

Addressing Inferential Discrepancies in Monitoring Data Using IPMs



*Fred Johnson
Senior Researcher, Dept. of Ecoscience
Aarhus University, Denmark*

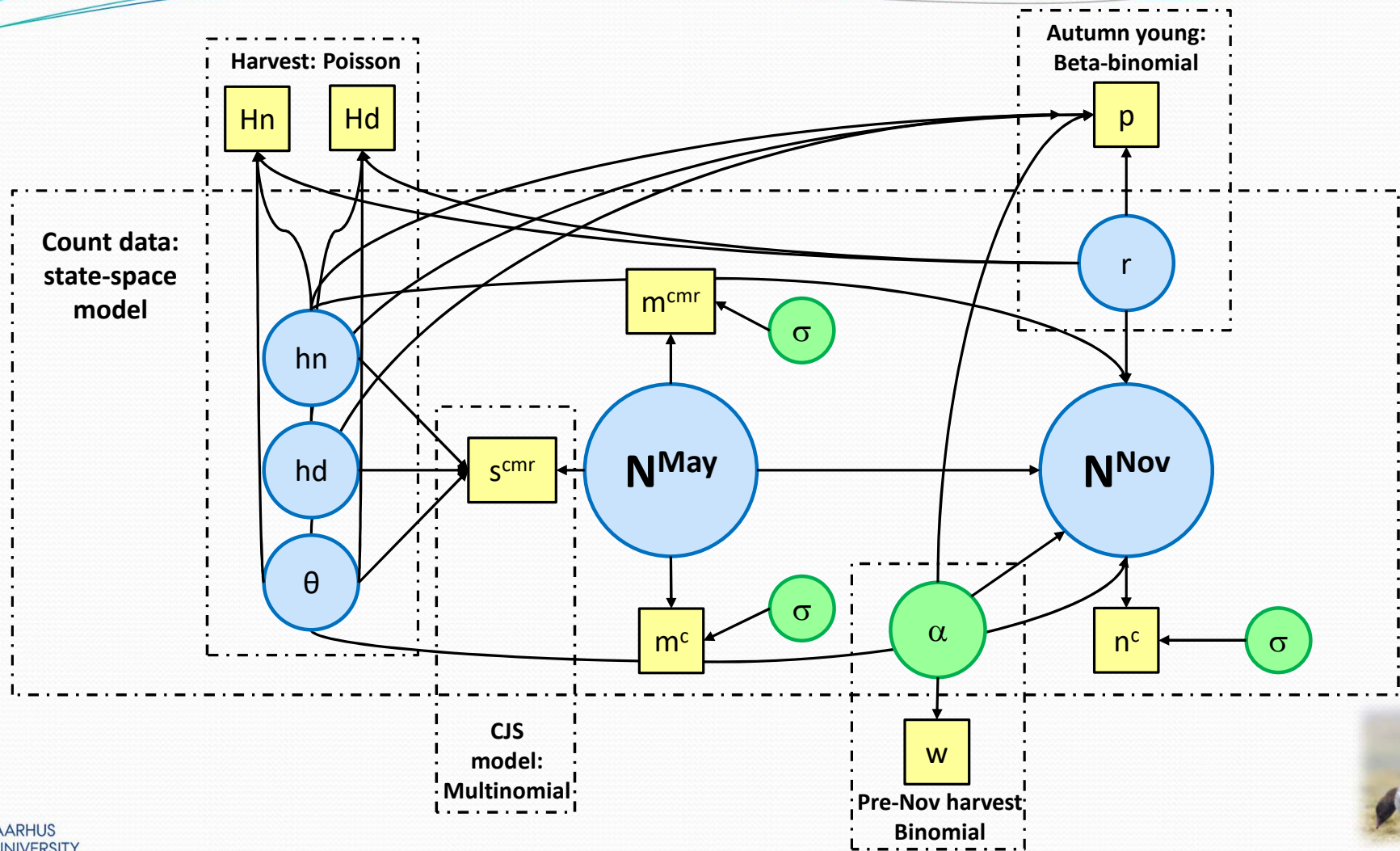
Monitoring data are often are...

- fragmentary (inconsistent in time and space)
- incomplete (missing areas or years)
- biased (imperfect detection)
- provide conflicting inference about population trends or dynamics

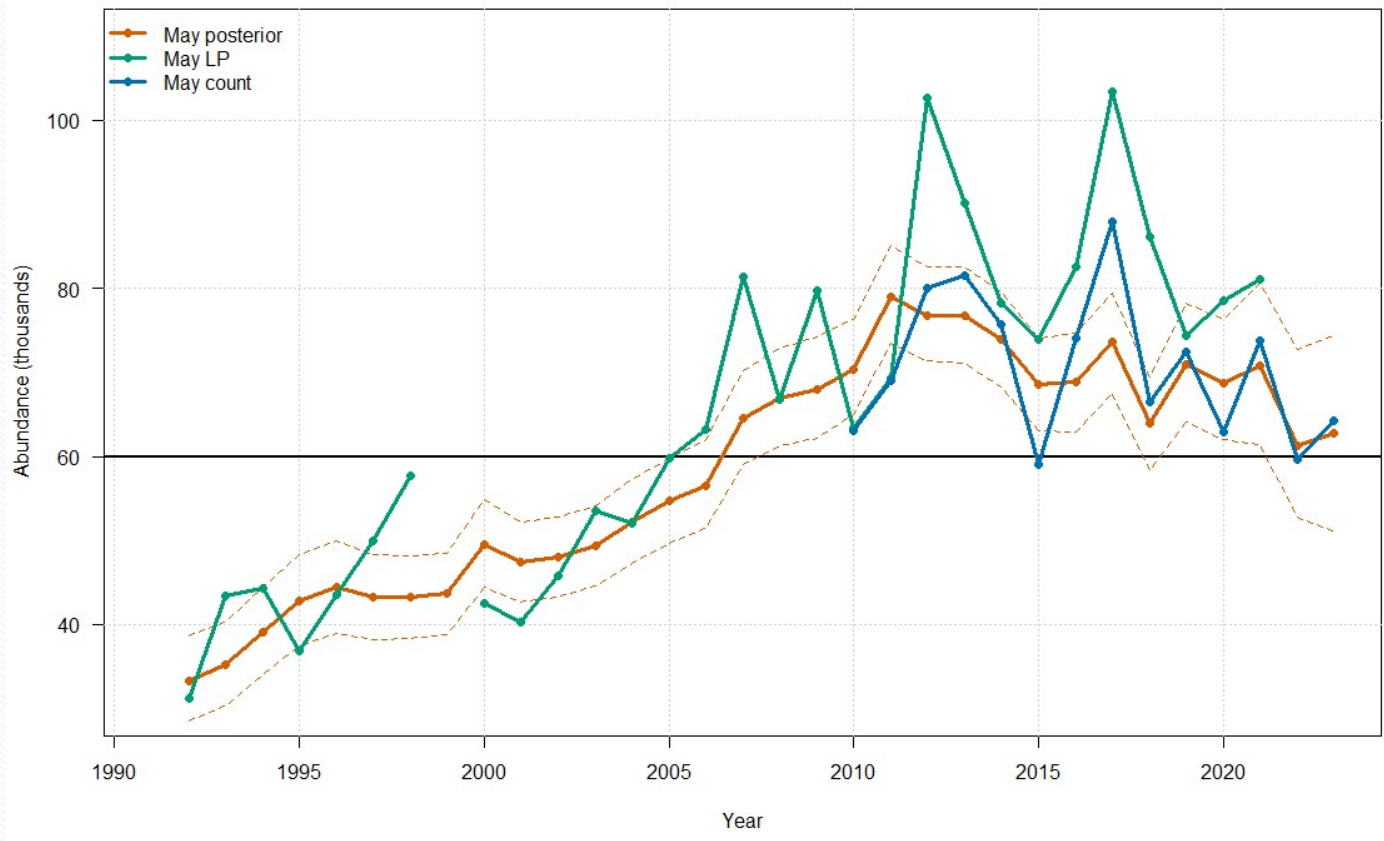


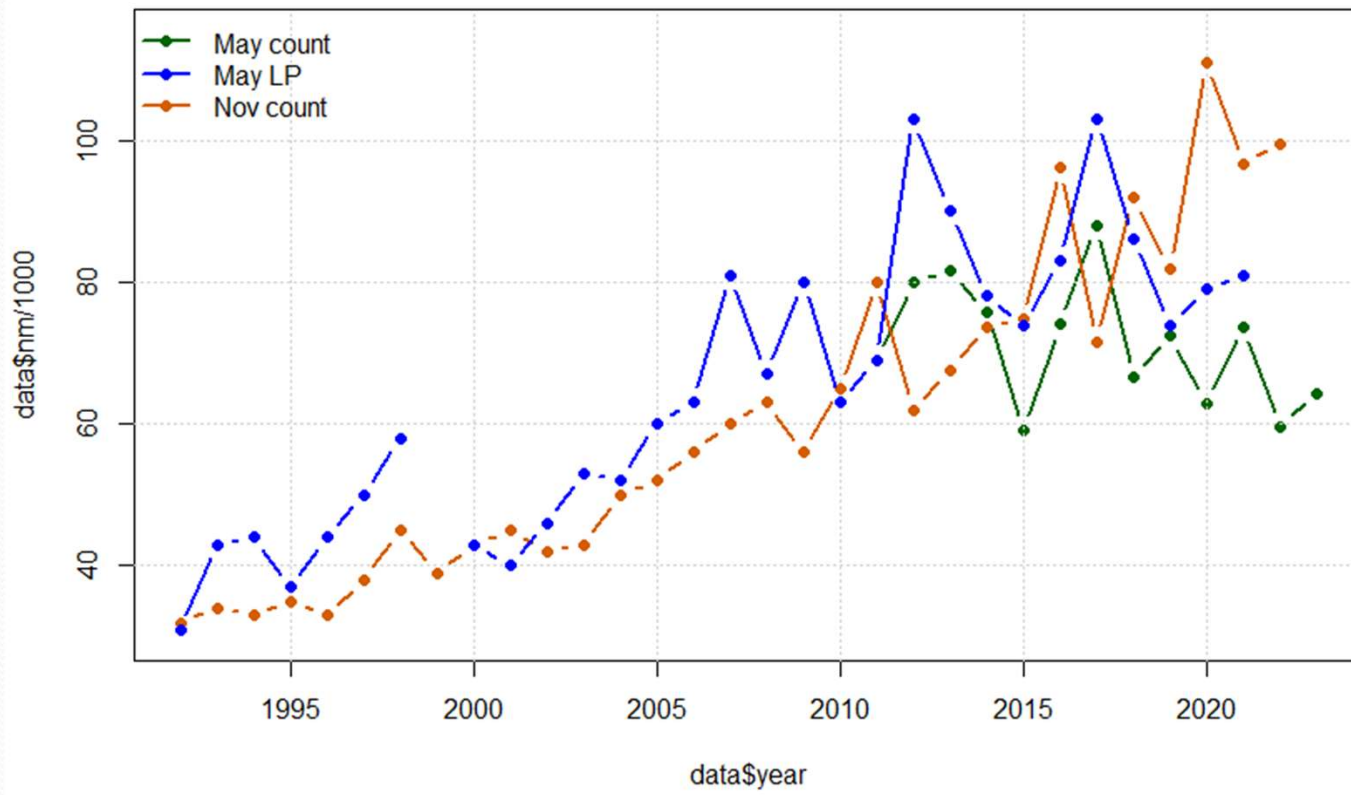
Integrated Population Models

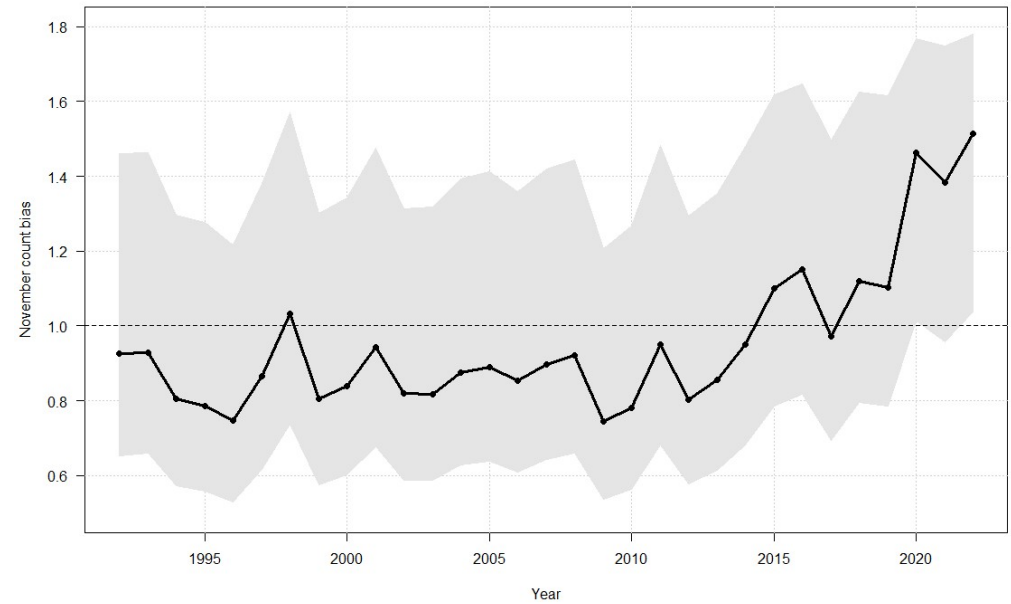
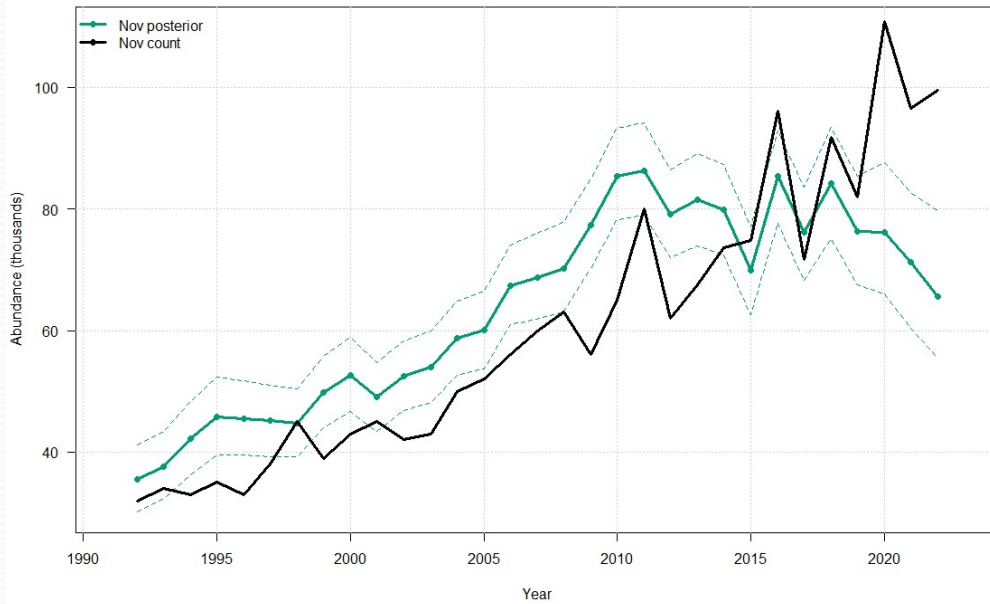
- Offer a synthesis of all available data by asking how various data sets could arise from population and observation processes across time and space
- Can partially resolve data discrepancies; IPM parameter estimates represent a weighted compromise among all available data sources
- Cannot precisely estimate the magnitude of any biases without ancillary data (or without assumptions about population processes)
- Can point to data sets that seem inconsistent with synthetic inferences



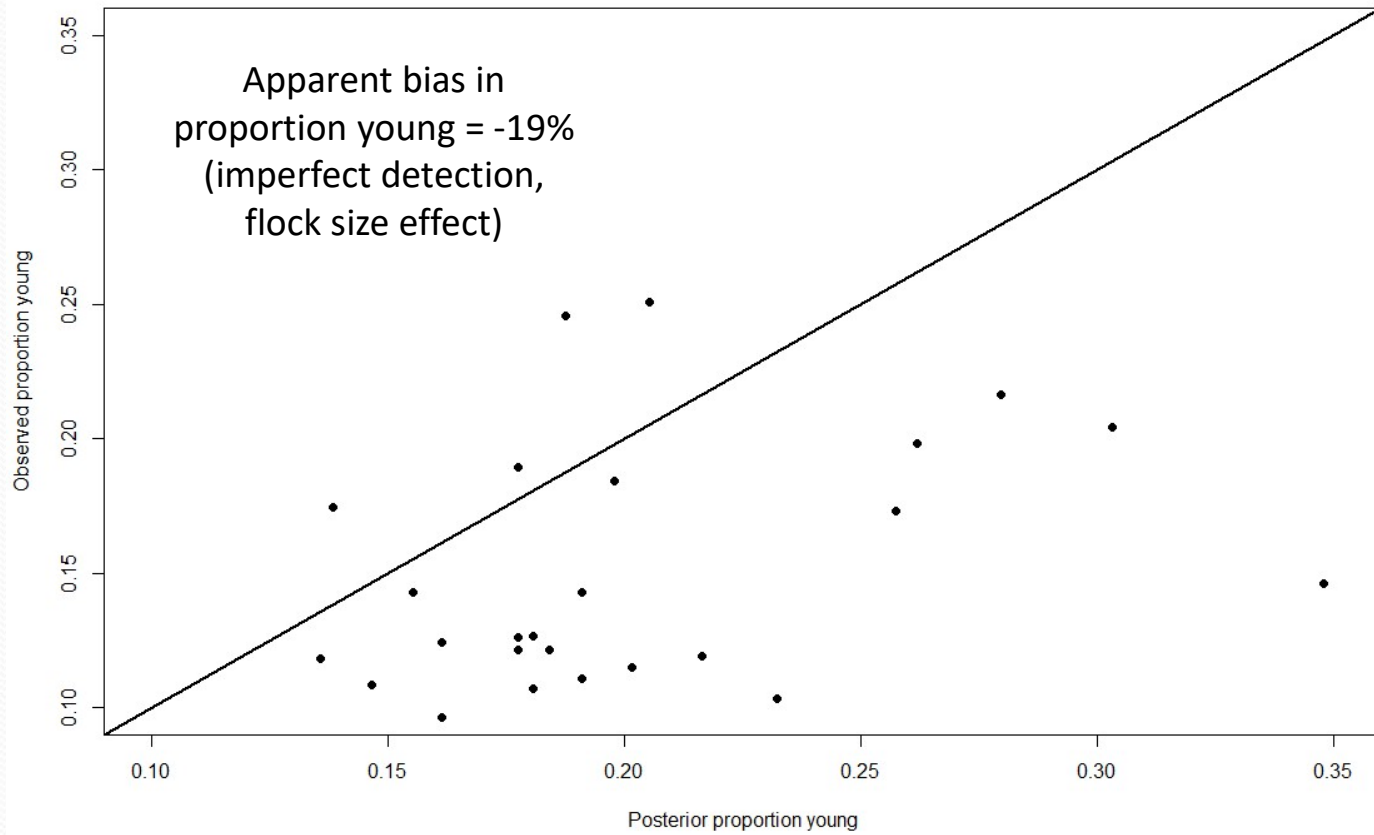
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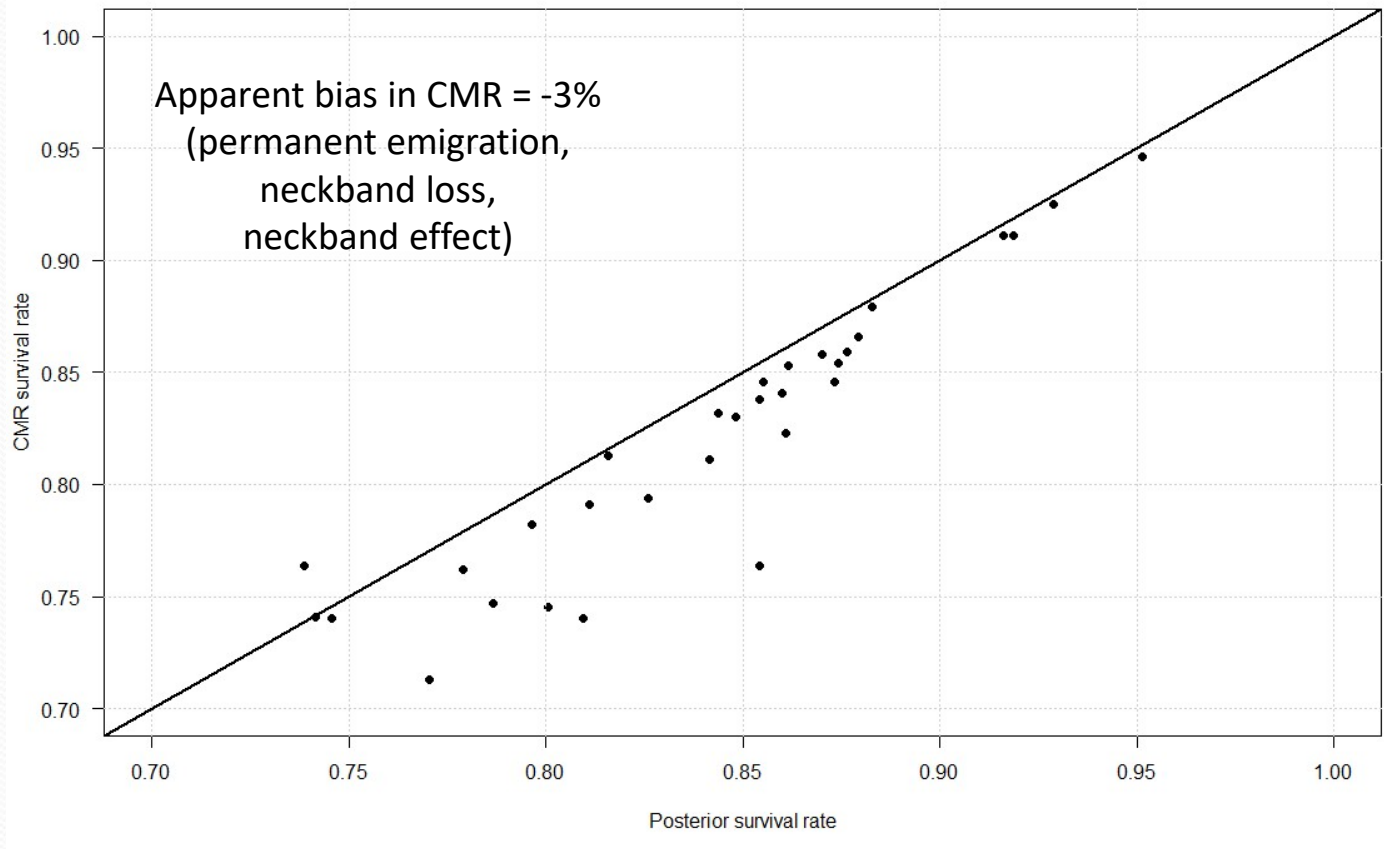






- The likelihood of missed birds in November motivated the need to initiate the May count in 2010 (resulting in an apparent negative bias)
- In recent years, the high November count cannot be reconciled with the May count and productivity estimates (resulting in an apparent positive bias)





IPMs...

- Motivate detailed thinking about how the processes driving population size vary over space and time
- Force an explicit recognition of observation processes so that sampling error is accounted for
- Can focus efforts to improve precision and accuracy of parameter estimates
- Permit an assessment of the cost-effectiveness of various monitoring instruments
- Provide a coherent platform for learning and adaptation

