

Ecology of the woodland dormouse in a Riverine *Combretum* forest (Great Fish River Reserve, EC)

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SOUTH AFRICA

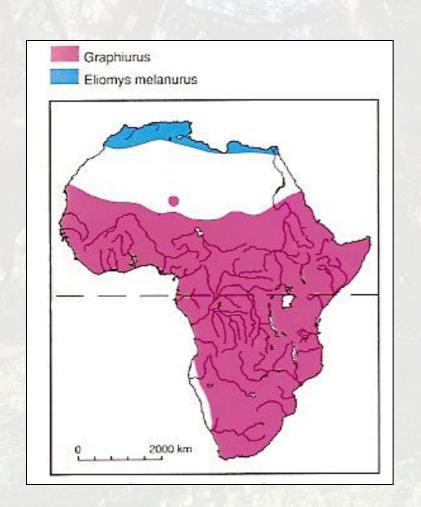




> Research on African dormice

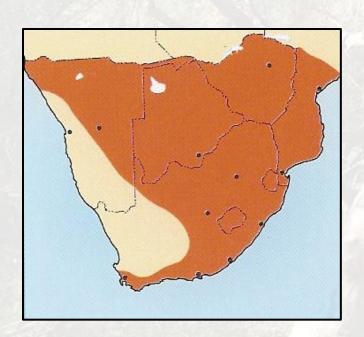
Elyomys melanurus + 14 Graphiurus species

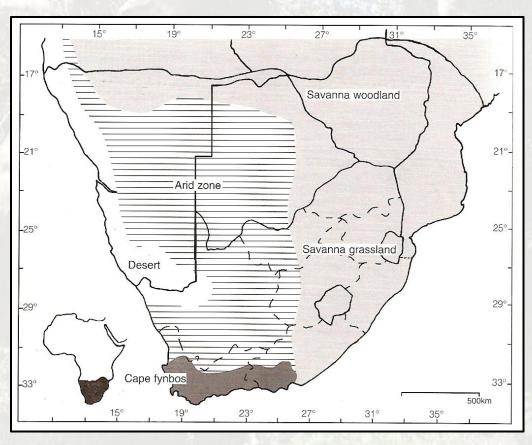
< 15 papers !!!





> Distribution of *G. murinus*







Live trapping

Nestbox monitoring



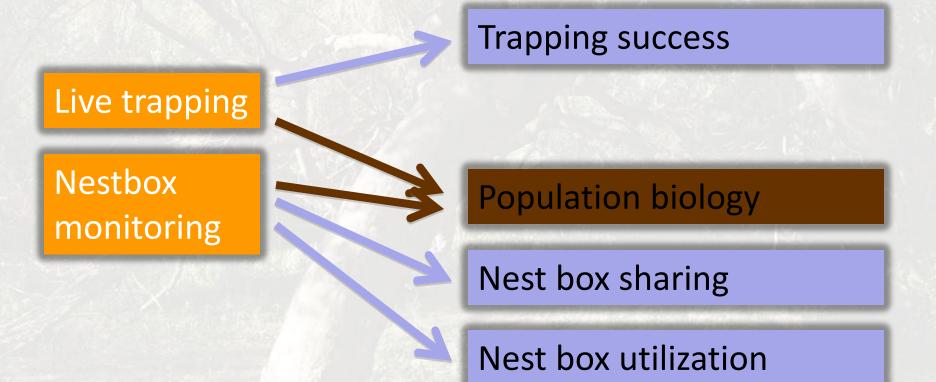
Live trapping

Nestbox monitoring **Trapping success**

Nest box sharing

Nest box utilization

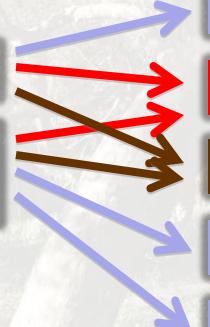






Live trapping

Nestbox monitoring



Trapping success

Socio-spatial organization

Population biology

Nest box sharing

Nest box utilization



Radio-tracking

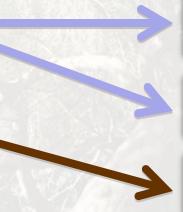


Socio-spatial organization





Scats + food remains

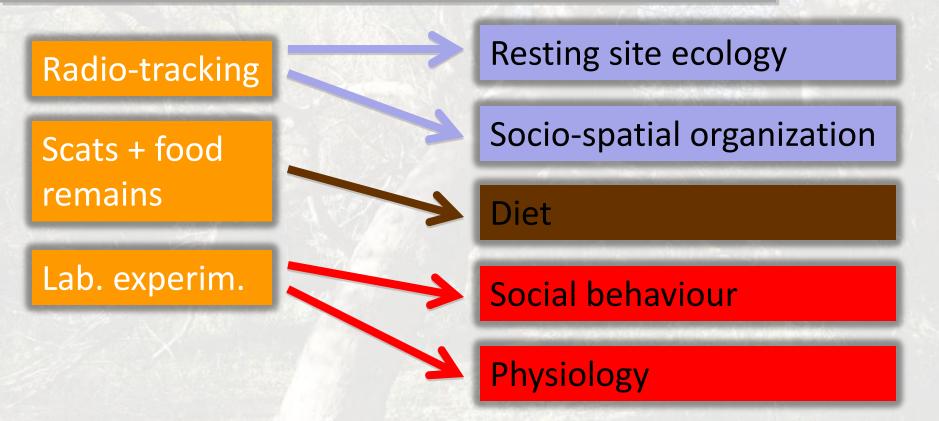


Resting site ecology

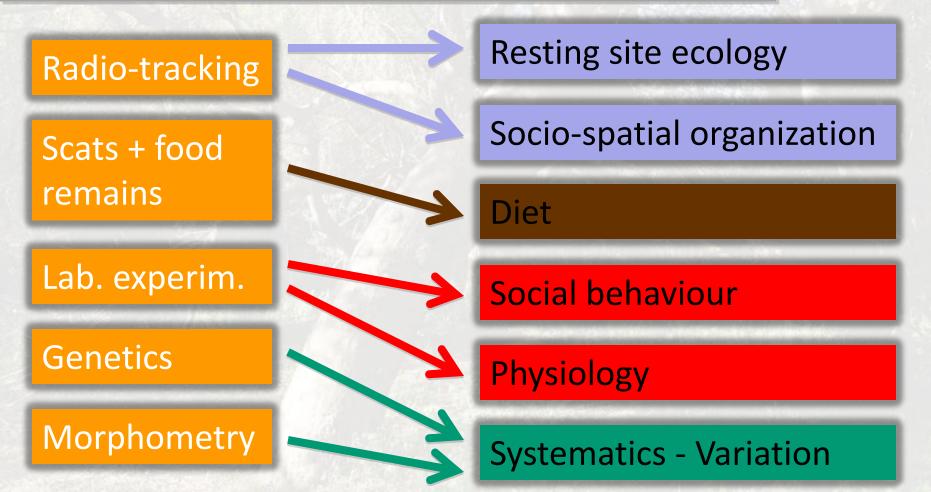
Socio-spatial organization

Diet



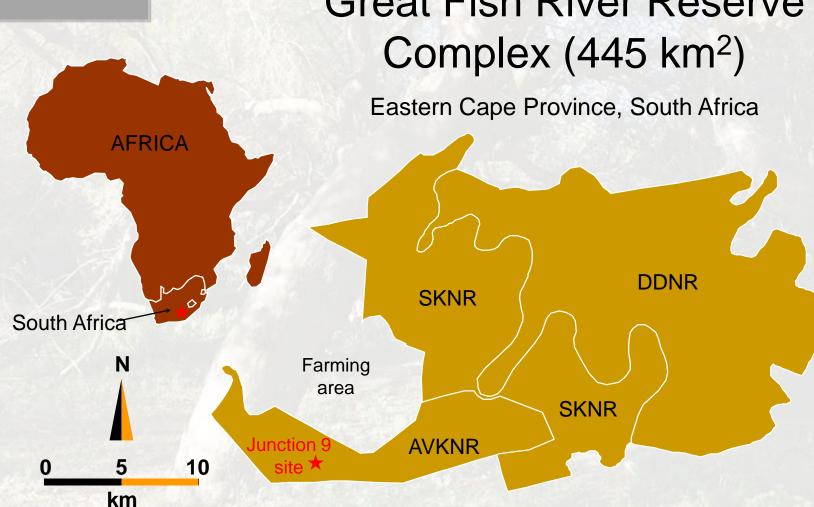






Introduction







> Riverine *Combretum* forest (1)





> Riverine *Combretum* forest (2)







> Live trapping





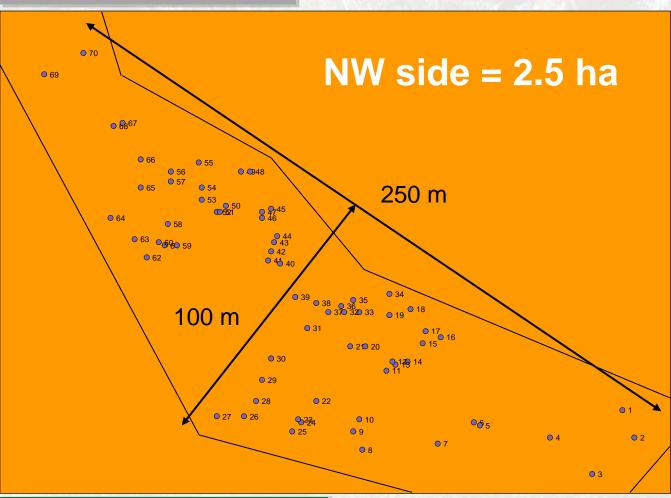








> Nestboxes

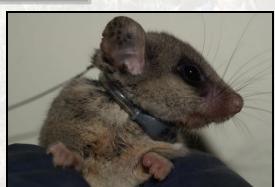






> Radio-tracking











> Trapping success

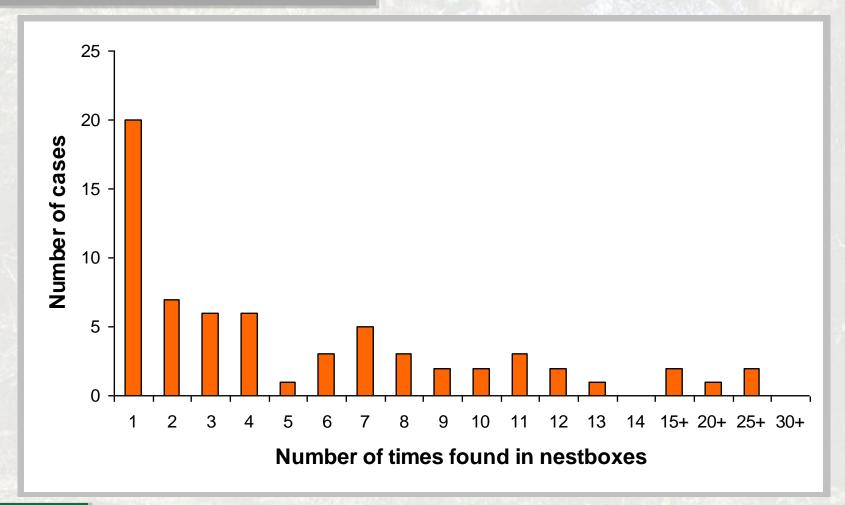
Seasonal variation in the percentage of traps (\pm SD) containing different age- and sex-classes of the woodland dormouse between February 2006 and June 2007 in the study area. n = number of trapping nights conducted during each season.

Season	n	Adult males	Adult females	Adults	Juveniles	Total
Spring	13	3.19 ± 1.94	3.61 ± 1.99	7.08 ± 2.37	0.69 ± 1.32	7.78 ± 2.28
Summer	11	2.07 ± 1.46	7.11 ± 2.12	9.45 ± 1.01	9.59 ± 7.41	19.04 ± 7.88
Autumn	8	2.27 ± 4.51	3.48 ± 5.30	5.76 ± 8.81	10.97 ± 4.89	16.72 ± 9.72
Winter	3	2.02 ± 1.75	3.03 ± 0.00	5.05 ± 1.75	0.00 ± 0.00	5.05 ± 1.75

Results

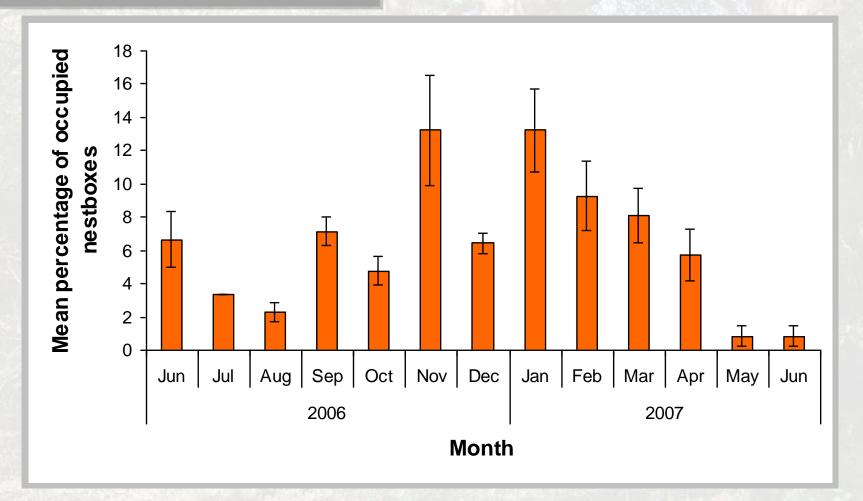


> Nest box use (2)





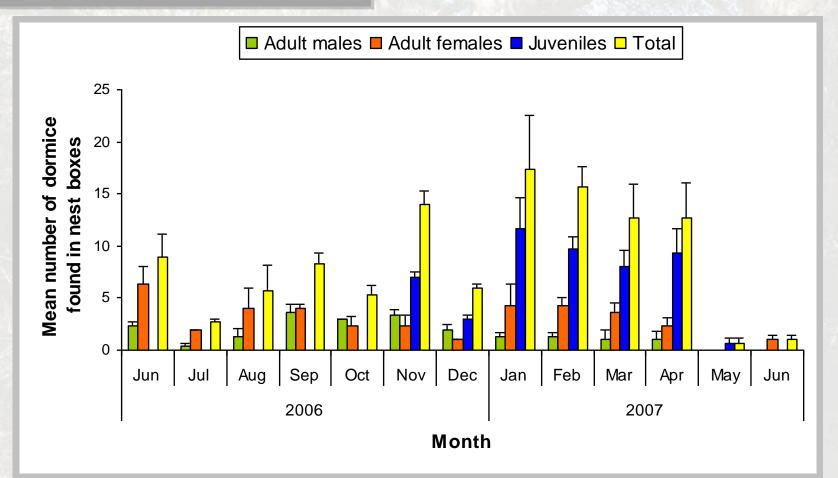
> Nest box use (3)



Results



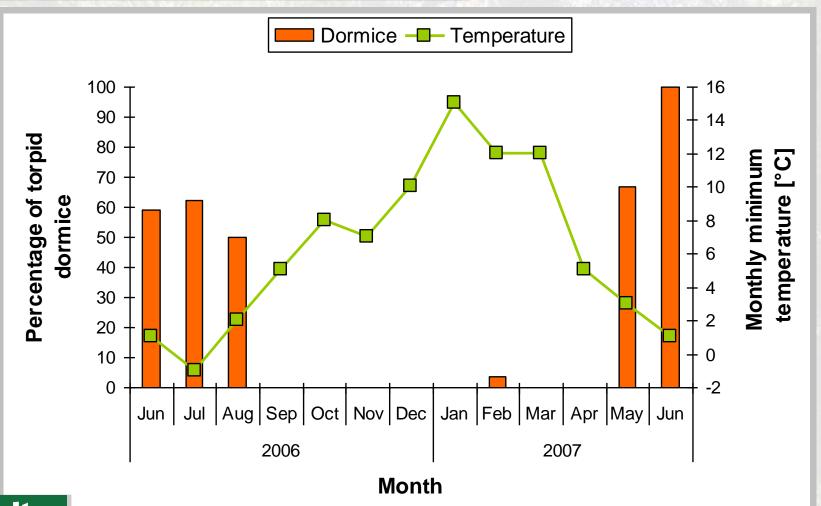
> Nest box use (4)



Results

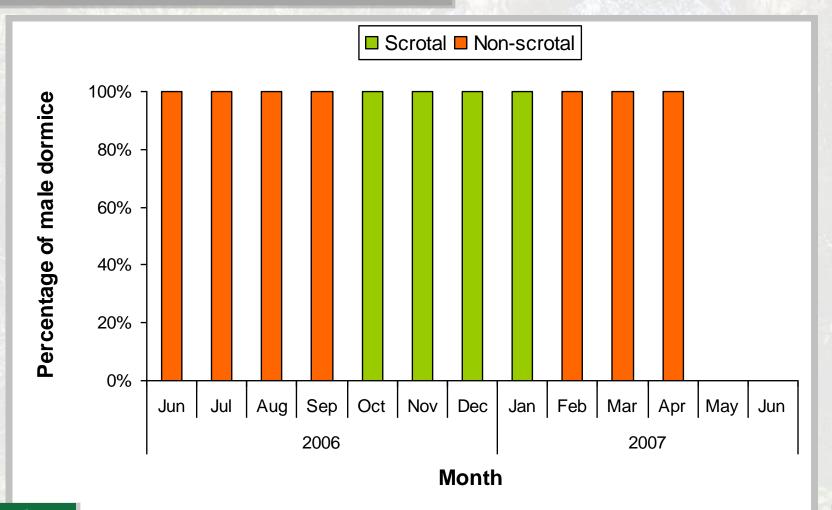


> Occurrence of torpor





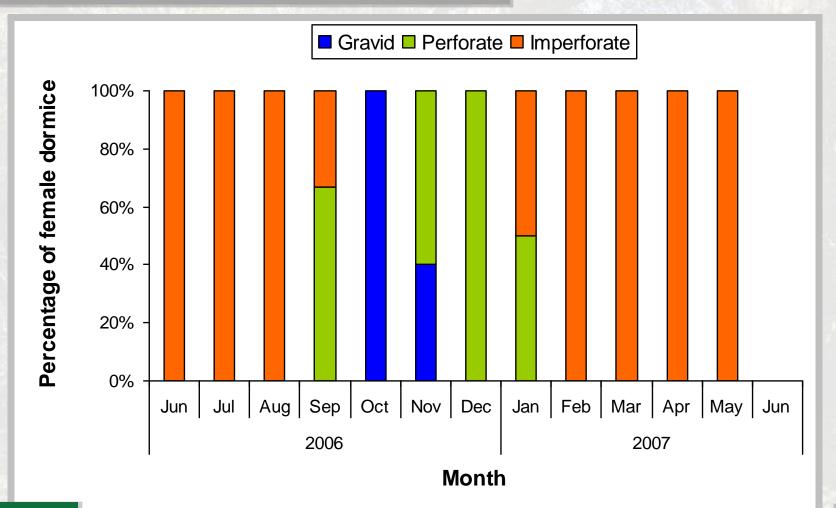
> Reproduction: Males



Results

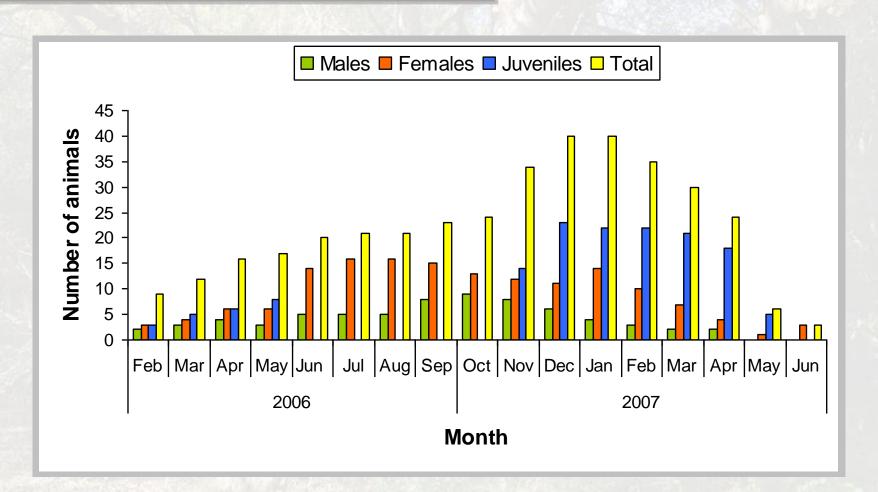


> Reproduction: Females





> Population dynamics



Results



> Nest box sharing (1)

Of the 247 instances where dormice were found in nestboxes:

- 64% concerned single individuals
- 36% were linked to associations of at least 2 dormice

Of the latest (n = 90):

- 50% comprised exactly 2 individuals
- 27% constituted of 3 animals
- 23% were formed of 4 to 10 dormice



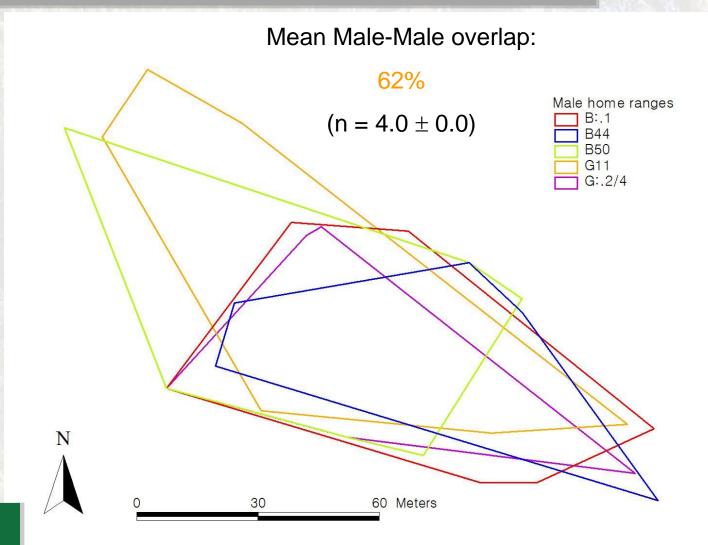


> Nest box sharing (2)

Associations	Aug-Oct (n = 21) [%]	Nov-Jul (n = 69) [%]	Year (n = 90) [%]
Two females or more	19.0	2.9	6.7
Two males or more	33.3	1.4	8.9
Female(s) + male(s)	19.0	2.9	6.7
Female(s) with 1 young or more	9.5	44.9	36.7
Male(s) with 1 young or more	4.8	8.7	7.8
Female(s) + male(s) + 1 young or more	0.0	4.3	3.3
Two young or more	0.0	34.8	26.7
Others (e.g. unidentified animals)	14.3	0.00	3.3
Total	100.0	100.00	100.0

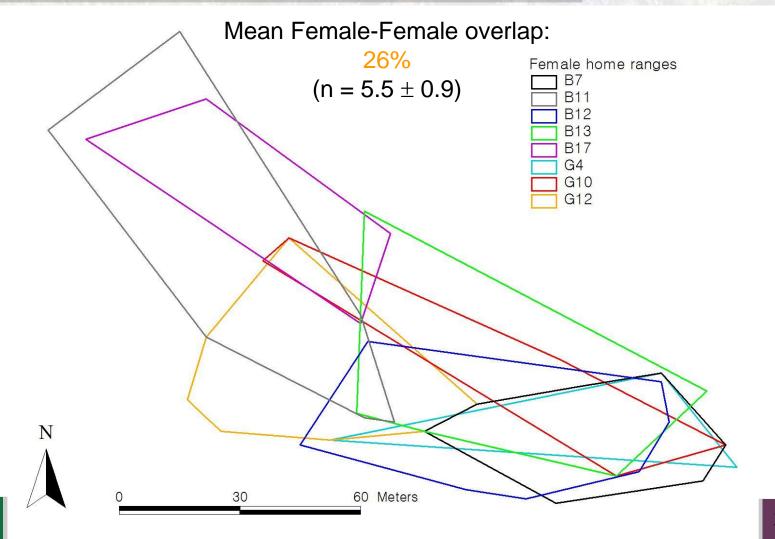


> Socio-spatial organization (1)





> Socio-spatial organization (2)





> Which tree species are used?

Tree species	Total	%
Combretum caffrum	135	86.5
Ziziphus mucronata	12	7.7
Rhus pyroides	3	1.9
Olea europaea	3	1.9
Acacia karoo	2	1.3
Maytenus heterophylla	1	0.6
TOTAL	156	100.0

Results

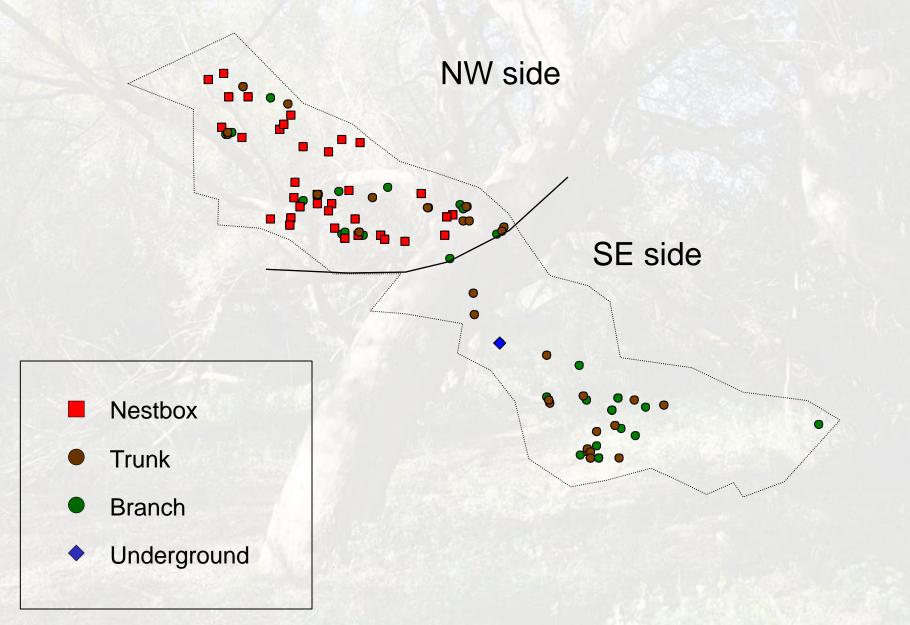


> What types of RS are used?

RS type	Total	%
Nestbox	74	47.4
Branch	47	30.1
Trunk	34	21.8
Underground	1	0.6
Total	156	100.0

Results

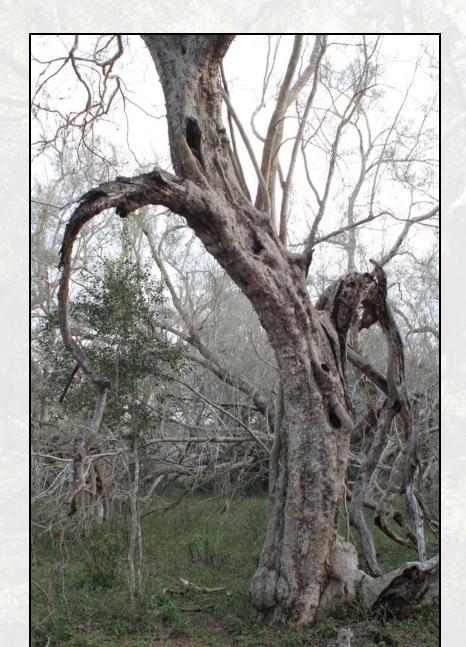
Distribution of resting sites







Combretum









> Natural RS vs Nestboxes in females

	Hibernation	Breeding	Total
Natural	21 (84%)	25 (56%)	46
Nestbox	4 (16%)	20 (44%)	24
n	25	45	70

 $\chi^2 = 5.63$, df = 1, p = 0.018





> Natural RS vs Nestboxes: breeding period

	Females	Males	Total
Natural	25 (56%)	14 (26%)	39
Nestbox	20 (44%)	40 (74%)	60
n	45	54	99

 $\chi^2 = 8.94$, df = 1, p = 0.003



> Nestbox use during the breeding period

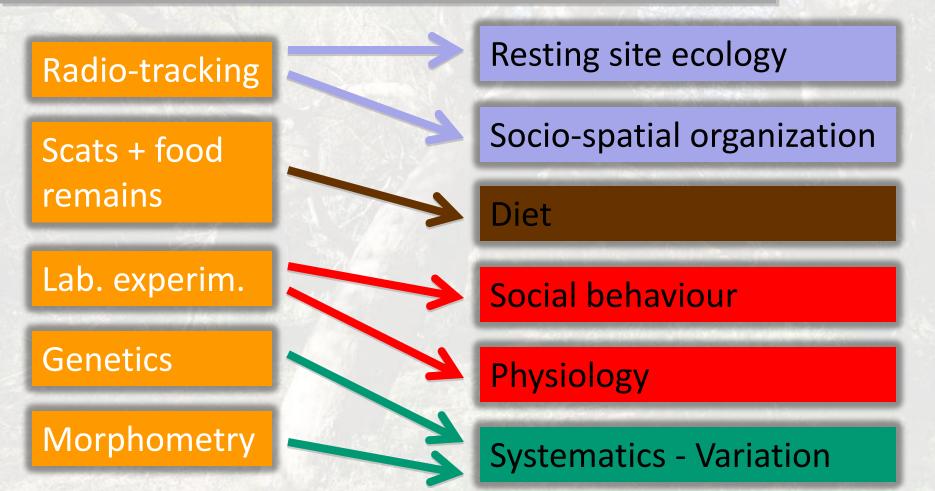




> RS: number, fidelity and sharing

	Sex	n	Mean ± SD	Results
# RS	F	16	7.4 ± 3.8	<i>t</i> -test
	M	5	12.6 ± 5.0	p = 0.023
SF	F	16	69.6 ± 20.3	<i>t</i> -test
(%)	M	5	41.3 ± 29.1	p = 0.024
Shared RS	F	16	54.3 ± 27.8	<i>t</i> -test
(%)	M	5	65.5 ± 16.1	p = 0.409





Introduction



> A BIG THANKS TO...

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