HPDA service for estimating the brown bear population in Bulgaria

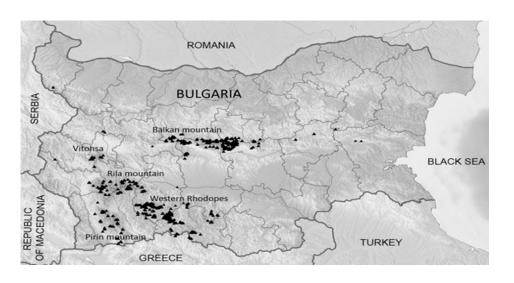


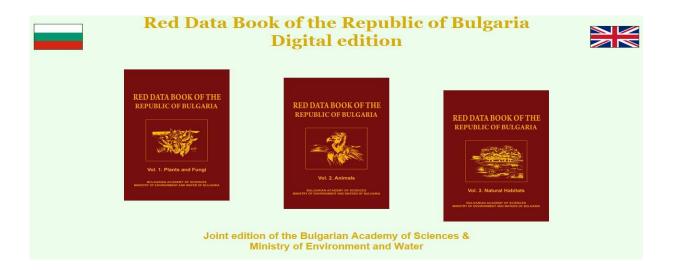
HPC FORUM, 16.11.2023, Sofia, Bulgaria

Motivation



- The Habitat directive requires a strict protection of the species and declaration **EURO**² of special protected areas for conservation of its habitats.
- Brown Bear (Ursus arctos) is a priority species for conservation of mammals in the European Union. Conservation status: in Bulgaria endangered EN [C2a (i)], BA-II, III, International: Beck-II; CITES-II; DH-II, IV.
- Red Data Book of the Republic Bulgaria, Vol. 2 Animals, Sofia, 2011. http://e-ecodb.bas.bg/rdb/en/





National monitoring

75

26

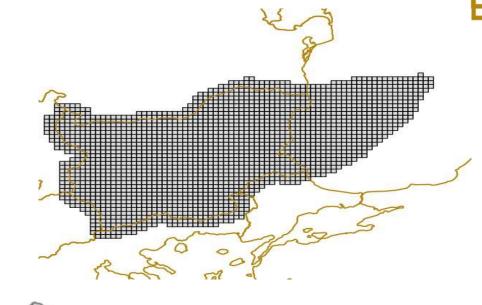
209

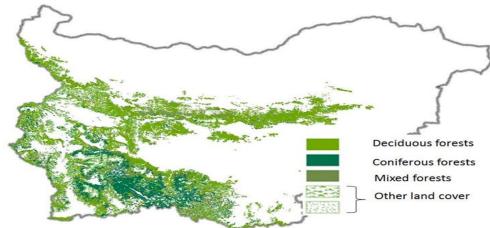
EURO²

National Monitoring at the main mountain's habitats (2016):

- Width/length of the front footprint and/or back footprint
- Excrements
- Found bear marking
- A place where the bear has fed itself
- Visual observation of a bear
- Found winter dens
- Bear bed
- Total: GPS coordinates of all bear's traces/signs









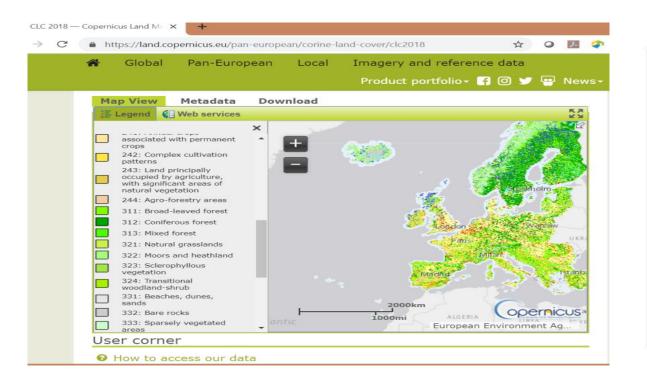
Number of grids in each subpopulation area

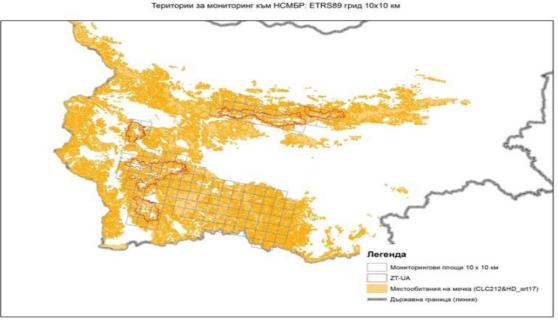
Areas for Monitoring	ETRS89 Grids 10x10 km	Number
Vitosha-Verila- Plana	E541N226; E541N225; E540N226; E540N225; E540N224; E540N223; E541N223;E541N224;E542N224; E542N225	10
Rila	E540N220; E540N221; E540N222; E541N219; E541N220; E541N221; E541N222; E542N219; E542N220; E542N221; E542N222; E542N223; E543N219; E543N220; E543N221; E543N222; E544N220; E544N221; E544N222; E544N222; E544N223; E545N220; E545N221; E546N222; E545N223; E543N223	26
Pirin	E542N215; E542N216; E542N217; E542N218; E543N215; E543N216; E543N217; E544N215; E544N216; E544N217	10
Rhodops	E546N217; E547N222; E548N219; E552N218; E552N220; E556N220; E545N218; E545N219; E546N219; E546N220; E547N217; E547N220; E547N218; E547N219; E547N221; E548N217; E548N218; E548N220; E548N221; E549N216; E549N217; E549N218; E549N219; E549N220; E549N221; E550N216; E550N217; E550N218; E550N219; E550N220; E550N221; E551N216; E551N217; E551N218; E551N219; E551N220; E551N221; E552N216; E552N217; E552N219; E552N221; E553N216; E553N220; E554N220; E556N218; E555N217; E555N216; E555N219; E555N216; E555N217; E555N216; E555N219; E555N220; E555N221; E556N216; E556N217; E556N219; E545N220	60
Middle Balkan	E555N229; E551N230; E547N229; E549N229; E549N230; E556N231; E557N230; E558N231; E548N229; E548N230; E549N231; E550N229; E550N230; E551N229; E552N229; E552N230; E553N229; E553N230; E554N229; E554N231; E555N231; E555N231	25
Kotlen mountain	E564N233;E564N234;E565N234; E566N234	4

CORINE Land Cover (CLC)

EURO²

- CORINE Land Cover (CLC) is one of the most well-known and used products from the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service.
- It has previously been produced in 1990, 2000, 2006 and 2012 and now the 2018 edition is available.





Transect method

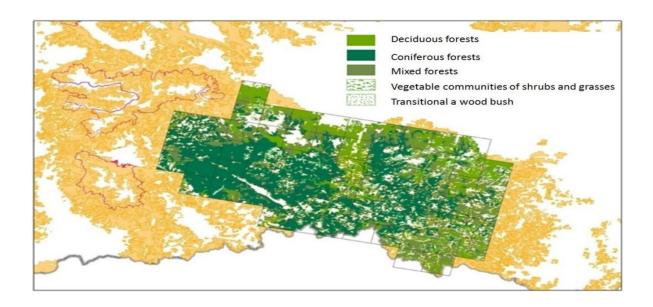
EURO²

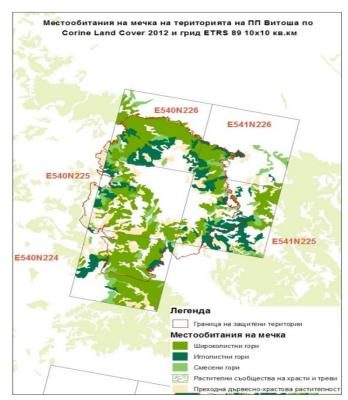
It is based on the collection of brown bear sign on predefined set of routes (transects) and the determination of the unique traces (especially footprints).

Statistical estimates for population size of the brown bears using data of national monitoring and developed HPDA service.

•]	Гуре	of	the	forests:
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>	Deciduous forests	311
	Coniferous forests	312
	Mixed forests	313
>	Vegetable communities of shrubs and grasses	322
	Transitional a wood bush	324
	Other land cover	no code



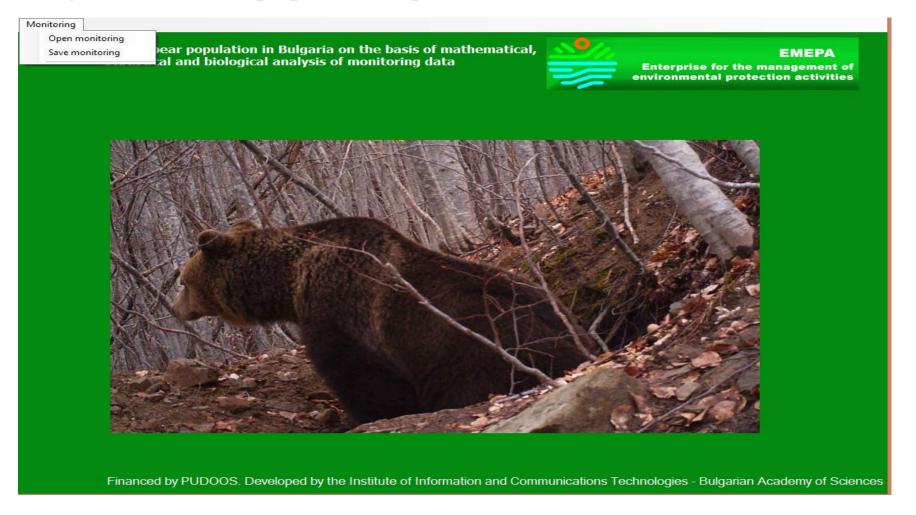


Bears' habitat for monitoring in the Western Rhodopes and Vitosha mounting

Start of the HPDA service

EURO²

• Input the monitoring data to start the preproduction process

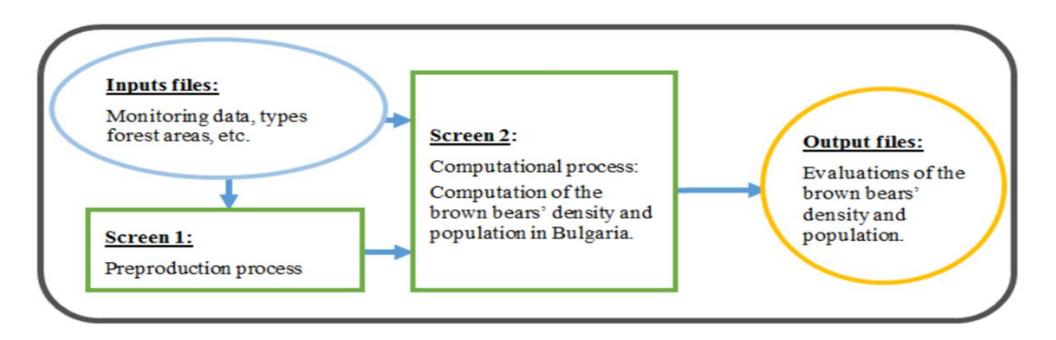


Estimation of the population size of the brown bears (1/2)



The evaluation is done in two steps.

First step: Identify unique traces based on collected observations in the national monitoring. The number of unique traces is determined by experts using the developed software product. Once the unique number of traces has been obtained, the program automatically allocates them by number in the respective 5 types of forest and in the residual area.



Input File - 1



A	В	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
FID	Shape	Label	Form_ID	Form_Name	Date	Type	Width_	Length	Width_	Length	Soil_Type_0	Notes	X	Y
9	Point	000152	00015200001000075930	Brown bear	19.5.2015	Trace	16,00	15,00			mud	Both to	24,9541	42,6844
85	Point	000169	00016900001000002133	Brown bear	6.11.2015	Trace			11,00	20	Sand		24,8983	41,7569
84	Point	000154	00015400001000023854	Brown bear	5.11.2015	Trace							23,4342	42,0336
83	Point	000154	00015400001000023945	Brown bear	4.11.2015	Trace	13,00		14,00	21	mud	Conifer	23,5423	42,0587
82	Point	000154	00015400001000023697	Brown bear	5.11.2015	Trace	9,00		9,00	18	Soil	Fresh	23,395	41,976
81	Point	000154	00015400001000023470	Brown bear	5.11.2015	Trace	12,00				Sand, Fresh	Conifer	23,2401	42,0763
80	Point	000152	00015200001000087813	Brown bear	13.10.2015	Trace	12,00		11,00	16	Sand		24,4501	42,785
8	Point	000152	00015200001000080184	Brown bear	5.11.2015	Trace			12,00	23	Soil	meadov	24,493	42,7529
79	Point	00014	00014100001000001027	Brown bear	4.11.2015	Trace	11,00				mud		24,0796	41,9304
78	Point	00014	00014100001000001027	Brown bear	4.11.2015	Trace	11,00				mud		24,0738	41,9304
77	Point	000154	00015400001000015827	Brown bear	5.11.2015	Trace	12,00				Sand		23,2401	42,0763
76	Point	000152	00015200001000078738	Brown bear	4.11.2015	Trace	12,00	11,00					24,8236	42,7562
75	Point	000152	00015200001000087753	Brown bear	20.5.2015	Trace	13,00	13,20			mud. Beech		24,9464	42,7775
74	Point	000152	00015200001000087393	Brown bear	20.5.2015	Trace	10	10			Soil in Beec]	24,9614	42,7567
73	Point	000152	00015200001000089717	Brown bear	8.8.2015	Trace							25,1394	42,6713
72	Point	000152	00015200001000083544	Brown bear	4.12.2015	Trace							24,3603	42,7651
71	Point	00011	00011500001000005847	Brown bear	4.11.2015	Trace				23	Sand		23,9724	41,9324
70	Point	00011:	00011500001000005847	Brown bear	4.11.2015	Trace			13,5	23	Sand		23,9731	41,9309
7	Point	000152	00015200001000075466	Brown bear	19.5.2015	Trace	17		17	24	mud	Trace i	24,4956	42,7593
69	Point	00011	00011500001000005847	Brown bear	4.11.2015	Trace			14	21	Sand		23,9858	41,9198
68	Point	00011:	00011500001000005847	Brown bear	4.11.2015	Trace			14		Sand		23,9848	41,9187
67	Point	00011	00011500001000005847	Brown bear	4.11.2015	Trace	15		15	22	Sand		23,9879	41,917
b b l	Sheet 1	Shee	t2 / Sheet3 /	D							IIII			
		, O. 100	2 7 5.10005 7 657											

Input file -2



Code for each grid (10x10 km) according to:

- > Code of the mountain
- > Type of areas in hectares

	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J
			Alpine or							
	Area	Mountain	continental	311	312	313	322	324	Sum	Other
1			region							
2	E547N229	1	2	2445	134	4355	290	526	7750	2250
3	E548N229	1	2	1807	779	1831	396	270	5083	4917
4	E548N230	1	2	3820	199	2648	0	1077	7744	2256
5	E549N229	1	2	1719	581	2887	785	395	6367	3633
6	E549N230	1	2	4501	0	3871	0	384	8756	1244
7	E549N231	1	2	4904	211	2506	0	686	8307	1693
8	E550N229	1	2	3185	276	3030	0	449	6940	3060
9	E550N230	1	2	2622	0	4344	0	719	7685	2315
10	E551N229	1	2	2163	0	1769	55	460	4447	5553
11	E551N230	1	2	2611	77	3250	0	450	6388	3612
12	E552N229	1	2	2925	781	645	358	1633	6342	3658
13	E552N230	1	2	5354	0	3048	339	139	8880	1120
14	E553N229	1	2	1912	315	571	422	1686	4906	5094
15	E553N230	1	2	4825	252	1561	0	1162	7800	2200
16	E554N229	1	2	4800	55	1026	0	1213	7094	2906
17	E554N230	1	2	3606	17	1812	916	250	6601	3399
18	E554N231	1	2	2258	262	2788	0	300	5608	4392
19	E555N229	1	2	1259	31	348	0	356	1994	8006
20	E555N230	1	2	5720	0	1612	73	116	7521	2479
21	E555N231	1	2	4903	173	3551	0	351	8978	1022
22	E556N230	1	2	4892	13	586	0	521	6012	3988
23	E556N231	1	2	5910	243	1482	0	368	8003	1997
24	E557N230	1	2	2649	336	1176	0	264	4425	5575
25	E557N231	1	2	6658	26	1520	0	101	8305	1695
26	E558N231	1	2	6030	200	2533	0	223	8986	1014
27	E540N223	5	1	2251	974	569	0	946	4740	5260
28	E541N223	5	1	3875	523	761	0	617	5776	4224
29	E545N218	2	1	311	5718	2072	0	1046	9147	853
I◀	◆ ▶ areas	legeno	la / Sheet3	(%)			I			

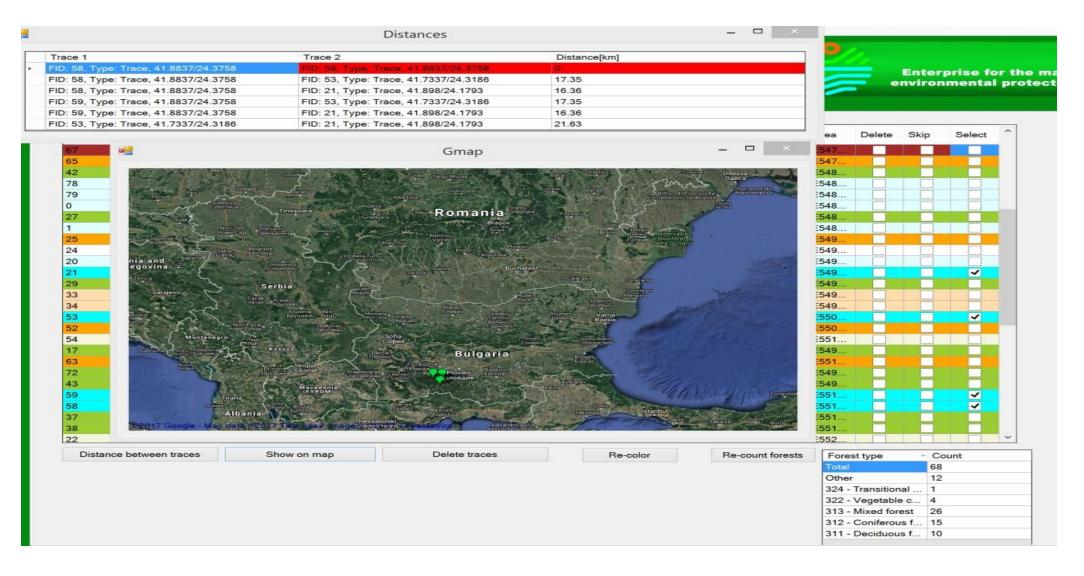
Preproduction process: Define the unique traces





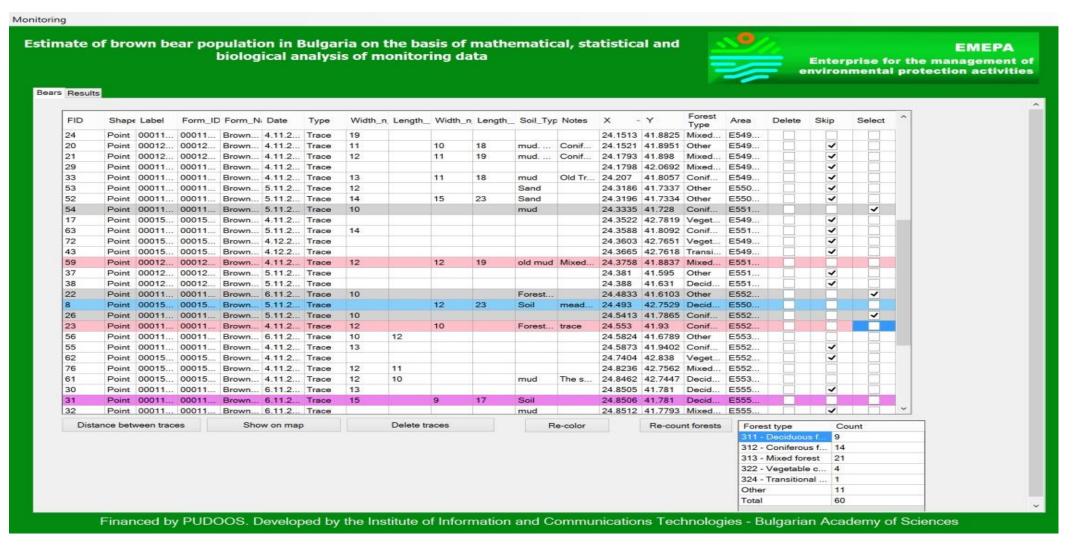
Compute distances and show traces on the Gmap





Skipping, re-coloring and re-counting





Estimation of the population size of the brown bears

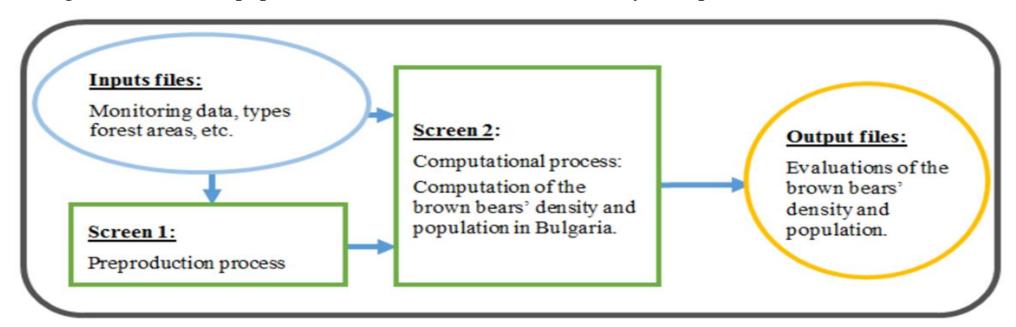
EURO²

Second step: At this stage, the program statistically estimates the number of population and the distribution density of the brown bear on the 6 geographic areas (mountains) and on two geographic climatic areas (alpine and continental).

Since there are not enough 232 transects covering all 142 grids during the national monitoring, the program automatically divides the number of grids into **two sets**.

<u>The first set</u> includes those grids which contain transects (grids) visited during the national monitoring. The number of the brown bear is estimated statistically using the **maximum likelihood method.**

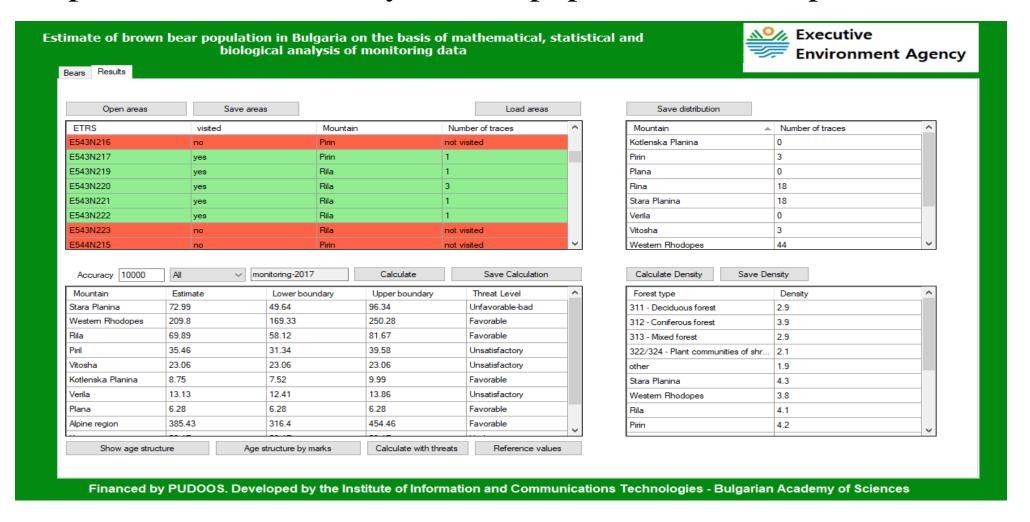
<u>The second set</u> includes those grids which contain transects (grids), not visited during the national monitoring. The number of population in the second set is obtained by extrapolation.



Computational process

• Computation of the density and the population of the species





Statistical estimation of the bears' population



- We use maximum likelihood method with following parameters.
- We have introduced the **coefficients** λ_1 , ..., λ_5 , to estimate the probability of detecting the presence of a bear in a given area (forest type), which are the parameters of the Poisson distribution (assumed the distribution is Poisson).
- These parameters describe the number of bears per unit area in the respective forest type.
- We have also introduced the coefficients ψ_1 , ..., ψ_5 , which correspond to the probability of finding a bear if it is in the relevant area (grid) and type of forest.

$$P(i,j,d) = e^{-\lambda_j} \sum_{k=d}^{\infty} {k \choose d} \psi_i^d (1-\psi_j)^{k-d} \psi_j^d (1-\psi_j)^{k-d} \frac{\lambda_j^k}{k!}$$

- Using these coefficients, we have constructed a likelihood function.
- When $\psi_j = 1$, (in case we have forest animal feeders in the each grid) we obtain simpler formula:

$$e^{-\lambda_j} \frac{{\lambda_j}^d}{d!}$$
, where d is the number of the unique traces.

• Using maximum likelihood estimation we can estimate the values of the coefficients $\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_5$, and $\psi_1, ..., \psi_5$

New feature – age structures by unique traces



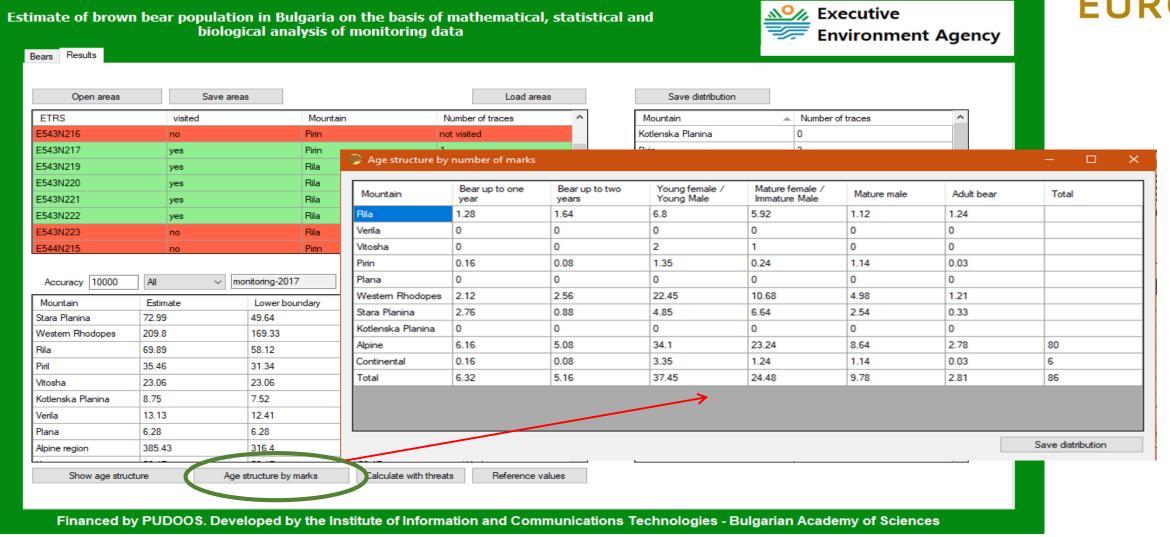


Table for Age Structure

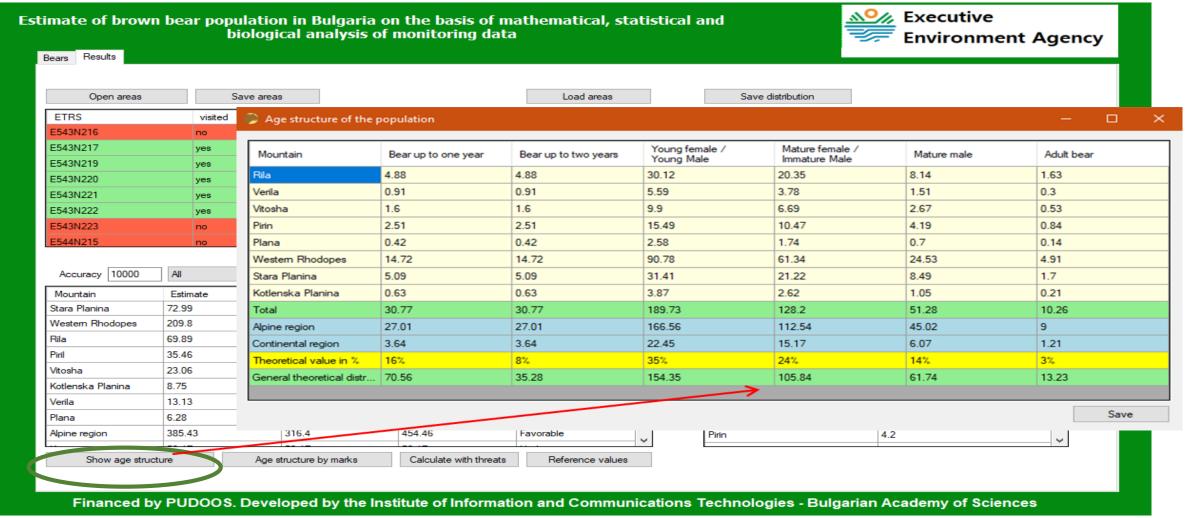


Table: Size of the footprints of the brown bear from Bulgaria and Eastern Europe. Correlation between the length of the footprint of the hind paw, the width of the fore one, and the size, the sex and the age of the bear.

Feature	Width of the fore pow footprint	Width of the hind pow footprint	Length of the hind pow footprint
Category bear	which of the fore pow lootprint	which of the mid pow lootprine	Bengar of the limit pow rootprint
1. A bear cub — 1st year	5-7 cm	-	6-11 cm
2. A bear cub -2^{nd} year, up to ~ 50 kg.	^{od} year, up to ~ 50 kg. ~ 8-9 \10		12-15
3. Young females (3 and 4 yo.) and young males ~ 3 years' old (small bear: ~ 50-100 kg)	10/11-12 cm. (the most frequent in the field) In the young individuals with 12 cm are most possibly young males because 12 cm is normal size for a mature female)	0-0.5 cm. narrower than the anterior	16-19/20
4. Adult females and subadult (4-5 years old) males (average- sized bear - 100 ~ 200 kg.)	12/13-13.5/14; (extremely rarely 14 cm – for a female but most frequently for a young male)	~ 0.5-1 cm Narrower than the anterior	19/20-23/24 cm; (23/24 – only male individuals)
5. Mature males more than 5 years old (large bear ~ 200-250 kg)	14.5-17	It could be up to 1-1.5 cm narrower	24-26/27
6. Very big, old males, usually more than 10 years' old and more than 250 kg (records – above 350 kg)	17 and more	Up to 1-2 cm narrower	27-30 (31?) cm

New feature – age structures of the estimated population





List of pressures and threats



Pressures and Threats	weight	Favorable	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory	Unfavorable - bad
Derogation of problematic bears	L	0 - 25%	25 - 40%	Over 40%
Conflicts with farmers and local people	Н	0-10%	11-30%	Over 30%
Poaching	Н	0-10%	11-30%	Over 30%
Disturbance (human activities)	М	0 - 20%	21 - 50%	Over 50%
Destructions of bio-corridors	Н	0-10%	11-30%	Over 30%
Natural threats (survival of bears up to two years of age)	L	0 - 60%	60-70%	Over 70%
Forest management for reduction (reduction of the area) of old forests	Н	0-10%	11-30%	Over 30%
Sports infrastructure and tourism infrastructure	М	0 - 20%	21 - 50%	Over 50%
Climate change	M	0 - 20%	21 - 50%	Over 30%

Formula for computing the accumulated tread



- Justification for the choice of certain parameters: reflects the adverse effects on the condition and threats to the species in the studied habitats.
- Method of calculation:

$$F(\%) = \frac{n * (1 - \mu)}{N} * 100,$$

where n - means the number of sample areas (grids 10x10 km) in which the threat/impact is registered, and N - total number of sample areas in the studied habitats for a given level of analysis, and μ is an weight parameter depending on the degree of significance of the threat (L = low significance, M = medium significance, H = high significance. μ is belong to (0,1).

For example: when we have H (high significance), $\mu \approx 0.90$; if we have M, $\mu \approx 0.50$, and when we have L (low significance), $\mu \approx 0.20$.

• The integrated threat is calculated in percentages according to the formula:

$$F(\%) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \frac{n_i * (1 - \mu_i)}{N} * 100.$$

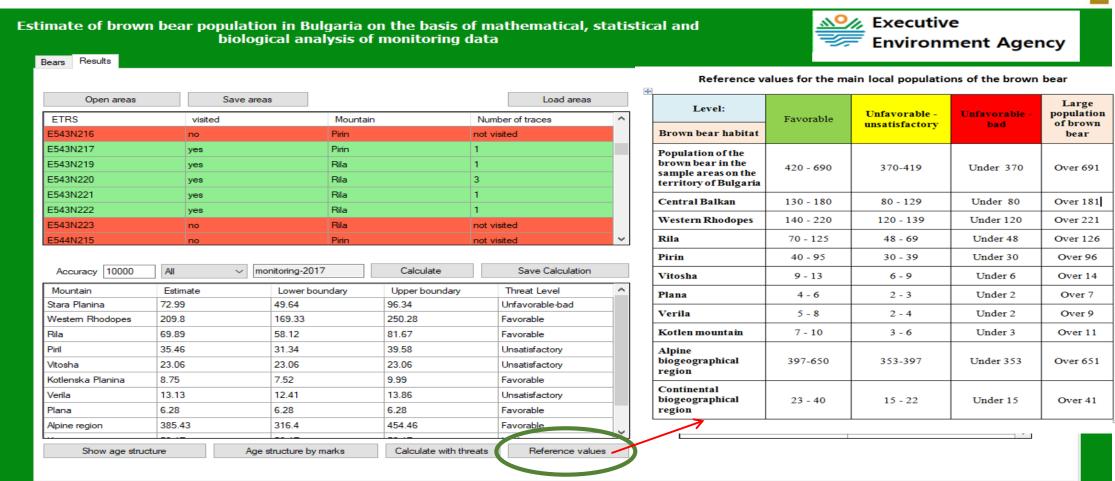
New feature – Calculate with threats



Open areas	Save a	reas	Load areas	Save distributio	n	
ETRS	visited	Mountain	Number of traces	Mountain	△ Number of traces	^
E543N216	no	Pirin	Threats			- 0
E543N217	yes	Pirin				
E543N219	yes	Rila	Threats		Weight Count	Influence
E543N220	yes	Rila	Derogation of problematic bears		L	
E543N221	yes	Rila	Conflicts with farmers and local people		Н	
E543N222	yes	Rila	Poaching		Н	
E543N223	no	Rila				
E544N215	no	Pirin	Disturbance (human activities)		M	
Accuracy 10000	All ~	monitoring-2017	Destruction of biocomidors Natural threats (survival of bears up to two years)	ears of age)	L	
Mountain	Estimate	Lower boundary	Forest management for reduction (reduction	of the area) of old forests	Н	
Stara Planina	72.99	49.64	Sports infrastructure and tourism infrastructur	re 🗆	M	
Western Rhodopes	209.8	169.33	Climate change		M	
Rila	69.89	58.12	Cliniate Change		M	
Piril	35.46	31.34				
Vitosha	23.06	23.06			Calculate	
	8.75	7.52	9.99 Favorable	Stara Planina	4.3	
Kotlenska Planina		12.41	13.86 Unsatisfactory	Western Rhodopes	3.8	
Kotlenska Planina Verila	13.13					
	13.13 6.28 385.43	6.28 316.4	6.28 Faverable 454.46 Favorable	Rila	4.1	

Reference values





Financed by PUDOOS, Developed by the Institute of Information and Communications Technologies - Bulgarian Academy of Sciences





Mountain	Number of unique traces 2017	Number of unique traces 2018	Number of unique traces 2019	Number of unique traces 2020
Rila	11	11	9	21
Vitosha, Verila, Plana	2	1	3	1
Pirin	6	2	3	5
Western Rhodopes	38	49	51	47
Balkan mountains	11	8	11	7
Alpine area	60	68	71	75
Continental area	8	3	6	6
Total	68	71	77	81



Mountain	Evaluation	Lower boundary	Upper boundary	Level
Balkan mountains	61	44.8	76.19	Unfavorable - bad
Western Rhodopes	200	161.7	238.85	Favorable
Rila	70	56.61	83.44	Favorable
Pirin	37	31.29	42.92	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory
Kotlen mountain	6	5.35	7.72	Favorable
Plana, Verila, Vitosha	27	25.26	27.93	Favorable
Alpine area	368	305.26	426.85	Favorable
Continental area	33	31.53	33.98	Unfavorable - bad
Total	401	338.24	459.83	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory



Mountain	Evaluation	Lower boundary	Upper boundary	Level
Balkan mountains	61	47.75	74.82	Unfavorable - bad
Western Rhodopes	185	159.46	210.78	Favorable
Rila	84	68.15	100.42	Favorable
Pirin	40	28.88	50.38	Favorable
Kotlen mountain	2	1.21	2.76	Unfavorable - bad
Plana, Verila, Vitosha	2	1,71	3.15	Unfavorable - bad
Alpine area	369	320.39	416.69	Favorable
Continental area	5	2.92	6,13	Unfavorable - bad
Total	374	320.39	416.69	Unfavorable -unsatisfactory



Mountain	Evaluation	Lower boundary	Upper boundary	Level
Balkan mountains	58	47.18	67.21	Unfavorable - bad
Western Rhodopes	185	154.94	214.5	Favorable
Rila	59	48.42	69.94	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory
Pirin	41	31.36	50.86	Favorable
Kotlen mountain	8	7.33	8.72	Favorable
Plana, Verila, Vitosha	46	44.27	47.53	Favorable
Alpine area	339	287.14	388.26	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory
Continental area	58	54.57	59.73	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory
Total	397	344.71	445.83	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory



Mountain	Evaluation	Lower boundary	Upper boundary	Level	
Balkan mountains	77	54.34	100.22	Unfavorable - bad	
Western Rhodopes	229	171.91	286.3	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory	
Rila	93	71.86	114.26	Favorable	
Pirin	35	29.07	40.83	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory	
Kotlen mountain	5	3.53	5.99	Unfavorable - unsatisfactory	
Plana, Verila, Vitosha	18	16.99	18.90	Favorable	
Alpine area	438	341.45	532.5	Favorable	
Continental area	19	19.19	19.19	Unfavorable - bad	
Total	457	360.64	551.69	Favorable	

-	2017	2018	2019	2020
estimate bear population	401	374	397	457

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ



Тази услуга беше създадена за нуждите на **ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛНА АГЕНЦИЯ ПО ОКОЛНА СРЕДА**(ИАОС), КОЯТО Е КЪМ МИНИСТРЕРСТВОТО НА ОКОЛНАТА СРЕДА И ВОДИТЕ (МОСВ) С ФИНАНСОВАТА ПОДКРЕПА НА **ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ ЗА УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НА ДЕЙНОСТИТЕ ПО ОПАЗВАНЕ НА ОКОЛНАТА СРЕДА** (ПУДООС).

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