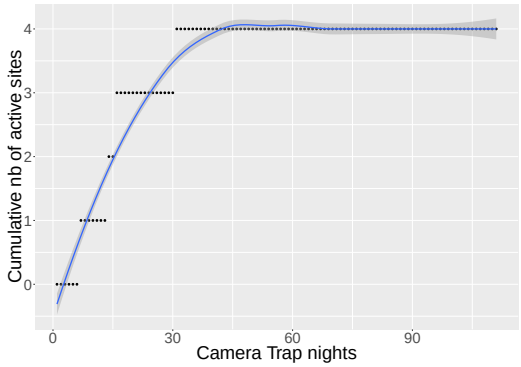
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.135: Species Profile 2.

4.48 Rock hyrax

96 rock hyrax photos were collected at 15 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 37 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 59. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the rock hyrax's *Photographc Rate* is 0.33. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a rock hyrax every 299 nights. The rock hyrax is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	96	59	0.33	15
Rank	27	29	29	28

Table 4.46: General figures

The following map shows the rock hyrax's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the rock hyraxs' *Active Sites*.

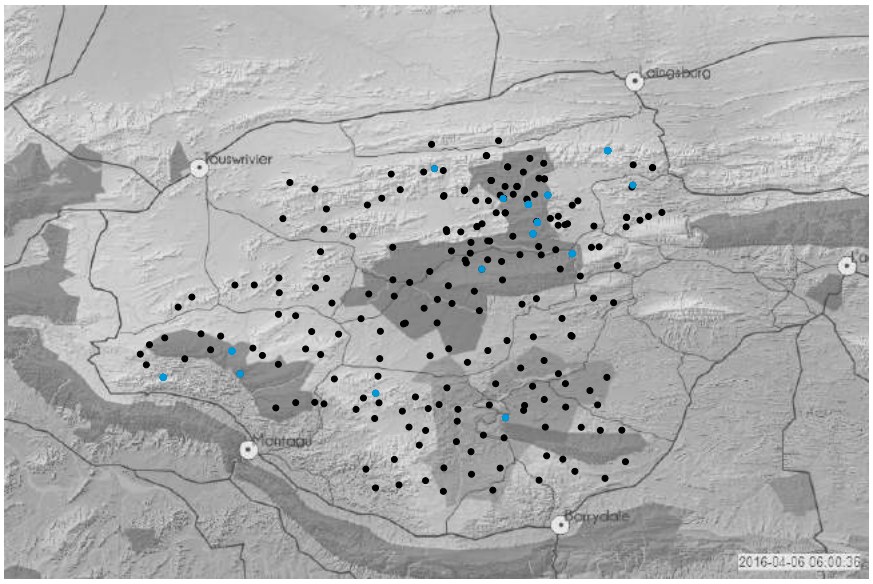
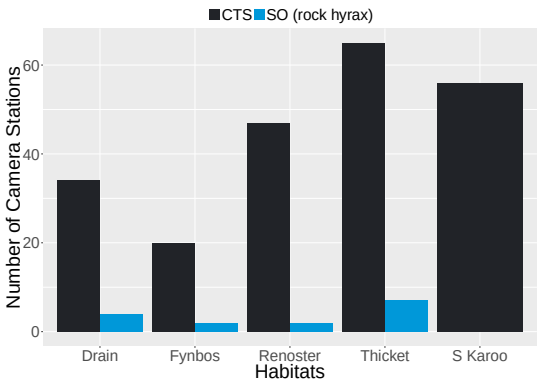


Figure 4.136: Rock hyrax's distribution map

Figure 4.137: Rock hyrax's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of rock hyrax's *Active Sites (SO)*.



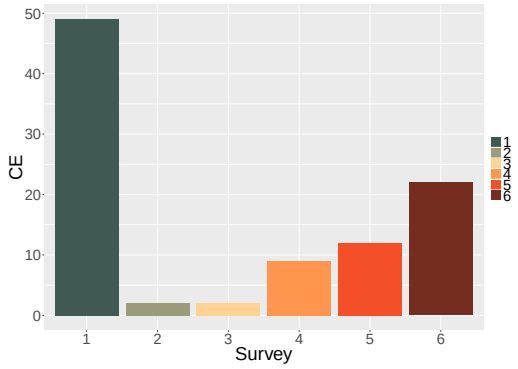
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the rock hyrax .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which rock hyraxs were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

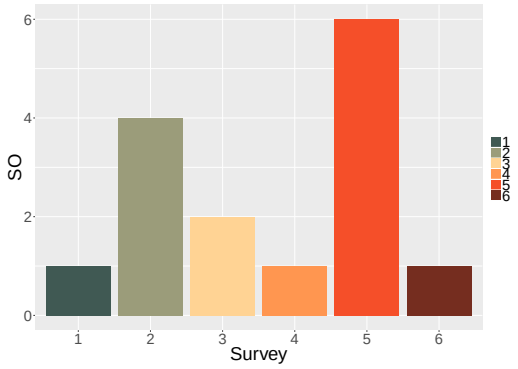
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at rock hyraxs' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between rock hyraxs and all

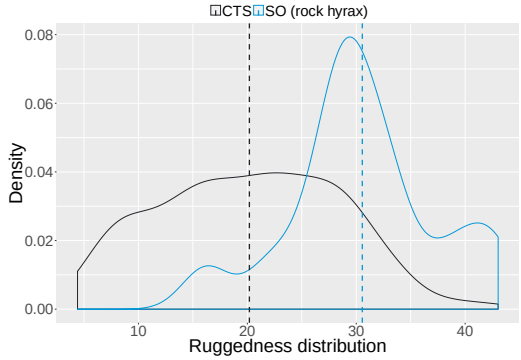
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in rock hyraxs' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



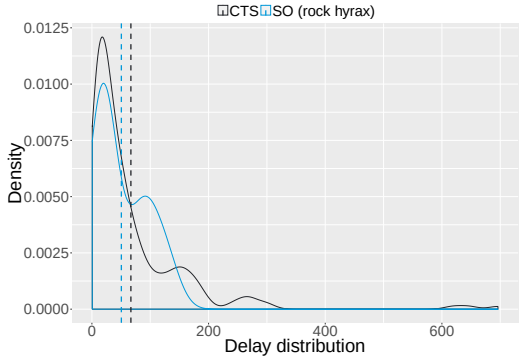
(a) *CE* per survey



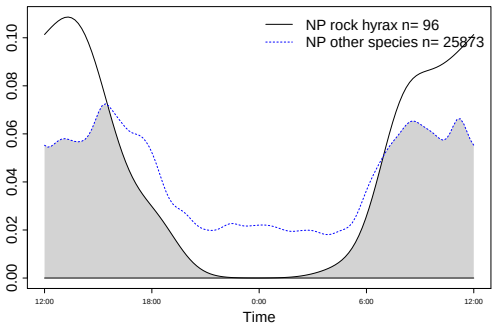
(b) *SO* per survey



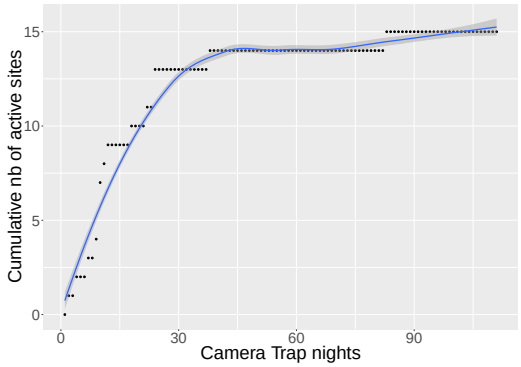
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.138: Species Profile 2.

4.49 Scrub hare

678 scrub hare photos were collected at 64 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 117 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 561. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the scrub hare's *Photographc Rate* is 3.18. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a scrub hare every 31 nights. The scrub hare is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	678	561	3.18	64
Rank	7	5	5	13

Table 4.47: General figures

The following map shows the scrub hare's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the scrub hares' *Active Sites*.

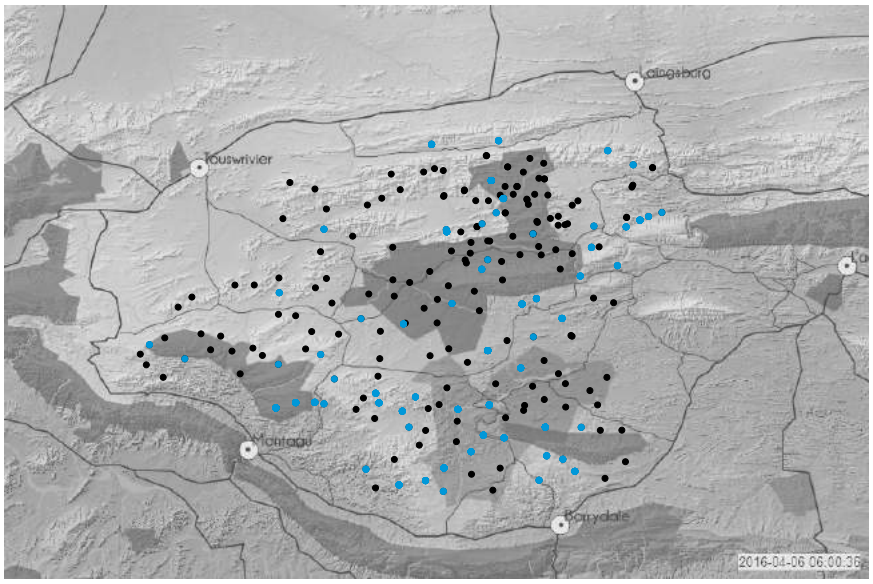
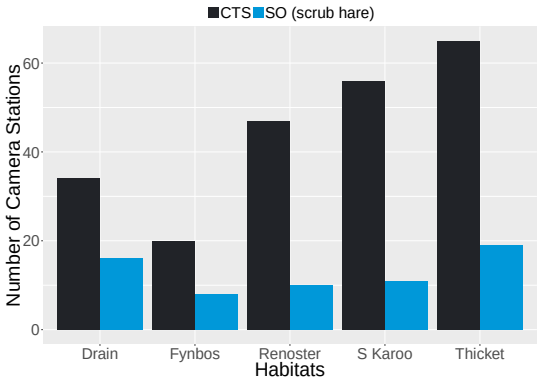


Figure 4.139: Scrub hare's distribution map

Figure 4.140: Scrub hare's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of scrub hare's *Active Sites (SO)*.



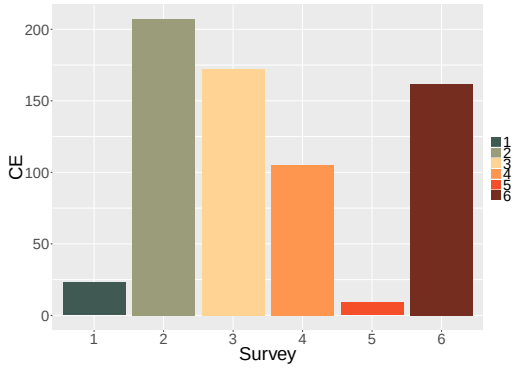
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the scrub hare .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which scrub hares were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

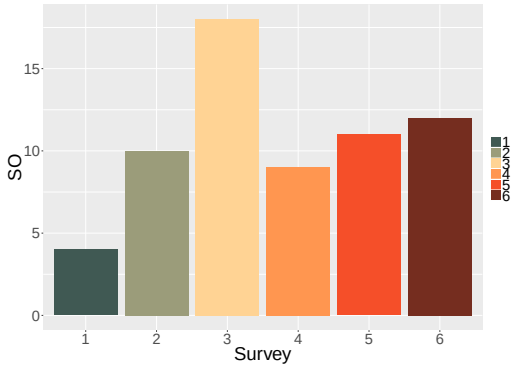
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at scrub hares' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between scrub hares and all

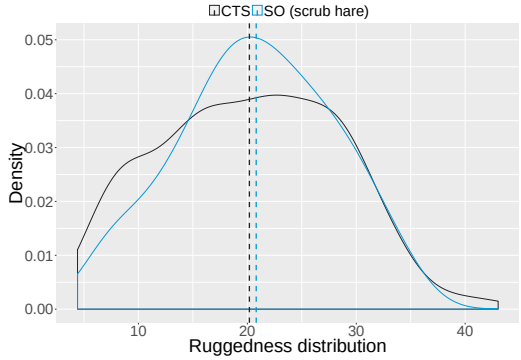
other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in scrub hares' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



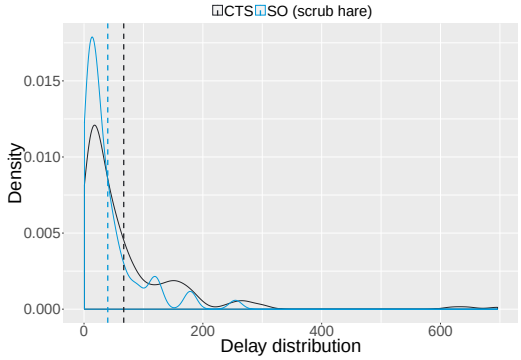
(a) *CE* per survey



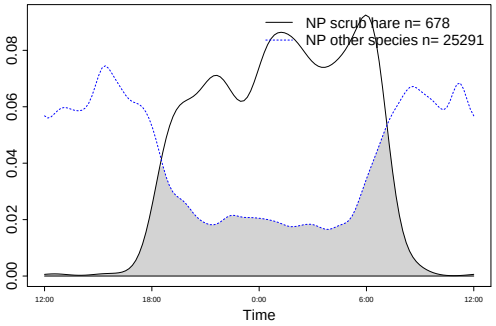
(b) *SO* per survey



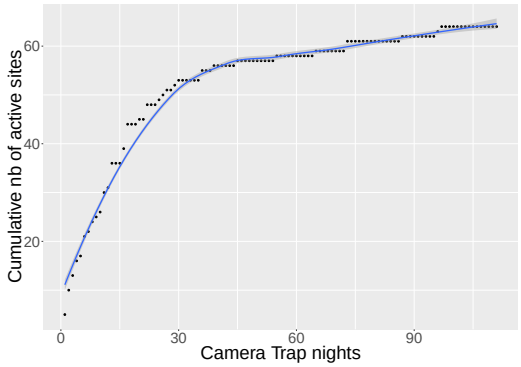
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.141: Species Profile 2.

4.50 Small spotted genet

74 small spotted genet photos were collected at 26 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 1 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 73. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the small spotted genet's *Photographc Rate* is 0.41. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a small spotted genet every 242 nights. The small spotted genet is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	74	73	0.41	26
Rank	31	27	27	21

Table 4.48: General figures

The following map shows the small spotted genet's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the small spotted genets' *Active Sites*.

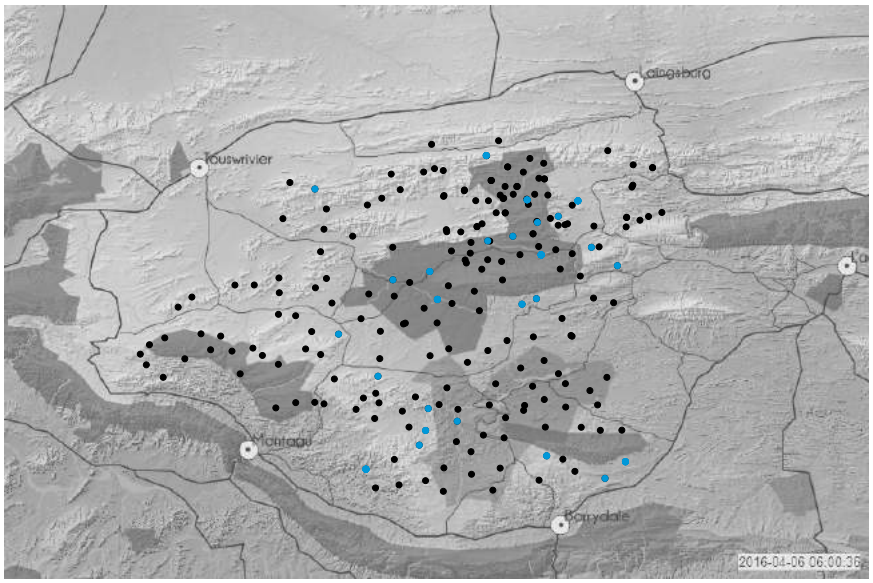
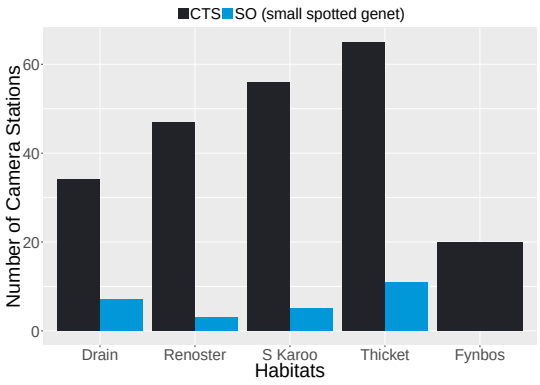


Figure 4.142: Small spotted genet's distribution map

Figure 4.143: Small spotted genet's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of small spotted genet's *Active Sites (SO)*.

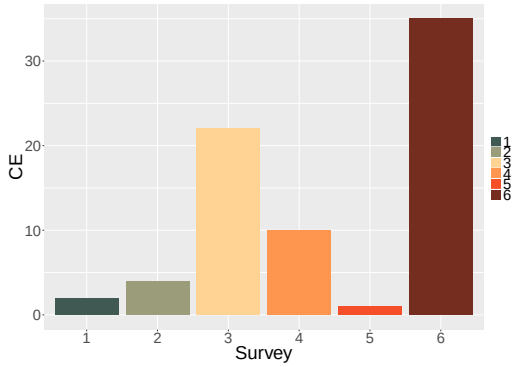


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the small spotted genet .

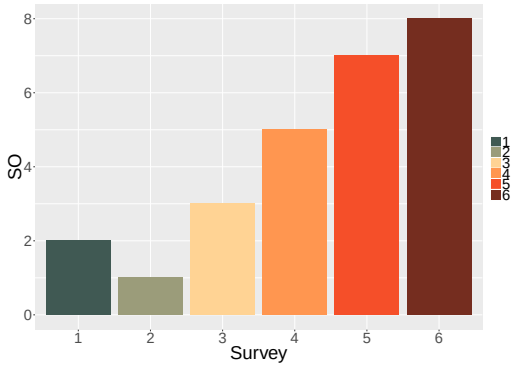
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which small spotted genets were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at small spotted genets' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

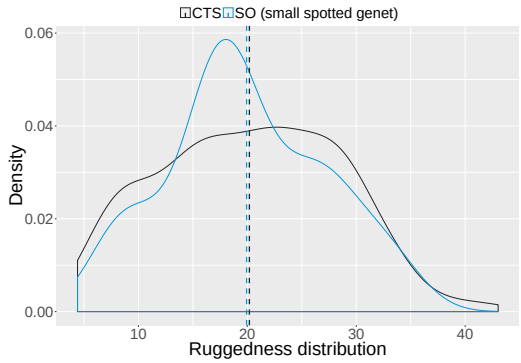
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between small spotted genets and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in small spotted genets' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



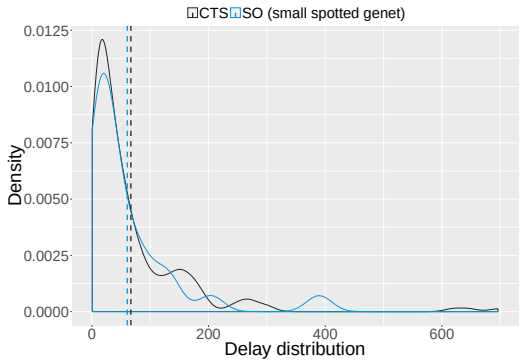
(a) *CE* per survey



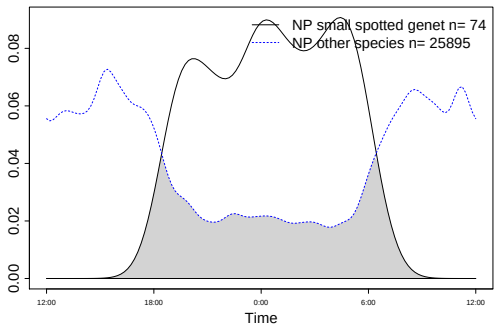
(b) *SO* per survey



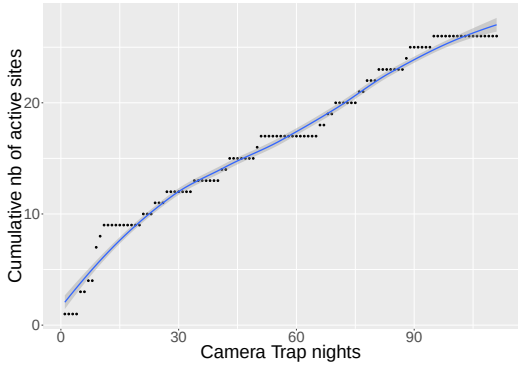
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.144: Species Profile 2.

4.51 Smiths red rock rabbit

90 smiths red rock rabbit photos were collected at 21 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 5 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 85. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the smiths red rock rabbit's *Photographc Rate* is 0.48. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a smiths red rock rabbit every 207 nights. The smiths red rock rabbit is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	90	85	0.48	21
Rank	28	26	26	25

Table 4.49: General figures

The following map shows the smiths red rock rabbit's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the smiths red rock rabbits' *Active Sites*.

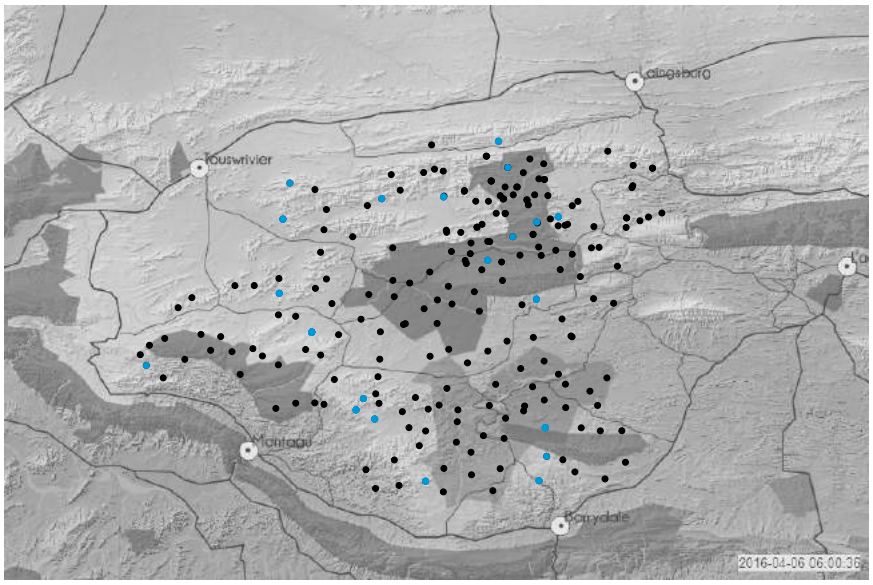
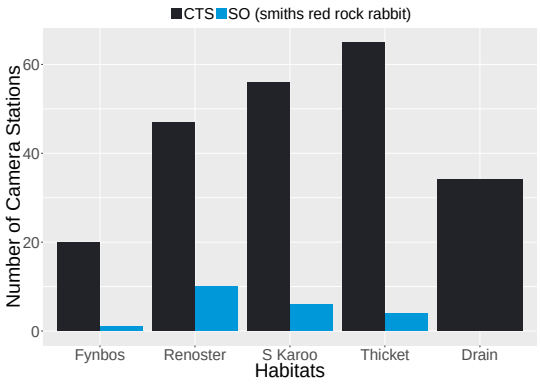


Figure 4.145: Smiths red rock rabbit's distribution map

Figure 4.146: Smiths red rock rabbit's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of smiths red rock rabbit's *Active Sites (SO)*.



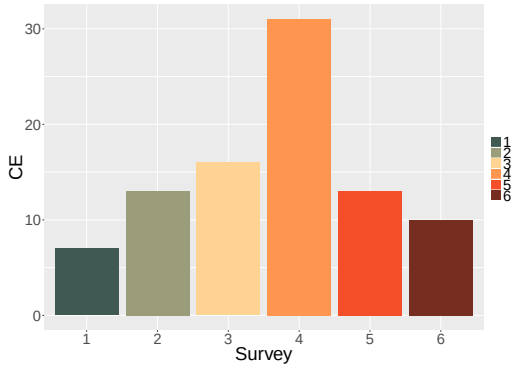
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the smiths red rock rabbit .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which smiths red rock rabbits were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

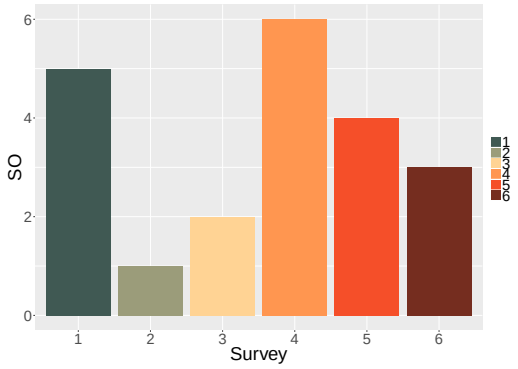
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at smiths red rock rabbits' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between smiths red rock rabbits

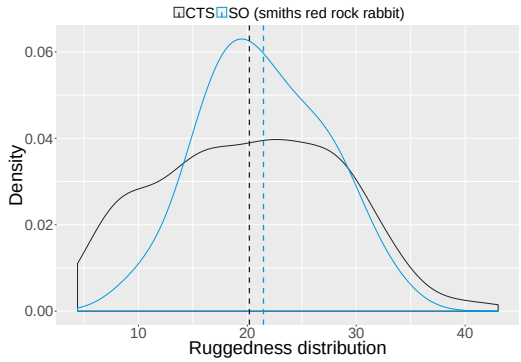
and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in smiths red rock rabbits' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



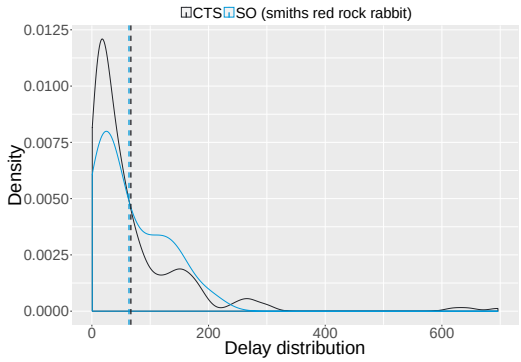
(a) *CE* per survey



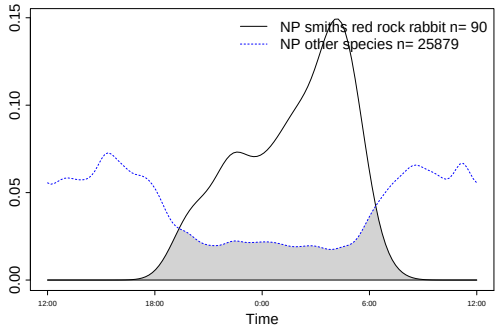
(b) *SO* per survey



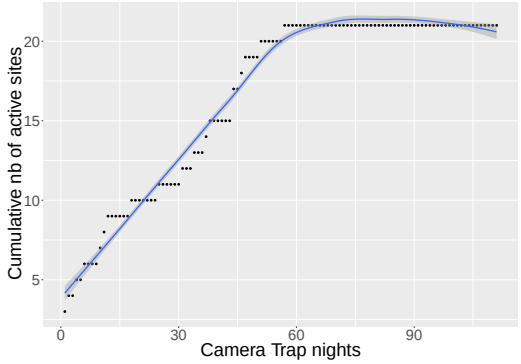
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.147: Species Profile 2.

4.52 Southern black korhaan

13 southern black korhaan photos were collected at 2 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 3 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 10. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the southern black korhaan's *Photographc Rate* is 0.06. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a southern black korhaan every 1763 nights. The southern black korhaan is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	13	10	0.06	2
Rank	44	42	42	49

Table 4.50: General figures

The following map shows the southern black korhaan's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the southern black korhaans' *Active Sites*.

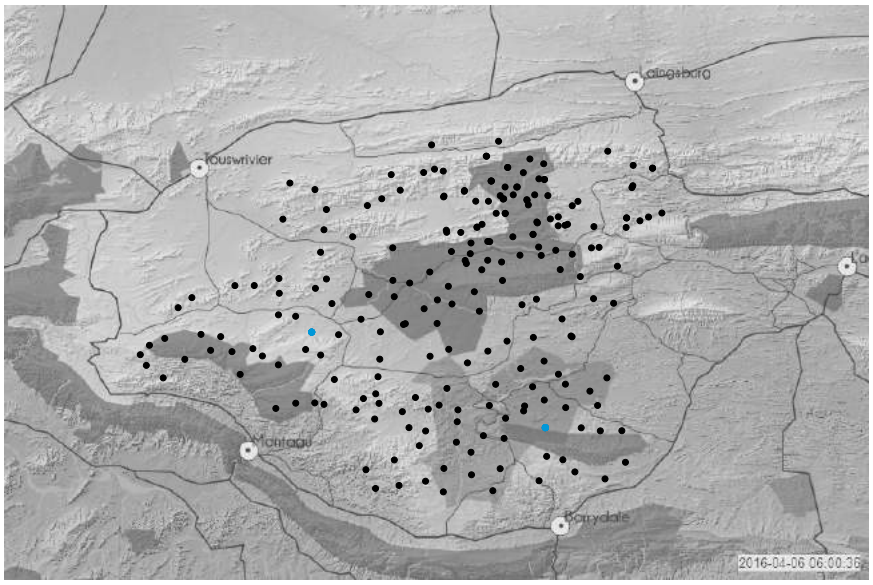
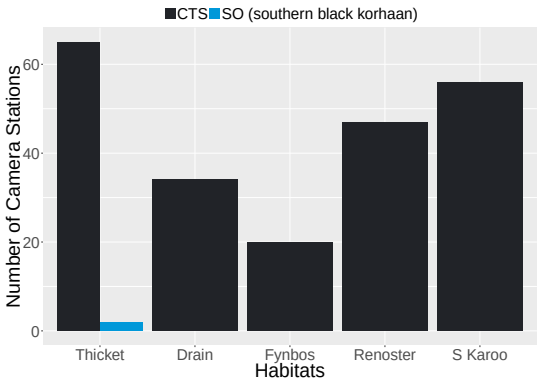


Figure 4.148: Southern black korhaan's distribution map

Figure 4.149: Southern black korhaan's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of southern black korhaan's *Active Sites (SO)*.

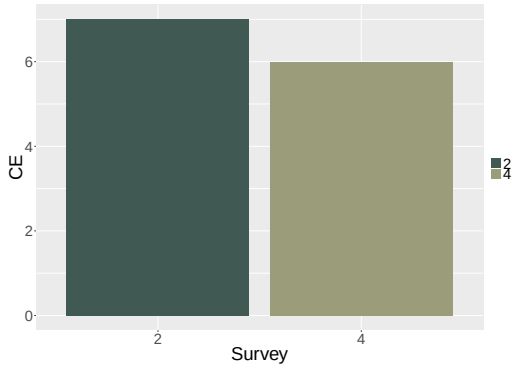


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the southern black korhaan .

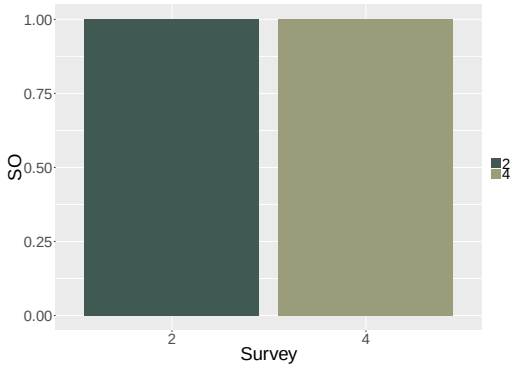
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which southern black korhaans were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at southern black korhaans' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

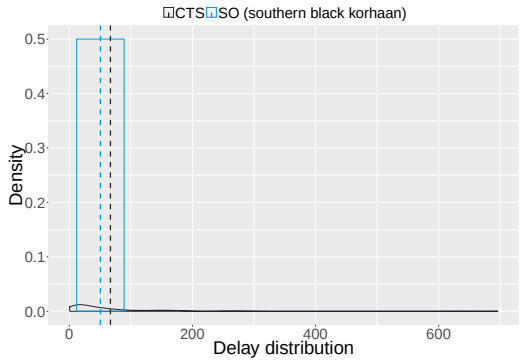
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between southern black korhaans and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in southern black korhaans' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



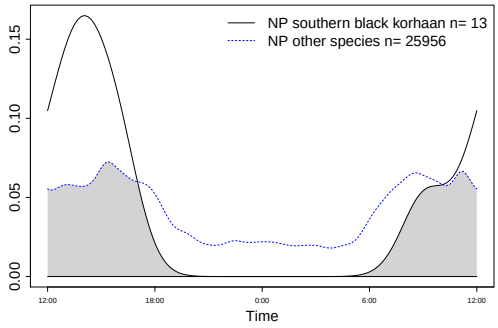
(a) *CE* per survey



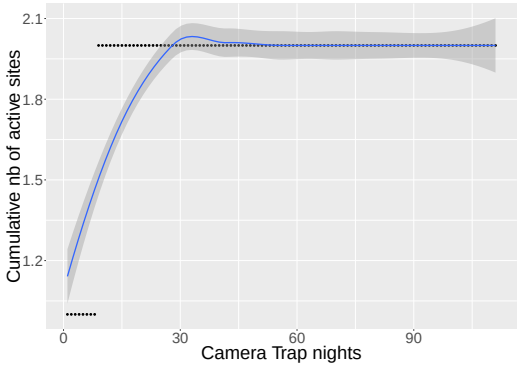
(b) *SO* per survey



(c) *DELAY* comparison



(d) Activity profile



(e) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.150: Species Profile 2.

4.53 Springbok

300 springbok photos were collected at 21 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 175 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 125. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the springbok's *Photographc Rate* is 0.71. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a springbok every 141 nights. The springbok is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	300	125	0.71	21
Rank	17	23	23	25

Table 4.51: General figures

The following map shows the springbok's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the springboks' *Active Sites*.

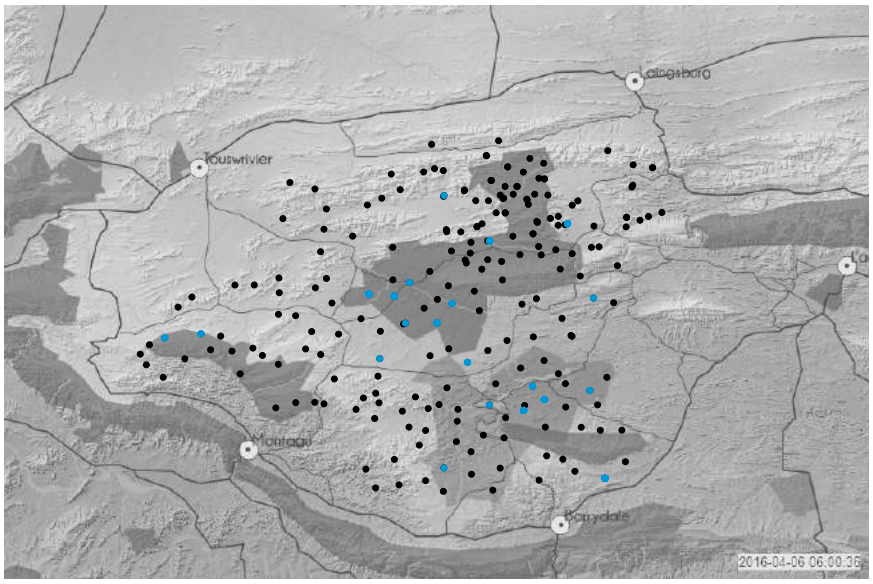
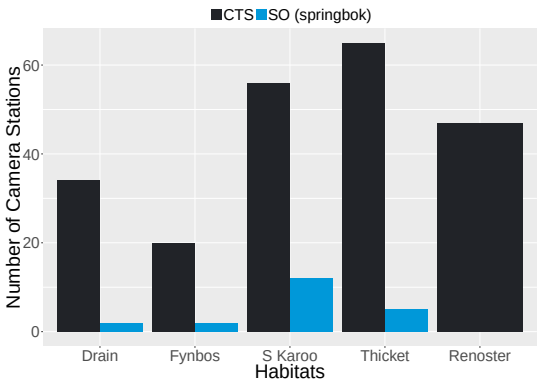


Figure 4.151: Springbok's distribution map

Figure 4.152: Springbok's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of springbok's *Active Sites (SO)*.



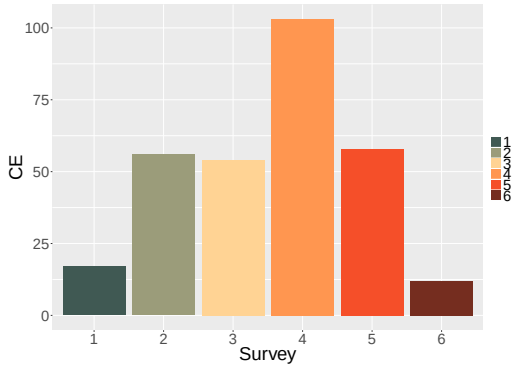
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the springbok .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which springboks were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

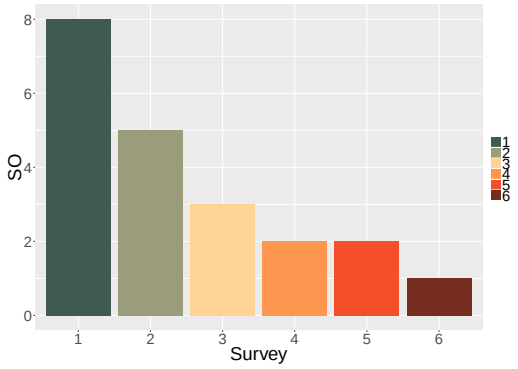
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at springboks' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between springboks and all other

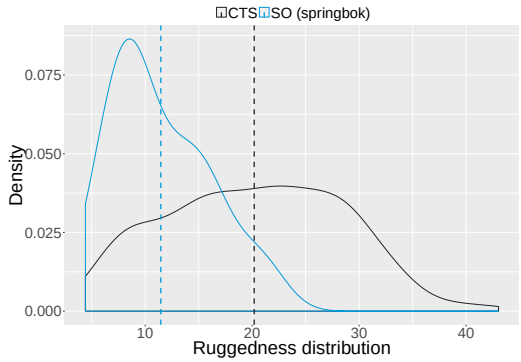
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in springboks' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



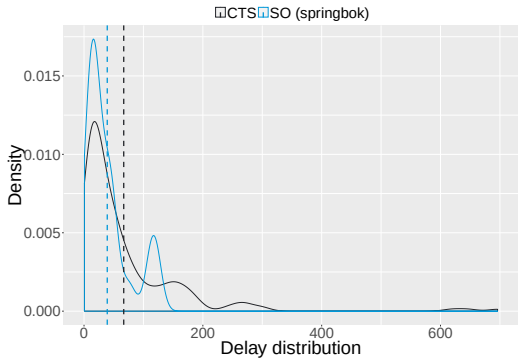
(a) *CE* per survey



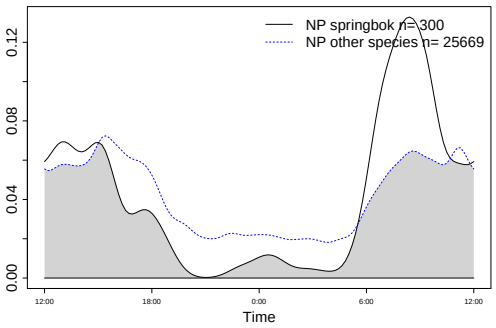
(b) *SO* per survey



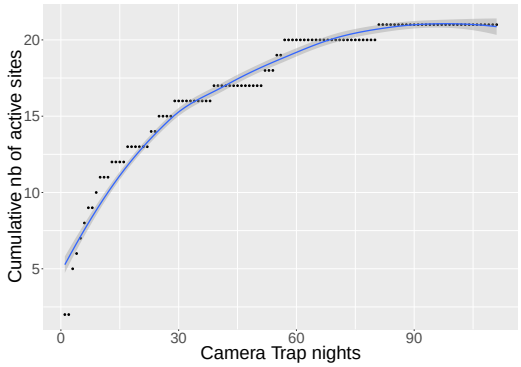
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.153: Species Profile 2.

4.54 Steenbok

393 steenbok photos were collected at 44 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 102 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 291. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the steenbok's *Photographc Rate* is 1.65. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a steenbok every 61 nights. The steenbok is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	393	291	1.65	44
Rank	15	14	14	18

Table 4.52: General figures

The following map shows the steenbok's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the steenboks' *Active Sites*.

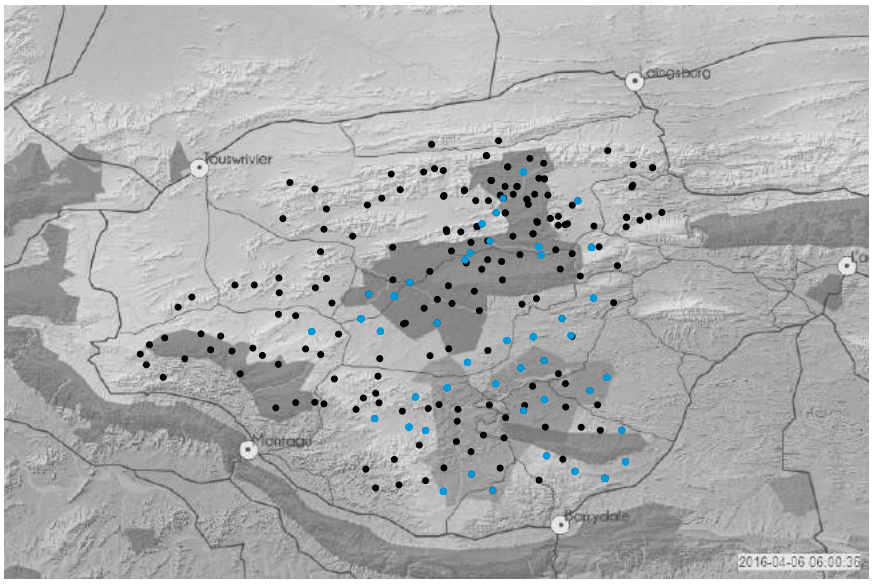
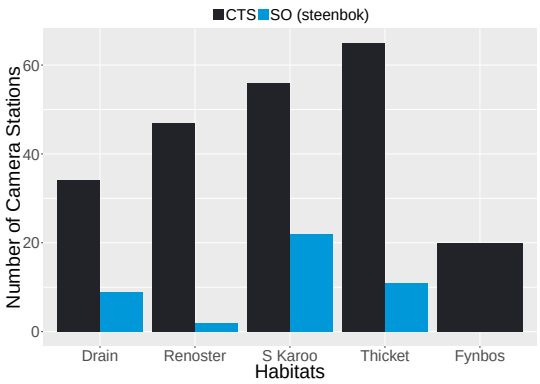


Figure 4.154: Steenbok's distribution map

Figure 4.155: Steenbok's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of steenbok's *Active Sites (SO)*.



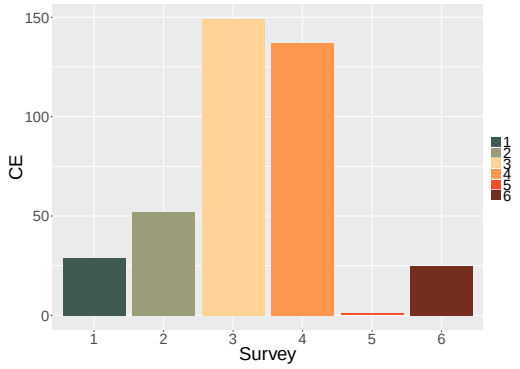
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the steenbok .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which steenboks were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

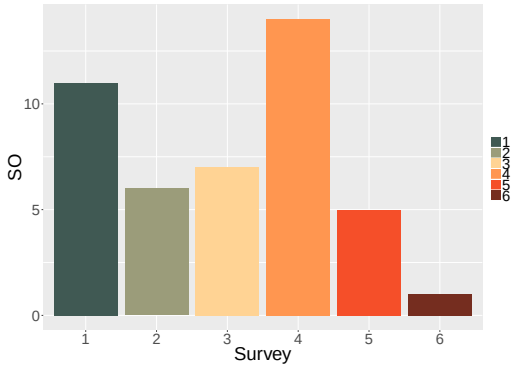
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at steenboks' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between steenboks and all other

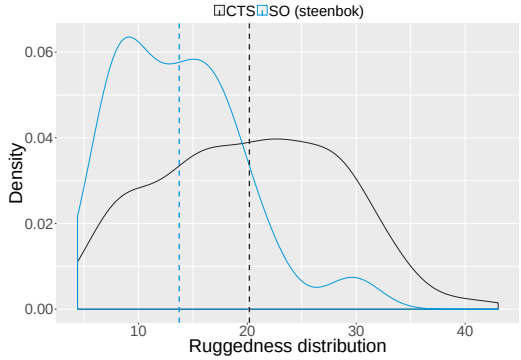
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in steenboks' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



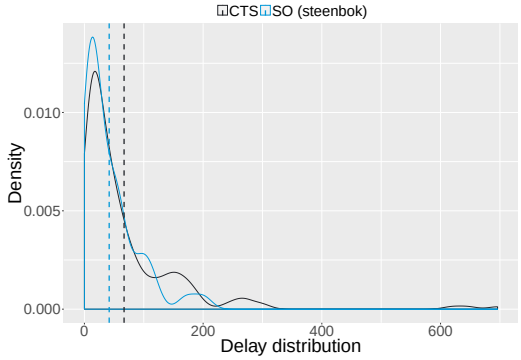
(a) *CE* per survey



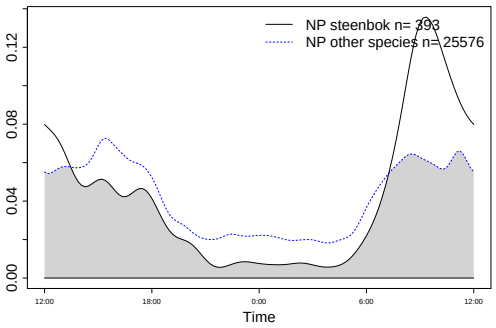
(b) *SO* per survey



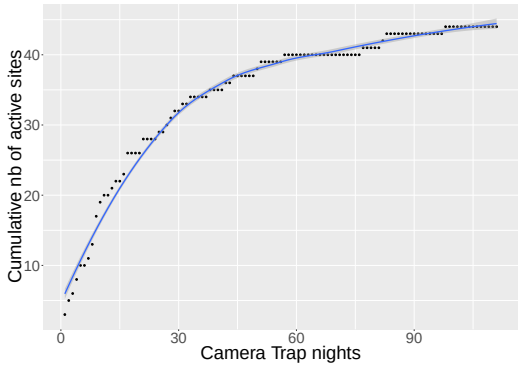
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.156: Species Profile 2.

4.55 Striped polecat

13 striped polecat photos were collected at 8 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 2 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 11. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the striped polecat's *Photographc Rate* is 0.06. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a striped polecat every 1603 nights. The striped polecat is a *nocturnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	13	11	0.06	8
Rank	44	42	42	36

Table 4.53: General figures

The following map shows the striped polecat's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the striped polecats' *Active Sites*.

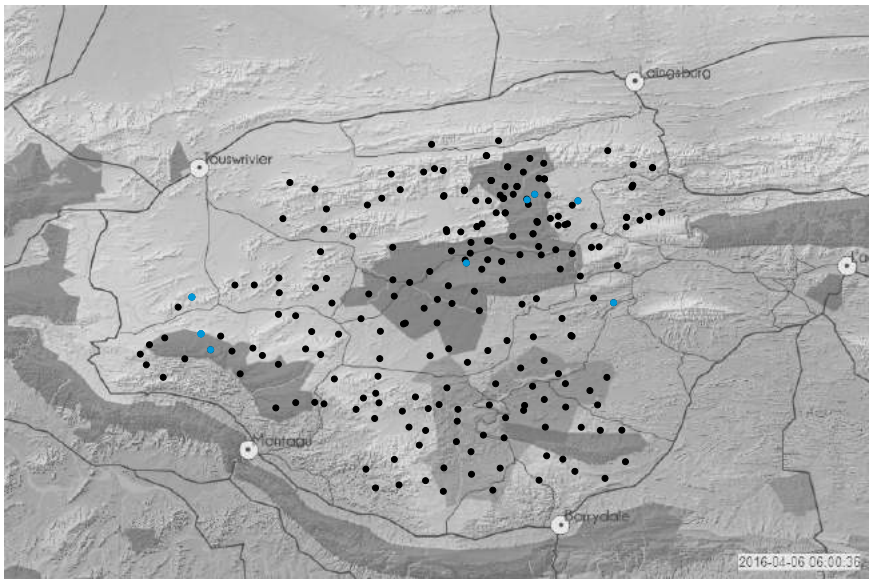
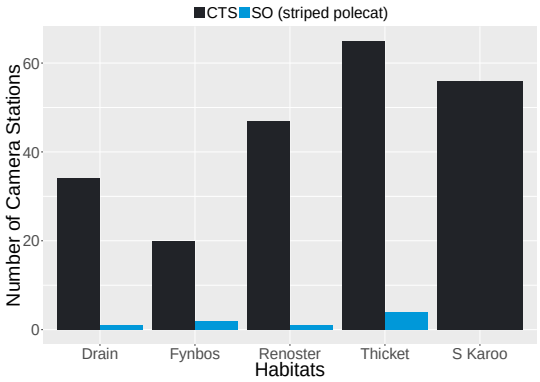


Figure 4.157: Striped polecat's distribution map

Figure 4.158: Striped polecat's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of striped polecat's *Active Sites (SO)*.



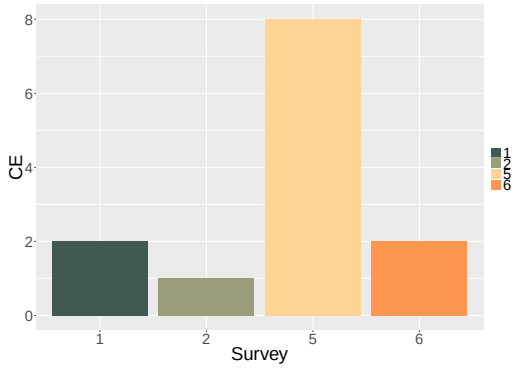
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the striped polecat .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which striped polecats were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

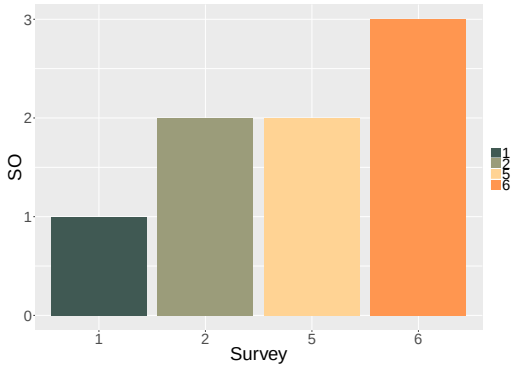
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at striped polecats' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between striped polecats and

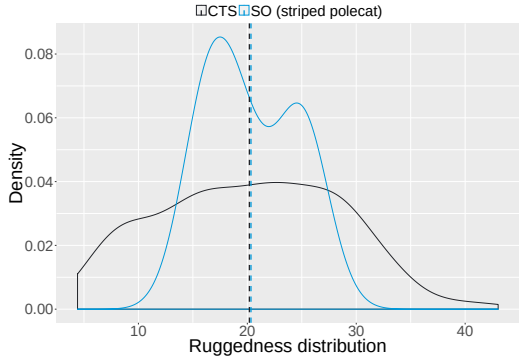
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in striped polecats' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



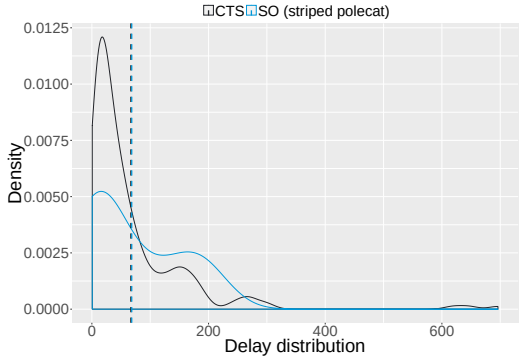
(a) *CE* per survey



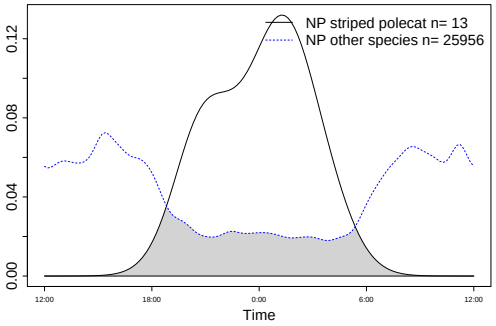
(b) *SO* per survey



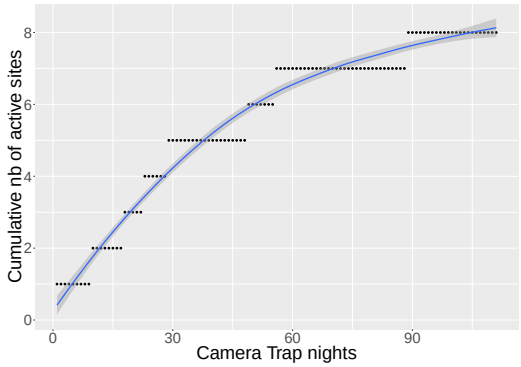
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.159: Species Profile 2.

4.56 Vervet monkey

58 vervet monkey photos were collected at 8 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 29 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 29. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the vervet monkey's *Photographc Rate* is 0.16. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a vervet monkey every 608 nights. The vervet monkey is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	58	29	0.16	8
Rank	34	35	35	36

Table 4.54: General figures

The following map shows the vervet monkey's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the vervet monkeys' *Active Sites*.

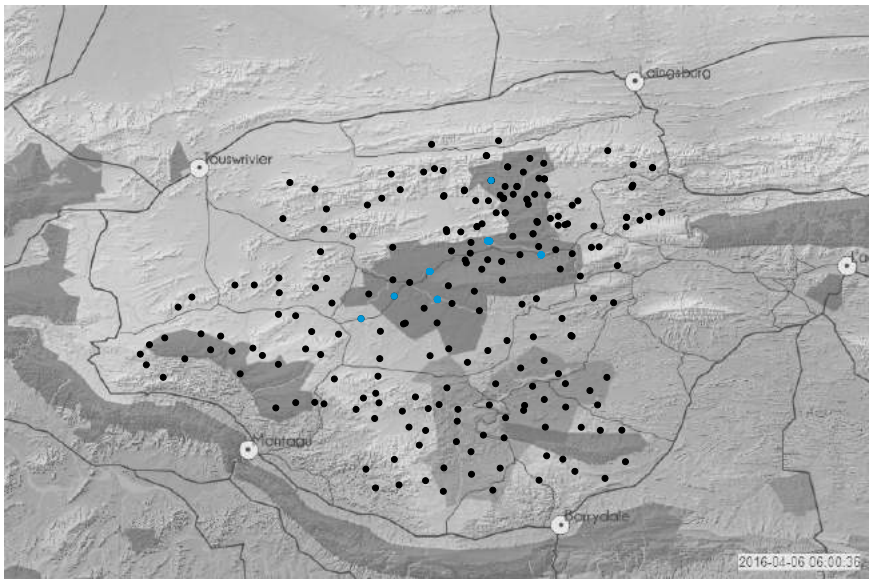
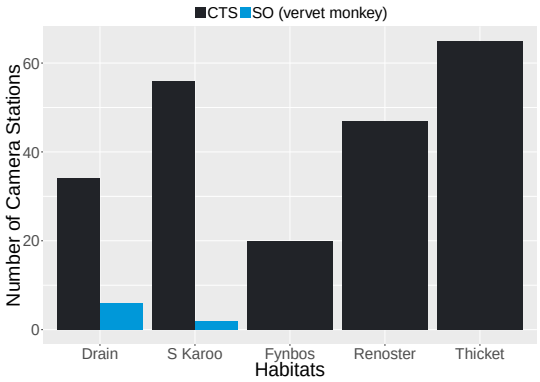


Figure 4.160: Vervet monkey's distribution map

Figure 4.161: Vervet monkey's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of vervet monkey's *Active Sites (SO)*.



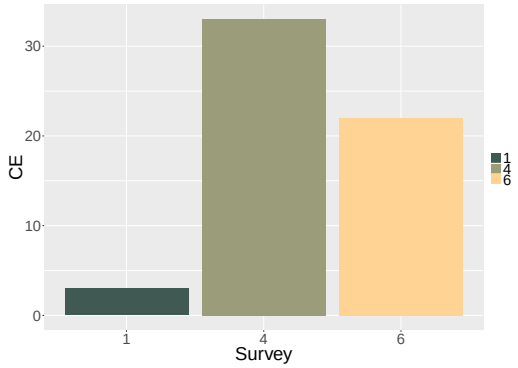
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the vervet monkey .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which vervet monkeys were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

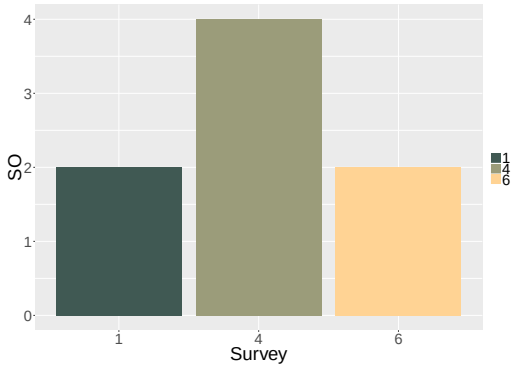
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at vervet monkeys' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between vervet monkeys and

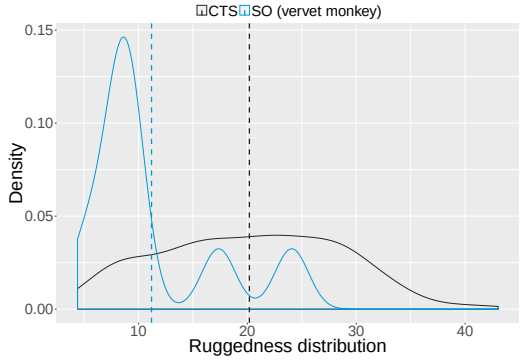
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in vervet monkeys' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



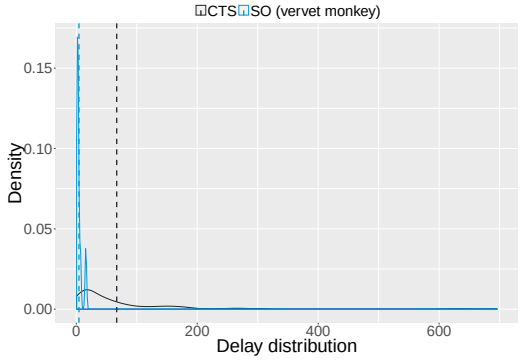
(a) *CE* per survey



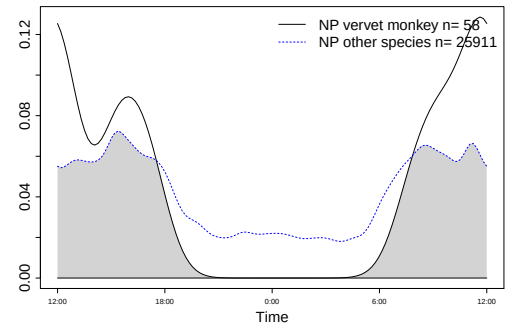
(b) *SO* per survey



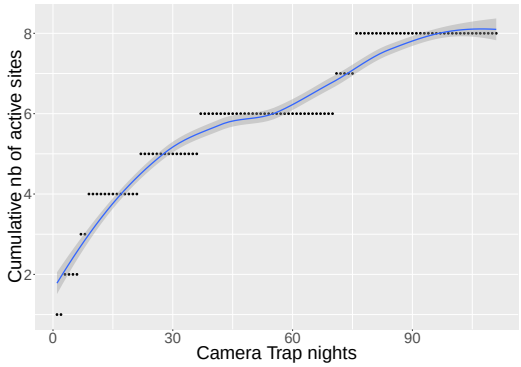
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.162: Species Profile 2.

4.57 Warthog

33 warthog photos were collected at 1 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 33. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the warthog's *Photographc Rate* is 0.19. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a warthog every 534 nights. The warthog is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	33	33	0.19	1
Rank	39	32	32	52

Table 4.55: General figures

The following map shows the warthog's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the warthogs' *Active Sites*.

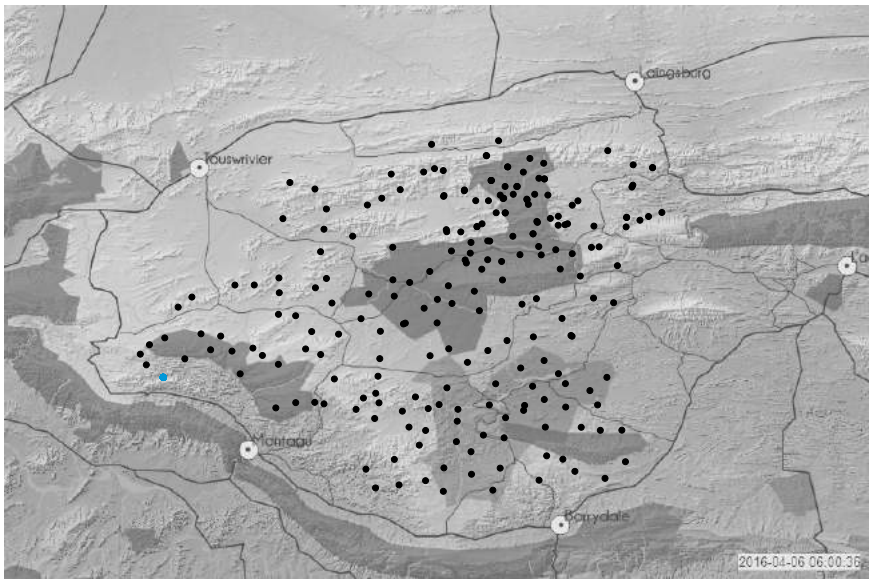
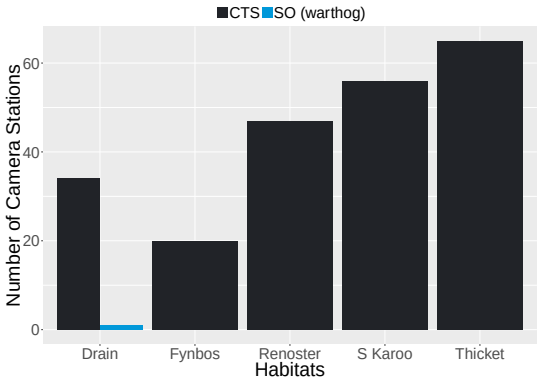


Figure 4.163: Warthog's distribution map

Figure 4.164: Warthog's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of warthog's *Active Sites (SO)*.



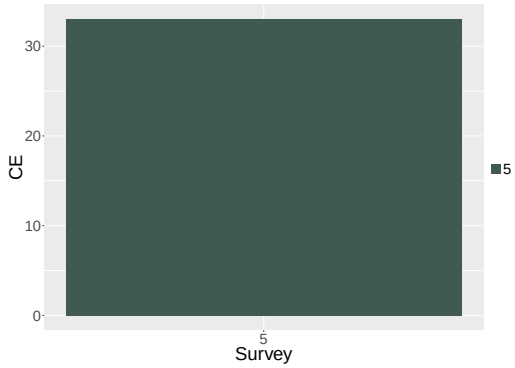
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the warthog .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which warthogs were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

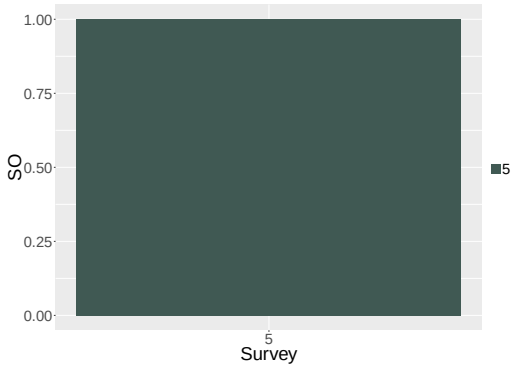
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at warthogs' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between warthogs and all other

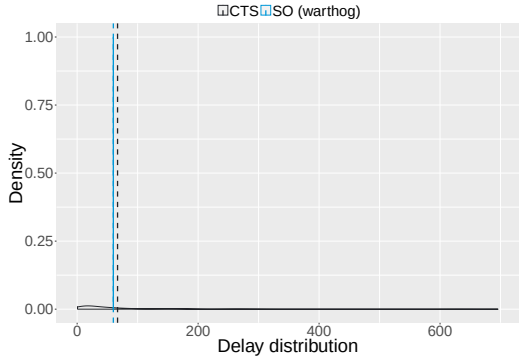
species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in warthogs' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



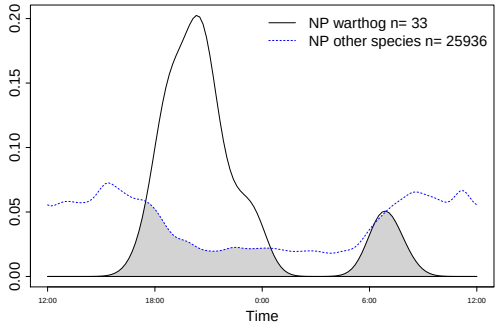
(a) *CE* per survey



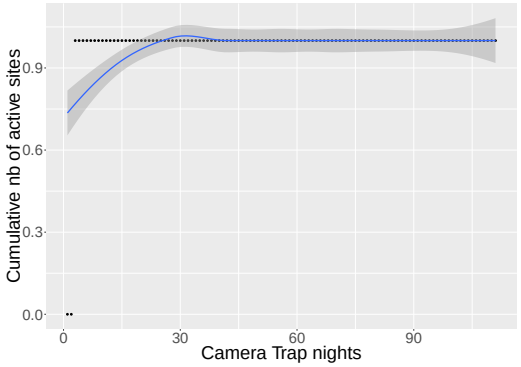
(b) *SO* per survey



(c) *DELAY* comparison



(d) Activity profile



(e) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.165: Species Profile 2.

4.58 Water mongoose

11 water mongoose photos were collected at 9 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 11. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the water mongoose's *Photographc Rate* is 0.06. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a water mongoose every 1603 nights. The water mongoose is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	11	11	0.06	9
Rank	46	42	42	35

Table 4.56: General figures

The following map shows the water mongoose's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the water mongooses' *Active Sites*.

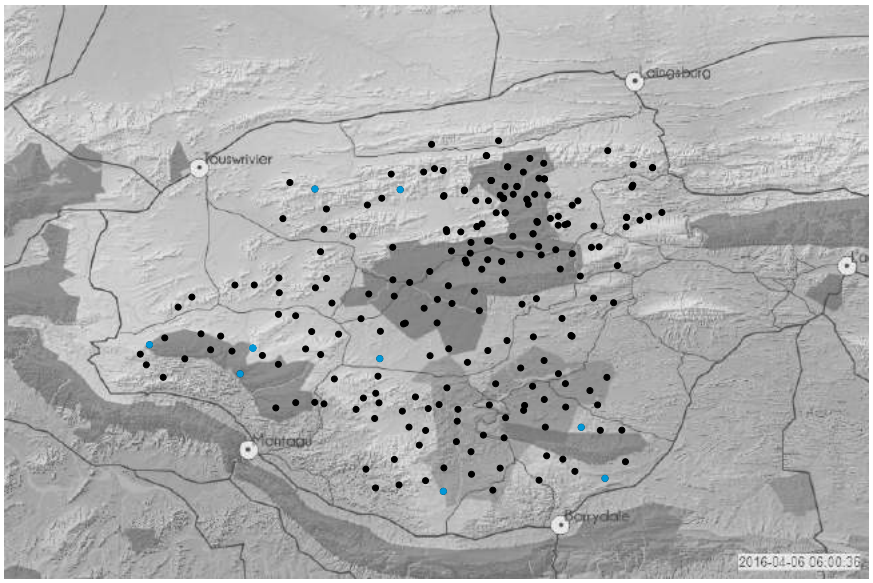
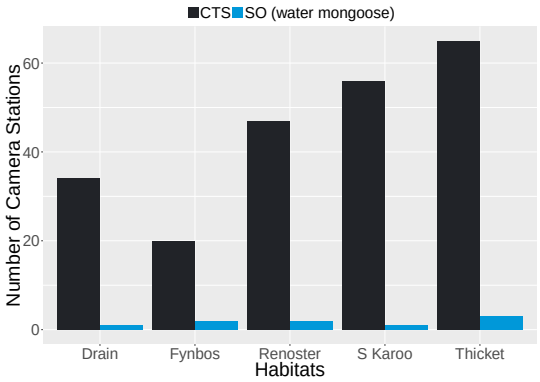


Figure 4.166: Water mongoose's distribution map

Figure 4.167: Water mongoose's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of water mongoose's *Active Sites (SO)*.



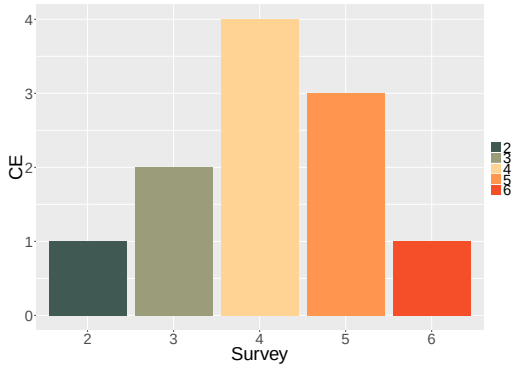
The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the water mongoose .

Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which water mongooses were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

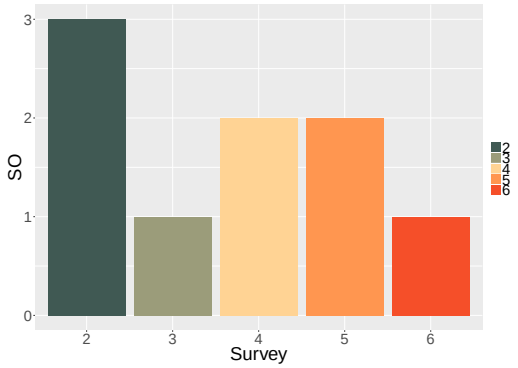
In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at water mongooses' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between water mongooses and

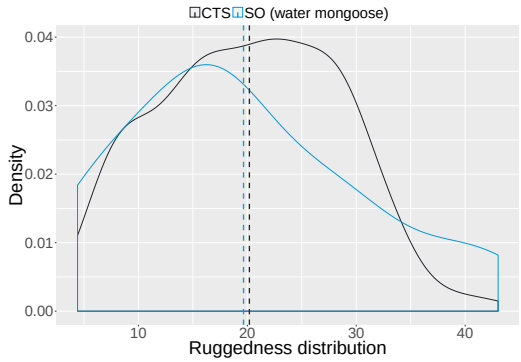
all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in water mongooses' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



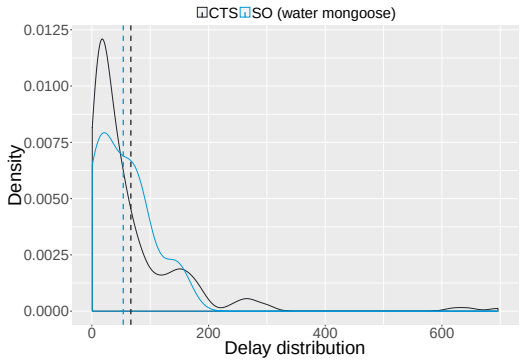
(a) *CE* per survey



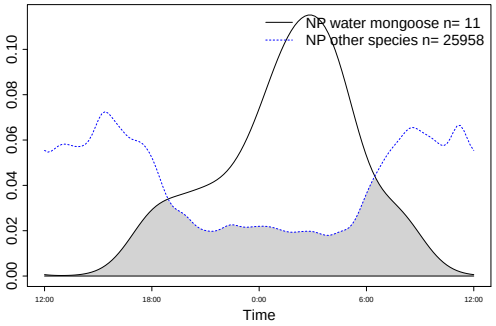
(b) *SO* per survey



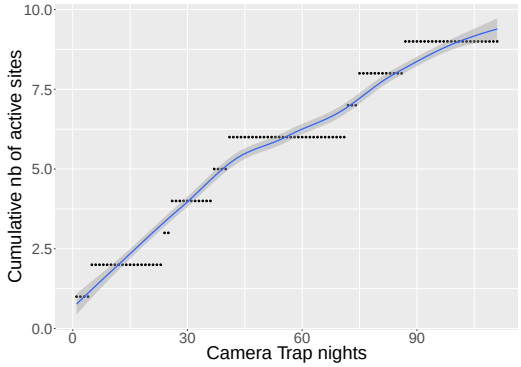
(c) *TRI* comparison



(d) *DELAY* comparison



(e) Activity (midnight centered)



(f) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.168: Species Profile 2.

4.59 White rhinoceros

30 white rhinoceros photos were collected at 1 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 26 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 4. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the white rhinoceros's *Photographc Rate* is 0.02. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a white rhinoceros every 4408 nights. The white rhinoceros is a *cathemeral* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	30	4	0.02	1
Rank	40	51	51	52

Table 4.57: General figures

The following map shows the white rhinoceros's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the white rhinoceross' *Active Sites*.

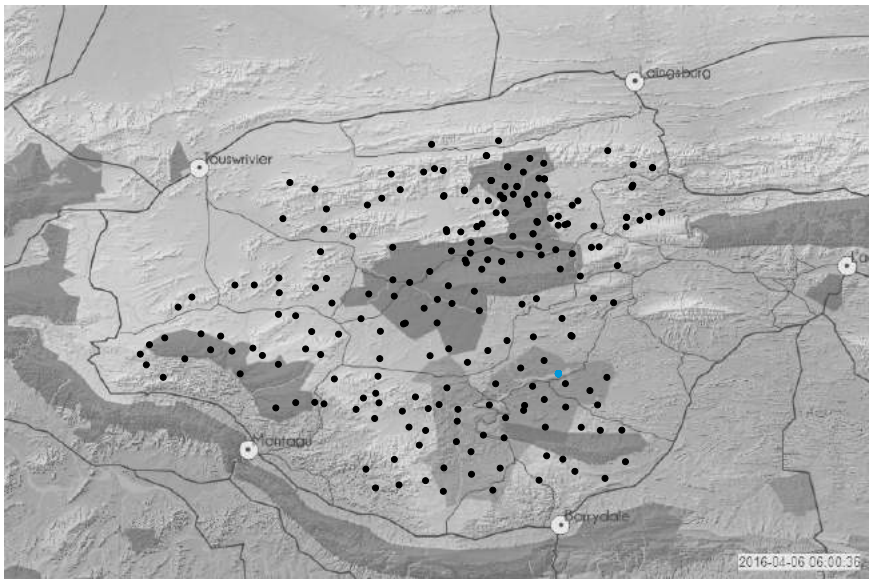
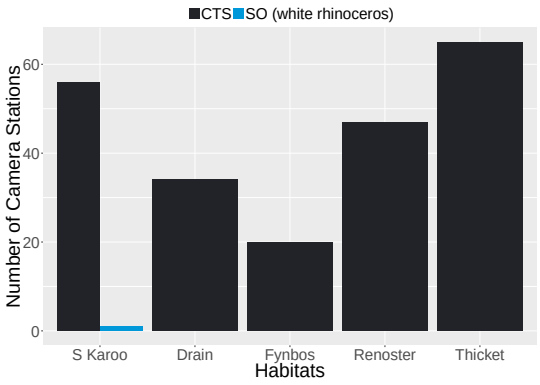


Figure 4.169: White rhinoceros's distribution map

Figure 4.170: White rhinoceros's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of white rhinoceros's *Active Sites (SO)*.

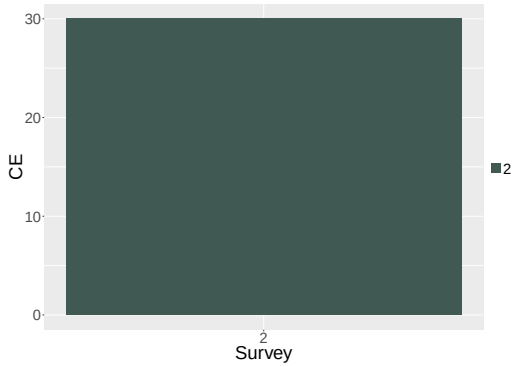


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the white rhinoceros .

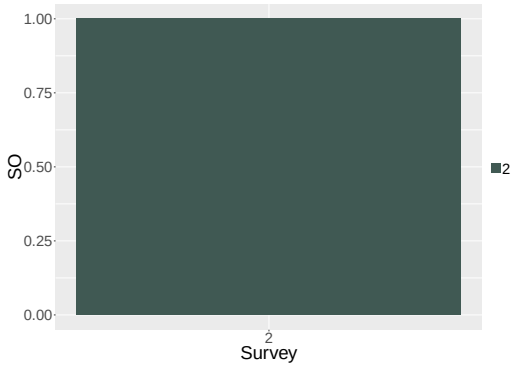
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which white rhinoceross were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at white rhinoceross' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

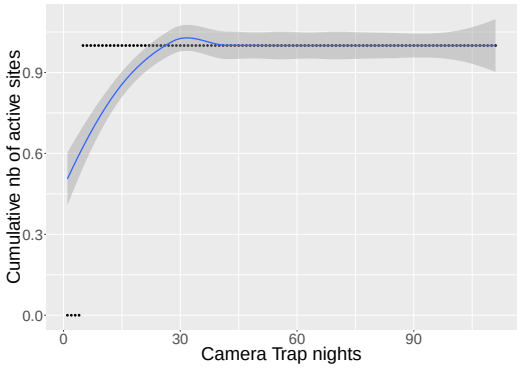
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between white rhinoceross and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in white rhinoceross' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



(a) *CE* per survey



(b) *SO* per survey



(c) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.171: Species Profile 2.

4.60 Yellow mongoose

1 yellow mongoose photos were collected at 1 % of all *Camera Trap Stations*. 0 of these photos were *Duplicates*, which means that the total number of *Capture Events* is 1. The camera trap study ran over 17631 *Camera Trap Nights*; therefore the yellow mongoose's *Photographc Rate* is 0.01. In other words, the *Camera Trap Stations* photographed a yellow mongoose every 17631 nights. The yellow mongoose is a *diurnal* species.

This information is summarised in the (Table) below:

	NP	CE	PR	%SO
Values	1	1	0.01	1
Rank	55	54	54	52

Table 4.58: General figures

The following map shows the yellow mongoose's distribution. The black dots represent the *Camera Trap Stations* where the species was not observed. The blue dots represent the yellow mongooses' *Active Sites*.

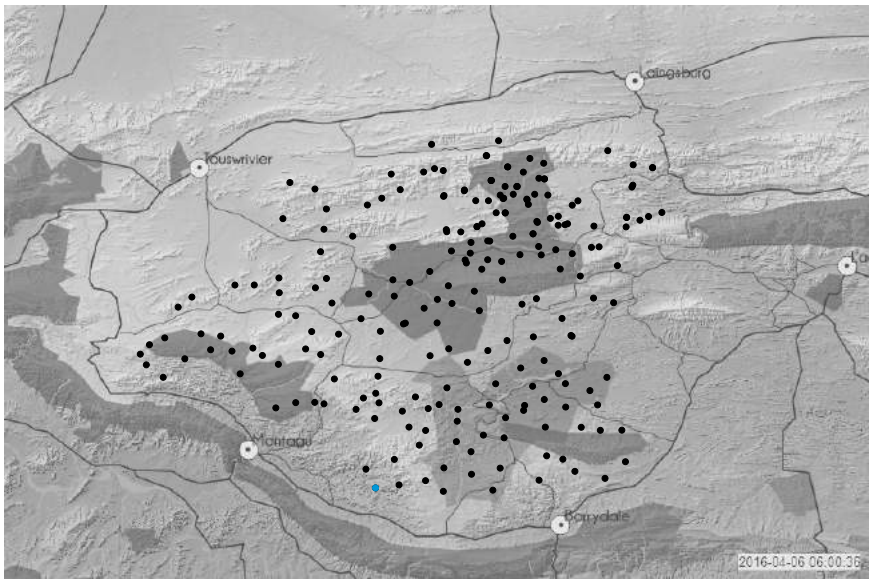
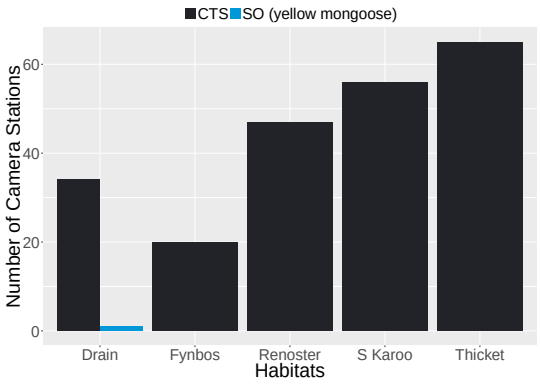


Figure 4.172: Yellow mongoose's distribution map

Figure 4.173: Yellow mongoose's ID profile picture

This barplot provides for each of the five habitats, the total number of *Camera Trap Stations (CTS)* and the number of yellow mongoose's *Active Sites (SO)*.

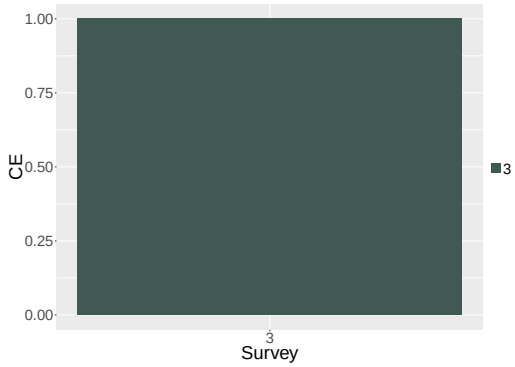


The next Figure compiles a serie of graphs, all variables relate to the species in question: the yellow mongoose .

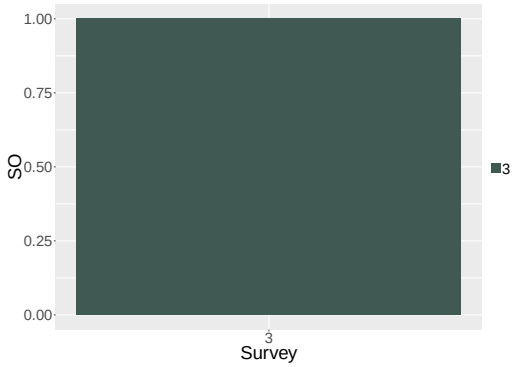
Graphs (a) & (b) : For all surveys in which yellow mongooses were observed, the number of *Capture Events (CE)* and of *Active Sites (SO)*, are given.

In graph (c) , we compare the *TRI* distribution at all *Camera Trap Stations* and at yellow mongooses' *Active Sites*. The two dash lines show the two *TRI* averages. Graph (d) does it with the *DELAY* distribution.

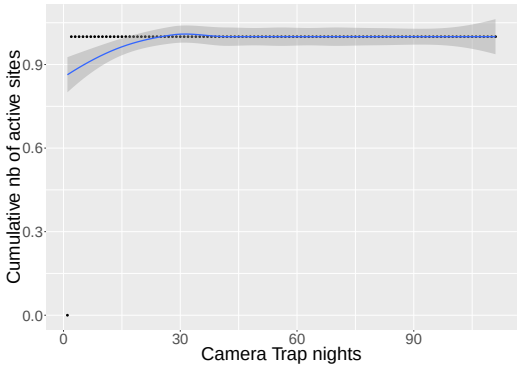
Graph (e) gives the daily activity overlap between yellow mongooses and all other species. The last graph, (f) , shows the increase in yellow mongooses' *Active Sites* as data are being collected.



(a) *CE* per survey



(b) *SO* per survey



(c) Cumulative curve of *SO*

Figure 4.174: Species Profile 2.