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# Stoat Trap Tunnel Location: GIS Predictive Modelling to Identify the Best Tunnel Location

#### A Thesis

submitted in fulfilment

of the requirements for the Degree of

Master of Philosophy in

Geographic Information Systems

in

Massey University, Palmerston North

by

Department of Geography Massey University Palmerston North

A Mark Day

Geographic information systems have become an important method in wildlife-habitat mapping as demand for predictive models that relate single species to measurable components of their habitats has been an influential tool used by nature resource managers and decision makers to manage wildlife (Quinlan, Moro and Lund, 2004).

#### **Abstract**

Stoats are recognised as one of the biggest threats to New Zealand's threatened species. They are difficult to control because of their biological characteristics. Currently trapping is the most common type of control technique that has a proven success rate. Research studies have shown that some traps catch more stoats than others however the reason for this is not well documented. The effectiveness of a trap set is difficult to determine because not all trap locations are the same and not all people have the same ability to select the best location for a trap.

This study uses GIS to spatially analyse stoat capture data from a control operation on Secretary Island in conjunction with commonly available vegetation, habitat, diet and home range spatial data to see if there are consistent patterns that could be used as variables in a model that would predict the best place to locate a stoat trap tunnel. The model would then be tested against a similar dataset from Resolution Island. The Department of Conservation supplied the stoat capture data from the control operations on both islands. Standard spatial analysis techniques were used to generate surfaces that combined the capture data with the vegetation, habitat, diet and home range surfaces to produce predictive surfaces.

The key finding from the research was that it is possible to produce a predictive model, although one was not created because the spatial datasets were not of a high enough resolution to provide conclusive evidence that could be confidently used as a variable in a model. The spatial analysis also indicated that stoats on both islands were caught mainly in the warmer northwestern parts of the islands although the study could not determine why there was a preference for these areas. In rugged terrain like that found on both islands the location of the track network will influence where the majority of stoats will be caught.

## Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge the following people and organisations for providing assistance with the preparation of this thesis.

The Department of Conservation for the use of the Secretary and Resolution Island stoat control data. Pete McMurtrie, Nick Torr and Brenton Wilson for supplying data and providing background information on the control operations on Secretary and Resolution Islands. Doctor Keri-Anne Edge for reviewing the thesis, providing suggestions for improvements and supplying a photograph. Andy Cox for his insight into stoat control operations and his comments on the final document. Sue Lake, G Hapur and Darren Peters for the use of their photographs.

Robert Parsons from Intergraph New Zealand and Rachel Summers, Senior Tutor at Massey University for providing suggestions on the structure of the document and assistance with the spatial analysis techniques. David Joll for proof reading the document and Deborah Cooper for the final formatting.

I acknowledge the use of data drawn from the National Vegetation Survey Database (NVS) and would like to thank George Ledgard for providing permission to use this data.

The windrose in Figure 2.6 was created using WindRose PRO, Enviroware srl. <a href="http://www.enviroware.com">http://www.enviroware.com</a>

The topographic maps were sourced from Land Information New Zealand, Topographic Map Series 260 - A44 Five Finger, A45 West Cape, B42 Secretary, B43 Dagg and B44 Resolution, Crown Copyright Reserved

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### List of Abbreviations

DEM Digital Elevation Model

DOC Department of Conservation

DSIR Department of Scientific and Industrial

Research

FSMS6 Forest Service Mapping Series

GIS Geographical Information Systems

GPS Global Positioning System

**GRID** 

IUCN International Union for the Conservation of

Nature

LCDB Land Cover Database (Versions 1 and 2)

LENZ Land Environments of New Zealand

LRI Land Resource Inventory

LUC Land Use Capability

MMU Minimum Mapping Unit

NAWAC National Animal Welfare Advisory

Committee

NRFA National Rural Fire Authority

NVS National Vegetation Survey Databank

NZMG New Zealand Map Grid