Genetic Assessment of Mountain Lions in SW Arizona



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OVERVIEW

A brief history of mountain lions

Current concern – bighorn sheep decline

Investigating mountain lions on Kofa NWR

Current study objectives in SW AZ + P.O.A.

Why the rivers? + How you can help...

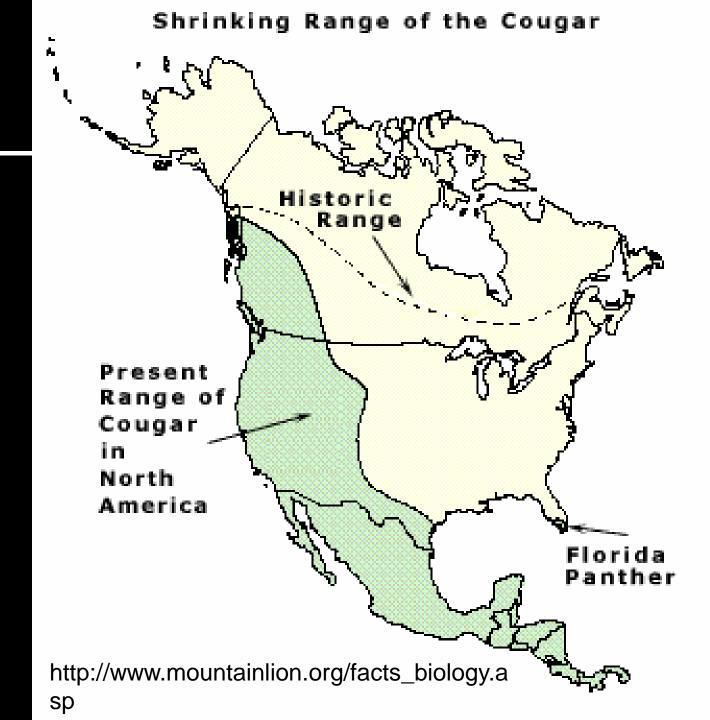
Major historical radiations

- -One locally distributed
- -One broad ranging



Culver et al. 2000



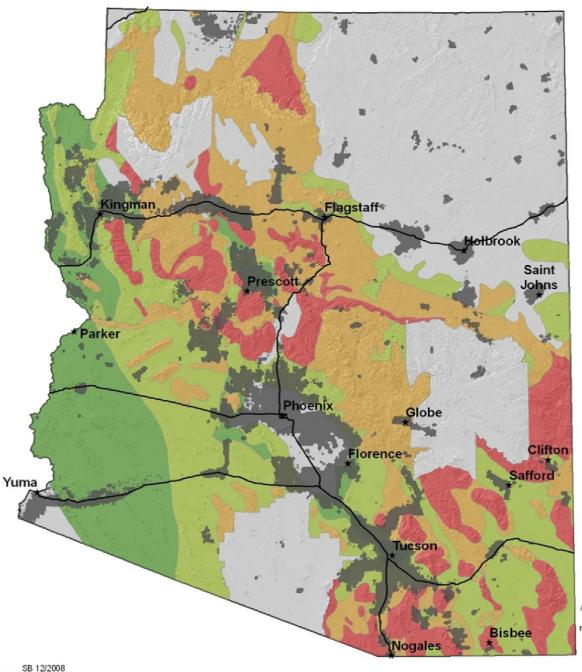


Major restrictions to gene flow:

6 distinct sub-species

Puma concolor couguar





Mountain Lion Distribution with Urban Growth for 2050

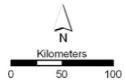
Urban Growth 2050

High (0.05-0.10 lions per sq. mile)

Medium (0.01-0.05 lions per sq. mile)

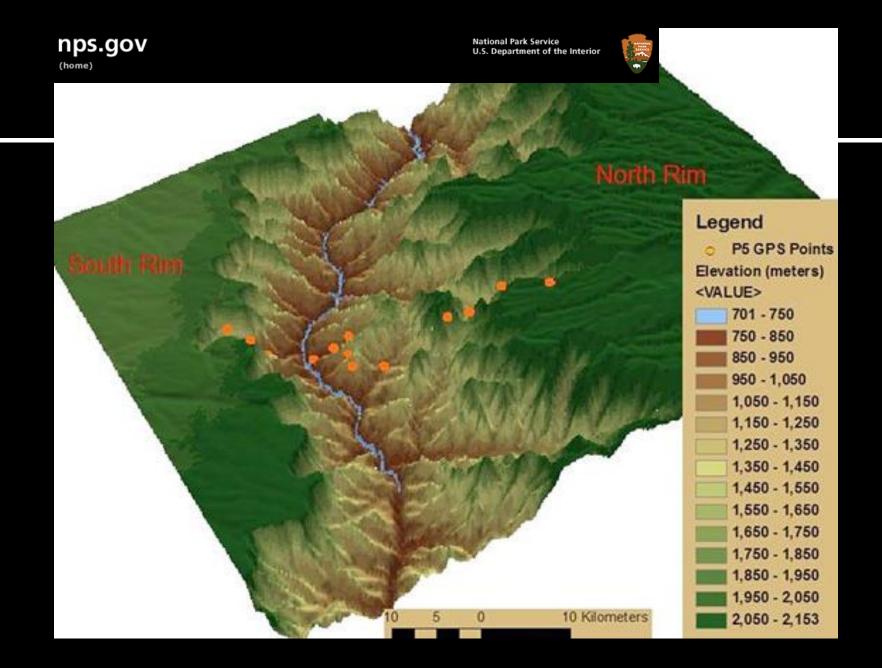
Low (0.005-0.01 lions per sq. mile)

Sparse (0-0.005 lions per sq. mile)



Base maps at a scale of 1:500,000 were created using Geographic Information System (GIS) software and data sourced from Arizona State Land Department ALRIS. Wildlife Managers from throughout Arizona drew on these base maps their impression of the mountain lion population within their district. These several regional maps were then digitized and assembled into a single statewide mountain lion distribution map. This map was completed in 2002.

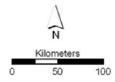
SB 12/2008 AGFD, Research Branch



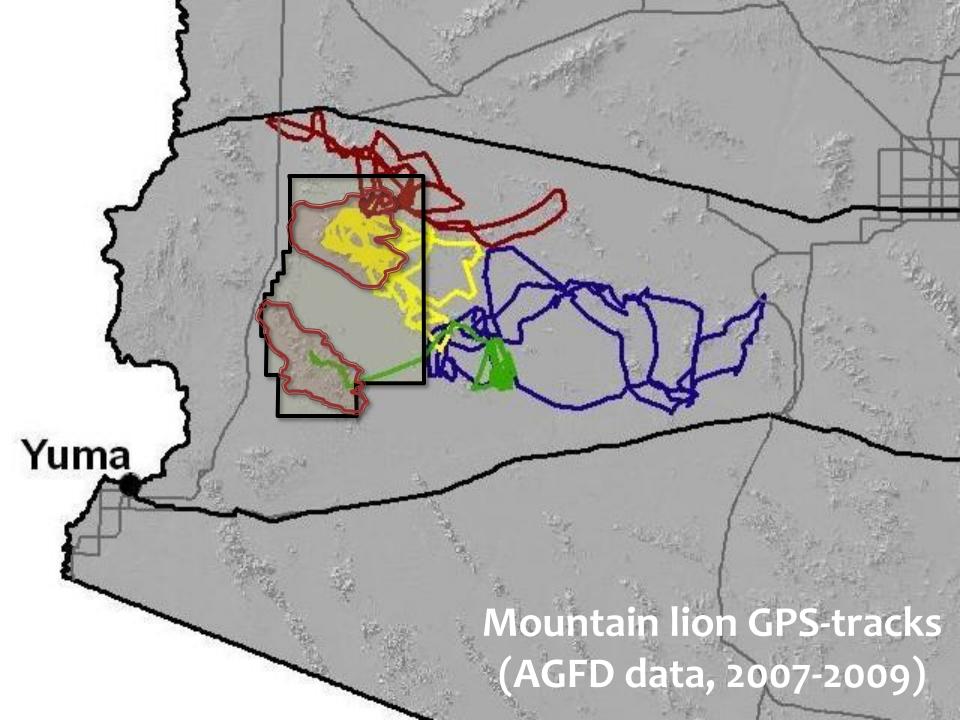
SB 12/2008 AGFD, Research Branch

Movements from GPS Collared Lions

Lines indicate movements of individual animals. Data collected from 8/2005 - 12/2008

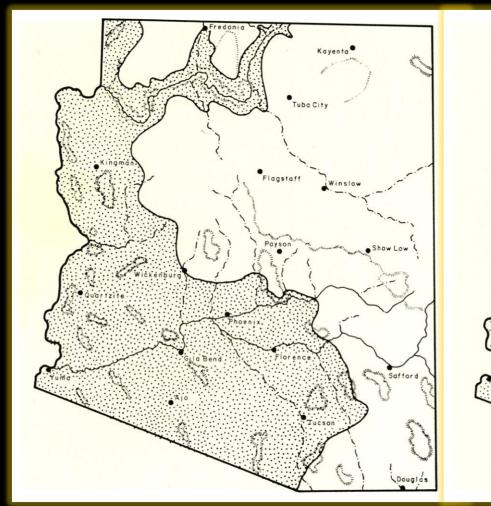


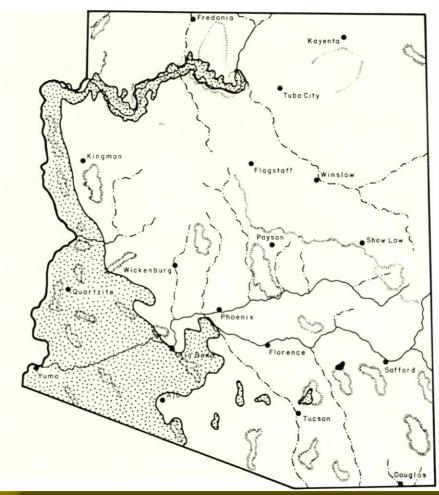
Data Sources: AGFD, USGS, Kofa NWR



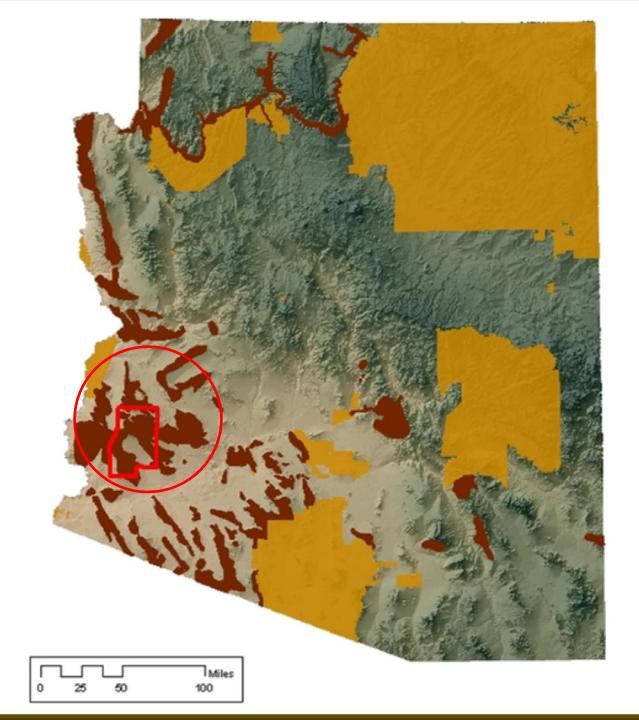
Bighorn sheep distribution: 1900 - 1960





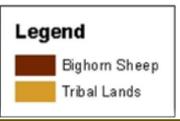




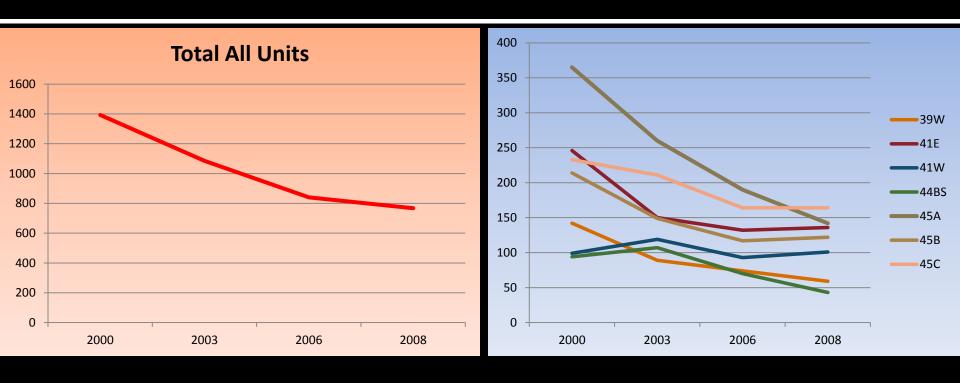




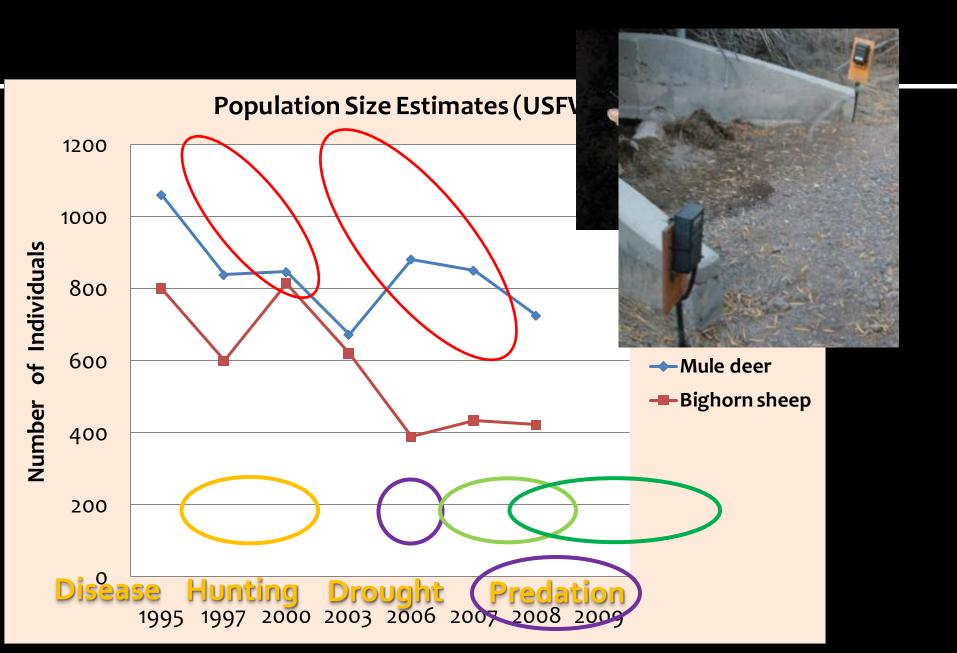




Sheep population trends: 2000 - 2008



- 49% decline from 2000 to 2008
- Total number declined, Kofa units are the core of this population and account for a large part of the decline
- But there has been a decline across all these units since 2000



OBJECTIVES

Number of Mountain Lions on Kofa NWR

Diet Composition of Mountain Lions and Bobcats











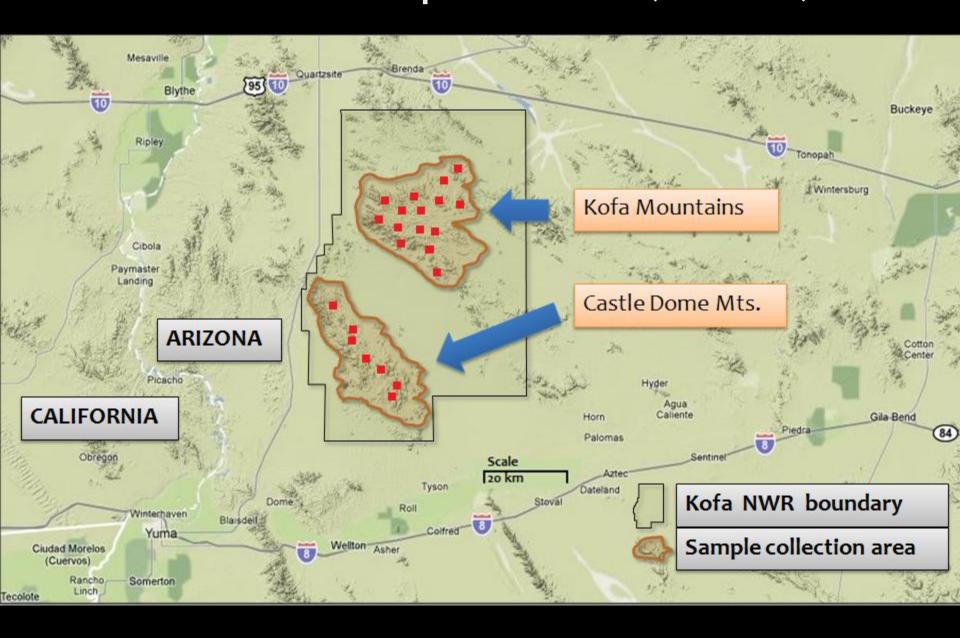








Mountain lion scat sample locations (red dots)

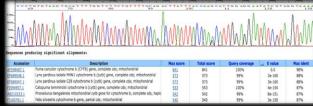




DNA extraction

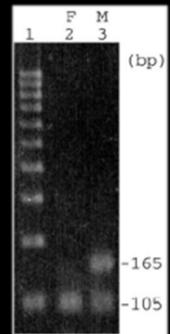


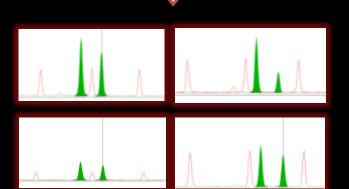




Species ID







Individual ID

Sex ID

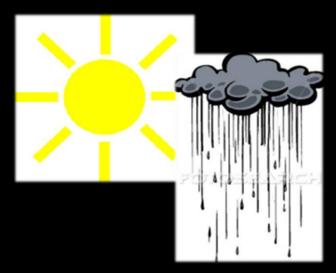
Mountain Lion Sample Analysis Summary

| | # Scats | Success % |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Analyzed (for Species ID) | 105 | |
| Success | 58 | 55% |
| Analyzed (for Indiv. ID) | 54 (puma) | |
| Success | 23 | 43% |
| # Individual pumas | 11 | |
| # Males : Females : ? | 6:2:3 | 72% |



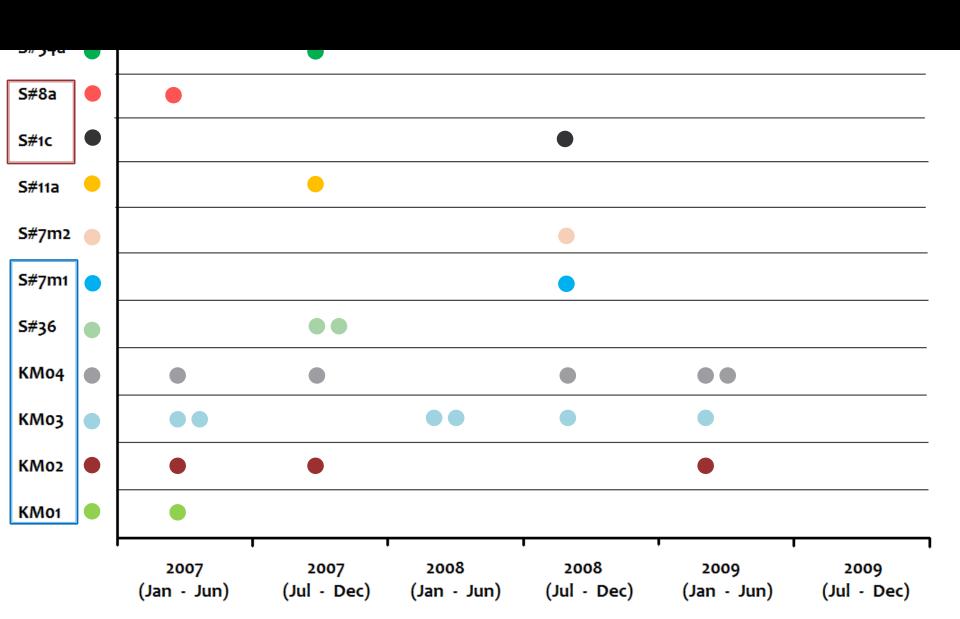


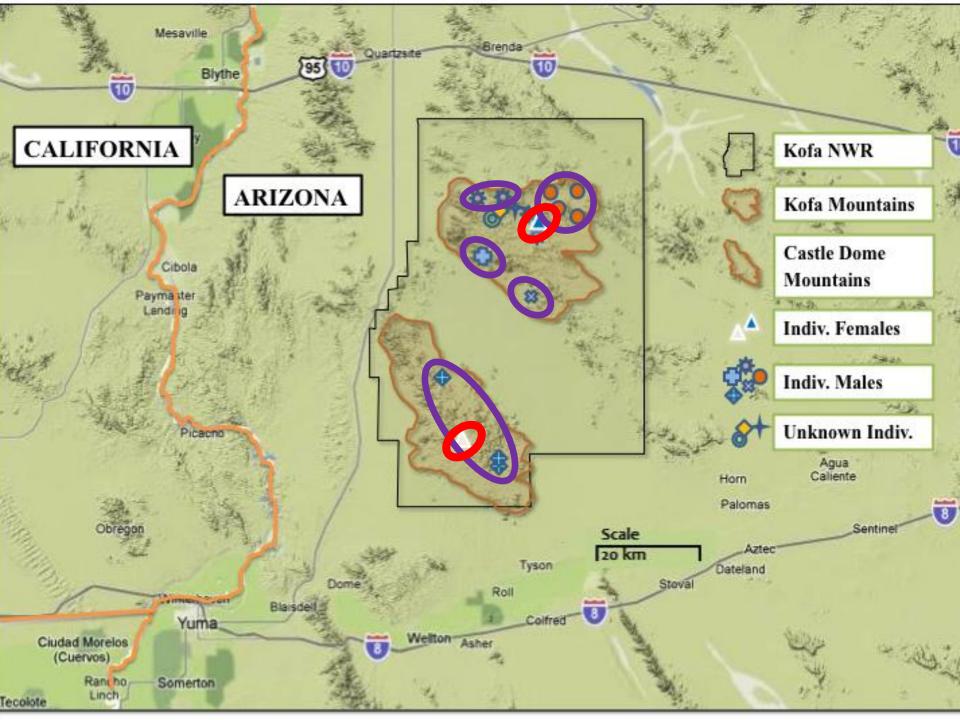




54 1

11 Individual Mountain Lions – Captures Over Time



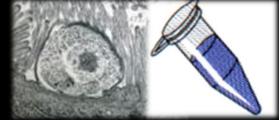


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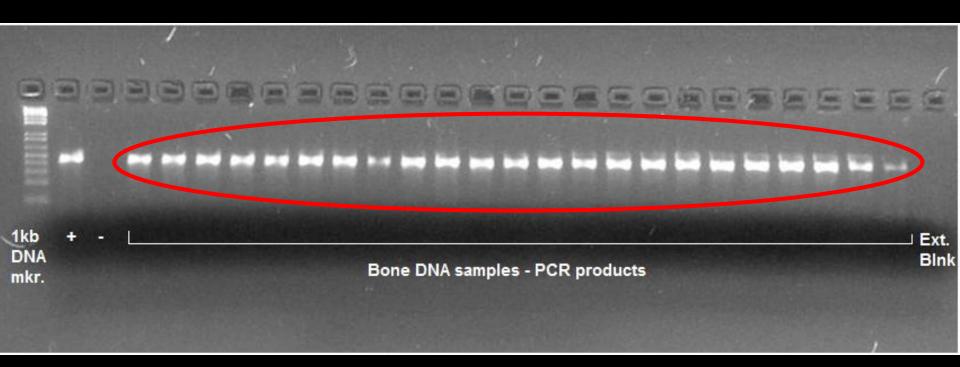
Prey Species Identification



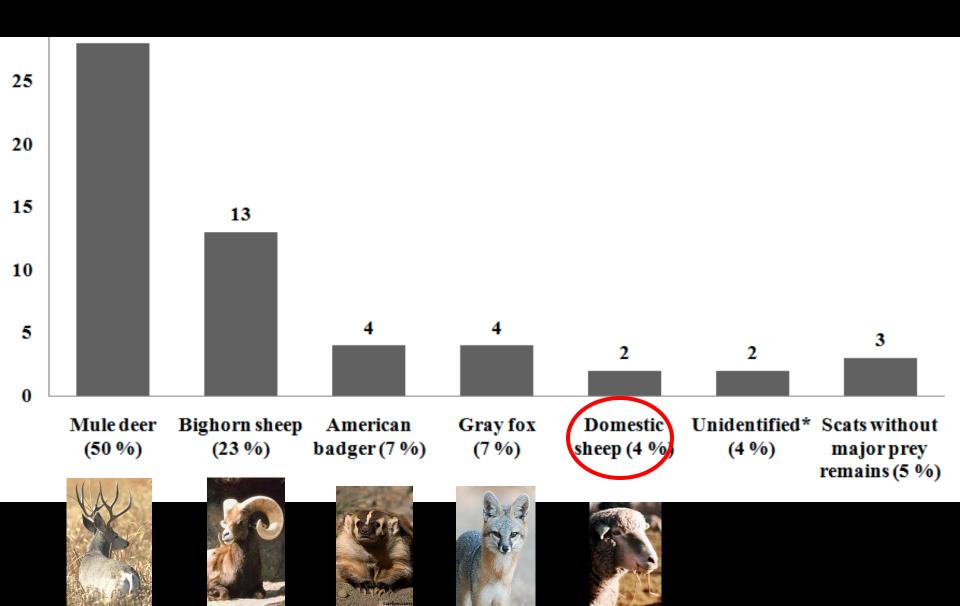
| 102Q 68Q 34Q | <u>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</u> | | WWW | <u>www</u> | | | | |
|---|--|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| Sequences producing significant alignments: | | | | | | | | |
| Accession | Description | Max score | Total score | Query coverage | △ E value | Max ident | | |
| AY598487.1 | Puma concolor cytochrome b (CYTB) gene, complete cds; mitochondrial | 841 | 841 | 100% | 0.0 | 98% | | |
| EF689048.1 | Lynx pardinus isolate MHN1 cytochrome b (cytb) gene, complete cds; mitochondrial | 573 | 573 | 99% | 3e-160 | 88% | | |
| EF689047.1 | Lynx pardinus isolate C28 cytochrome b (cytb) gene, complete cds; mitochondrial | <u>573</u> | 573 | 99% | 3e-160 | 88% | | |
| FJ594957.1 | Catopuma temminckii cytochrome b (cytb) gene, complete cds; mitochondrial | <u>553</u> | 553 | 100% | 4e-154 | 87% | | |
| AB210233.1 | Prionailurus bengalensis mitochondrial cytb gene for cytochrome b, complete cds, haplo | 542 | 542 | 99% | 8e-151 | 87% | | |
| <u>FJ160761.1</u> | Felis silvestris cytochrome b gene, partial cds; mitochondrial | <u>540</u> | 540 | 99% | 3e-150 | 87% | | |



Prey species identification success ~ 100%

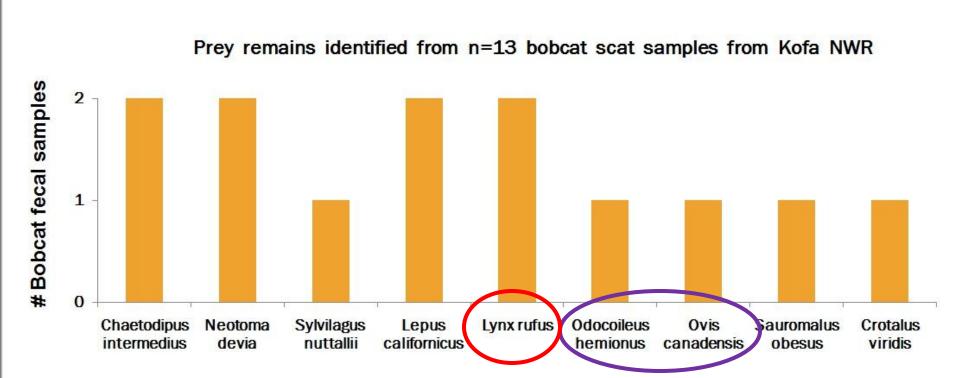


Diet composition – Mountain Lions



Diet composition - Bobcats





Summary - Implications

11 individuals – Including 6 males, 2 females

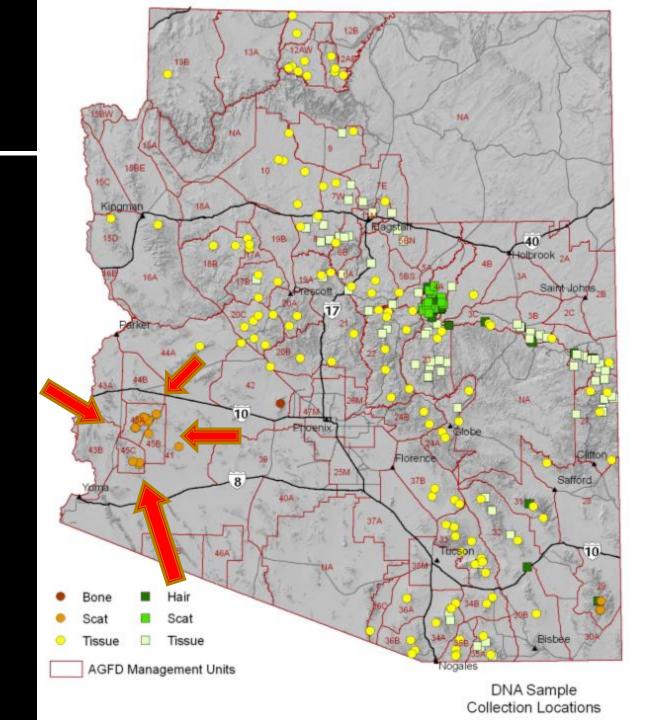
Primary prey – Mule deer, Bighorn sheep

Bobcat diet – Prey species

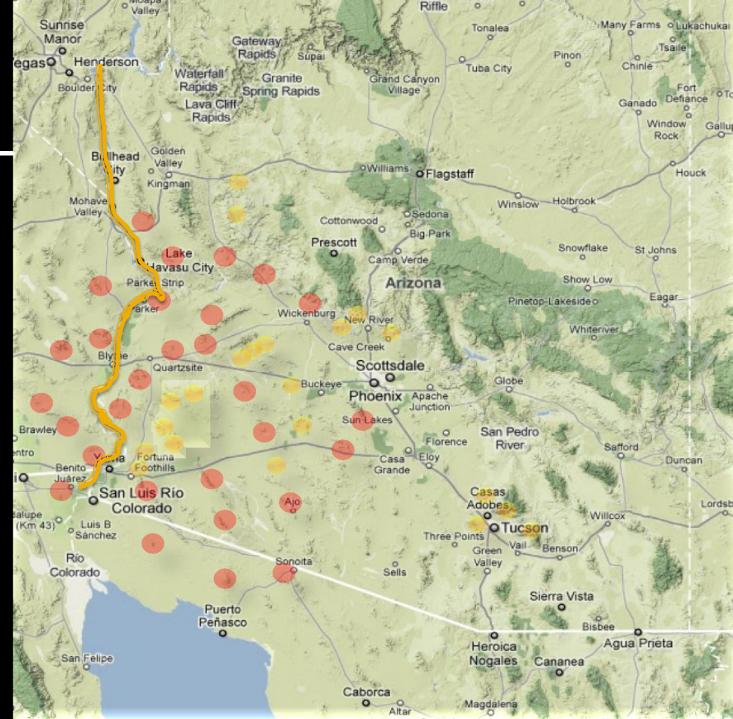
Genetics greatly added to camera and GPS data

Predation risk assessment for bighorn sheep Designation of management units

Source Population Identification

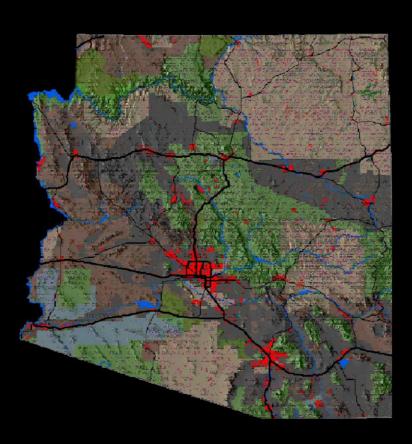


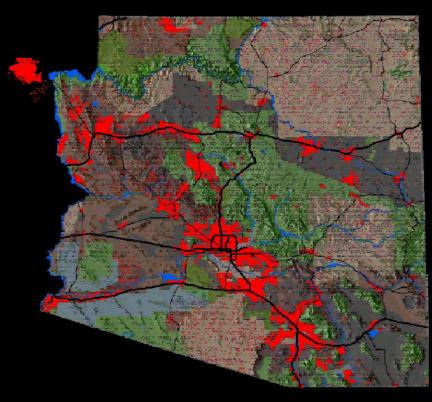
Current Study Area





Projected Urbanization 2007 - 2050

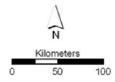




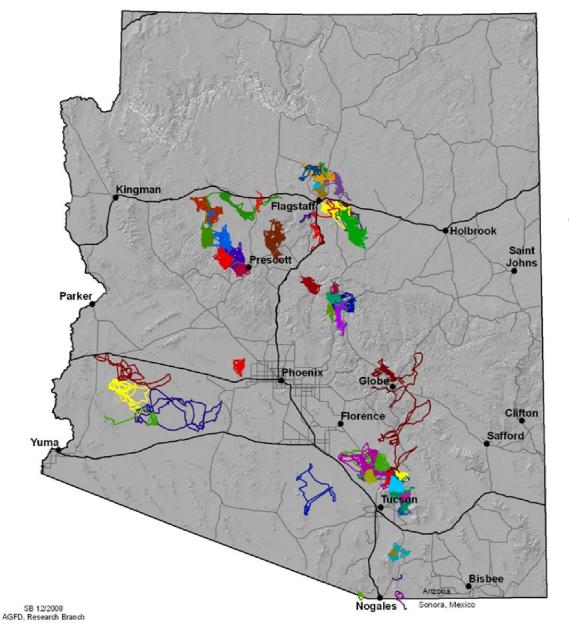
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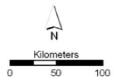


Data Sources: AGFD, USGS, Kofa NWR

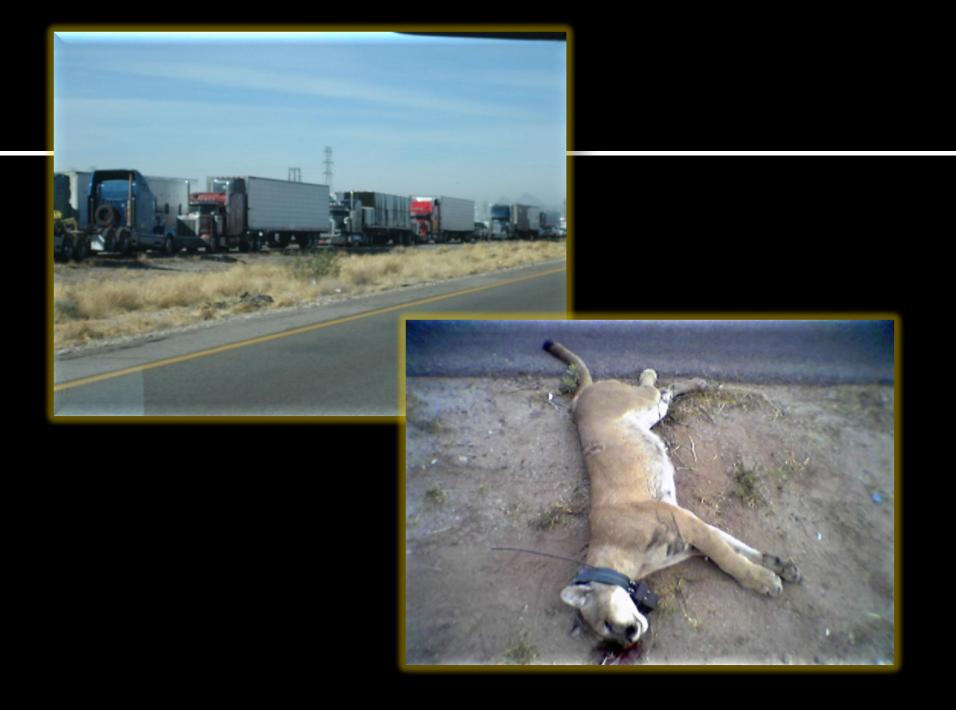


Movements from GPS Collared Lions

Lines indicate movements of individual animals. Data collected from 8/2005 - 12/2008



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Questions

- 1. Human created barriers = gene flow barriers?

 GIS models (estimate) vs. Genetic data (truth)
- 2. Source Population Identification

3. Population size estimate – Habitat type?

4. Diet/Food Habits – Prey selection behavior?

More New Tools ...

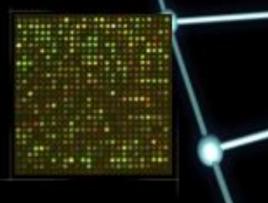
Mt. Lion SNP Genotyping



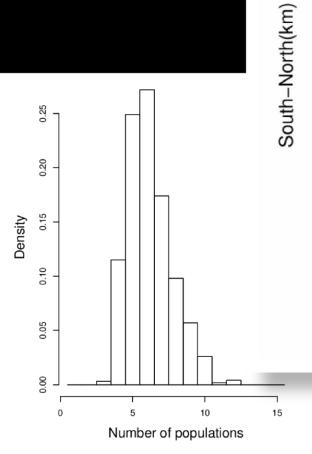
Photograph by Stephen Lea, 2003

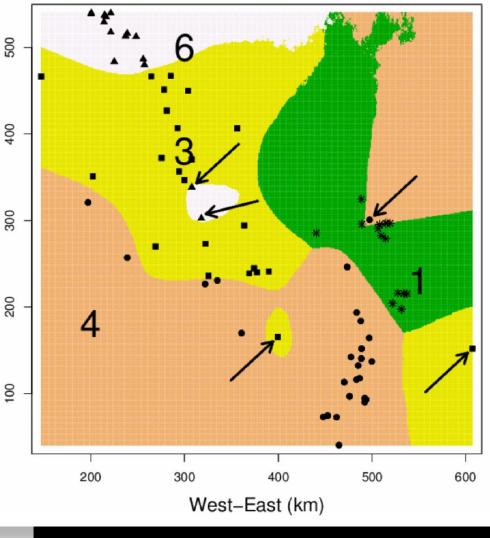
Bob Fitak, Dept. of Genetics, Univ of Arizona Dr. Melanie Culver, Univ of Arizona Ron Thompson, AZGFD Dr. Mike Shwartz, Univ. of Montana





Population Structure





Seeking Mountain Lion Samples ...

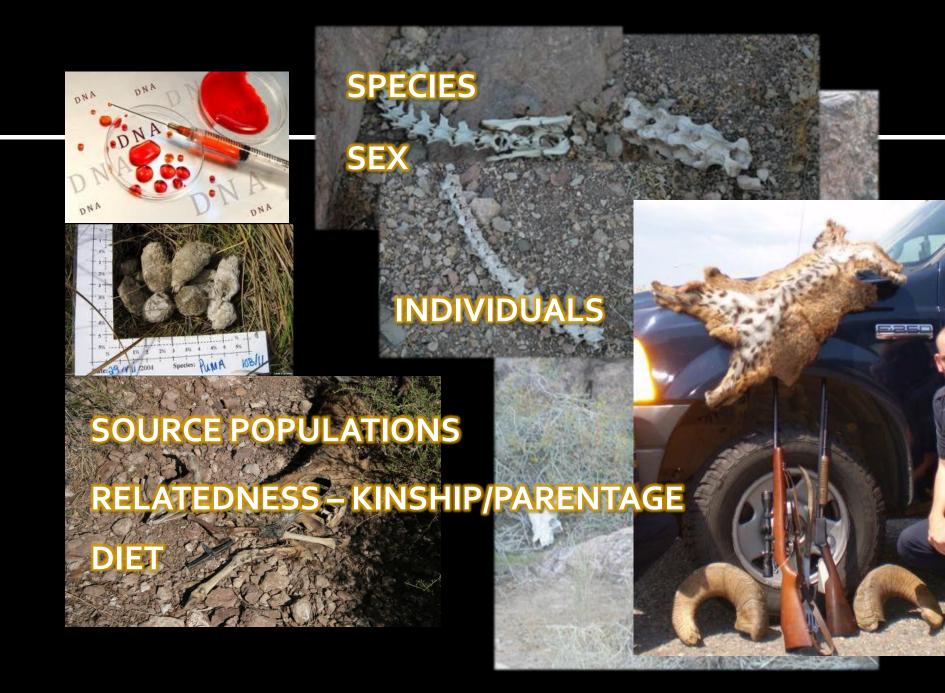
















Project of the Month - www.catsg.org

















Thank You | Gracias













Desert Bighorn Council



Wild Felid
Research & Management Association



Arízona Desert Bíghorn Sheep Society

ashwin@email.arizona.edu

