Testing of camera trap installation for arboreal mammals – pine marten as an example

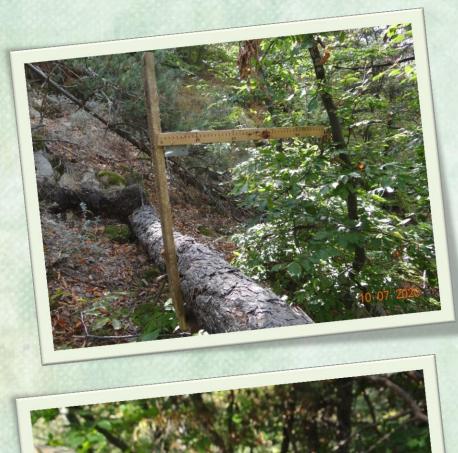
Maya Paraskova*, Nikolay Dolapchiev*, Elitsa Popova*, Nikola Doykin**, Petar Petrov*, Diana Zlatanova*

Introduction

- •The camera trap technology was first designed to record animals on the ground surface.
- A lot of species that can be registered might have also arboreal or semiarboreal way of life.
- All the studies in Bulgaria so far were also based on surveys on the ground surface.
- In our study, a camera trap installation for arboreal mammals was designed, aiming identification of martens on the species and individual level, the pine marten in particular.
- The stone marten was also considered in the study, although is not a typical arboreal species



To the best of our knowledge, this is the first such attempt in Bulgaria. Individual recognition in these two species is possible, as pine marten and stone marten have a specific shape and location of the breast spot in each individual.





Materials and Methods

- Study period: The project is ongoing since May and the results are expected at the end of 2020.
- **Location**: Vitosha and Western Rhodopi mountains, 10 locations per mountain.
- Installation:
- ➤ Camera traps (Ltl Acorn 5210A, Bolymedia, Scout Guard Boly Media SG2060-K, Moultrie A-Series MCG-13201 and Moultrie M40I models), mounted on suitable trees.
- A parallel board and a platform mounted against the traps, on which the animal can stand and be photographed in such a way as to provide for their identification.
- ➤ Each of the upper boards has a measuring line on the side, facing the camera trap, and on the back a plastic box with a bait attached.
- Bait: two types were tested the first is a mixture of blood and stale meat soaked towel, and the second – Premium Lockmittel Marder by Hagopur.

Results

- The height of the scientific installation is between 38 and 222 cm, and the distance between the camera traps and the boards varies from 55 to 150 cm.
- There is a big difference in the two values for the distance between the camera traps and the recognition installation, as 5 different models of camera traps were used.
- The distance between the two boards varied from 40 to 50 cm and is in accordance with the body length of the target species.
- The flash on the Acorn model was covered with 3 layers of aluminum foil to prevent over-exposure of the photos, as the flash on this model is very strong at close range.





Affiliations:

- * Department of Zoology and anthropology, Faculty of Biology, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", 8 "Dragan Tsankov" blvd., Sofia 1164 Bulgaria
- ** Nature Park "Vitosha", 17 "Antim I" str., 1303 Sofia, Bulgaria

Corresponding author: Maya Paraskova

e-mail: mpasraskova@uni-sofia.bg

The study was conducted within the project: "Individual recognition and density of pine marten and stone marten in two working areas" (contract 80-10-89/2020) funded by The Scientific Research Fund of SU "St. Kliment Ohridski"