V. M. Tytar, O. D. Nekrasova

SPECIES DISTRIBUTION MODELING OF THE CASPIAN WHIPSNAKE Dolichophis caspius (Squamata: Serpentes): A TOOL FOR RANKING CONSERVATION PRIORITIES IN THE WESTERN PONTIC STEPPE

A prediction (Maxent) has been made of the potential distribution of the Caspian whipsnake (Dolichophis caspius) within the Western Pontic steppe (exemplified by Ukraine and the Crimea) for conservation purposes. Ranking has been accomplished of conservation priorities amongst administrative units in the area with the view of alerting local government officials and nature conservation practitioners on the species and tracking consequences of climate change. Refs 21. Figs 1. Tables 2. Keywords: Dolichophis caspius, Serpentes, Western Pontic steppe, species distribution modeling, nature conservation, ranking conservation priorities.

Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology NAS of Ukraine, 15, vul. B. Khmel'nytskogo, Kyiv, 01601, Ukraine; vtytar@gmail.com, oneks@mail.ru.

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and support planned monitoring activity targeting the species, especially in the light of economic growth and global climate change.

Focusing on Ukraine and the Crimea, we attempt to predict the potential distribution of \textit{D. caspius} within the area (and various administrative units) by using species distribution models (SDMs). Species distribution modeling has attracted much research attention over the last decade (for an overview see Research Fronts 2014…) \cite{5}. SDMs predict the potential distribution of a species by interpolating identified relationships between presence/absence or presence-only data of a species on one hand and environmental predictors on the other hand across an area of interest. The accuracy of an SDM, therefore, highly depends on the environmental predictors that are used to model a species’ distribution or habitat suitability and should capture the ecological niche of a species. From the array of various applications, \textit{Maxent} \cite{6} stands out in terms of predictive performance \cite{7–8}.

\textbf{Materials and methods}

\textbf{Species records}. The used dataset consisted of 582 georeferenced point records from the home range of the species, including 268 from Ukraine and the Crimea from data of Sahlean et al. (2014) \cite{9} and other records from the Pontic Steppe ([10–12] and O. D. Nekrasova, unpublished data).

Sampling bias was reduced by the \textit{OccurrenceThinner} \cite{13}. After thinning the dataset consisted of 412 records.

\textbf{Bioclimatic data}. To relate the occurrence records of \textit{D. caspius} with abiotic conditions, we downloaded the 19 bioclimatic variables from the \textit{WorldClim} database at a 5 arcmin resolution \cite{14}.

\textbf{Statistical modeling}. To avoid multicollinearity, we assessed the patterns of intercorrelation among the potential environmental controls by a Principal Components Analysis (PCA) on their correlation matrix. Variables were grouped according to whether they loaded strongly on the rotated PCA axes 1, 2 or 3.

\textbf{Maxent distribution model}. We used the default settings of \textit{Maxent} in this study. We ran models with 50 bootstrap replicates, and assessed model performance using the average AUC (area under the receiver operating curve) score to compare model performance. AUC values >0.9 are considered to have ‘very good’, >0.8 ‘good’ and >0.7 ‘useful’ discrimination abilities \cite{15}. The logistic output format was used, where suitability values range from 0 (lowest suitability) to 1 (highest suitability). Results were processed and visualized in DIVA-GIS 7.5.

\textbf{Anthropogenic impact}. The ‘Human Footprint’ (Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), & Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)/Columbia University (2005) \cite{16} was accounted for to evaluate the extent of human influences within areas predicted to be suitable for \textit{D. caspius}. It score ranges from zero to 100.

\textbf{Results and discussion}

In the multivariate analysis (Table 1) the first three Principal Components accounted for 85.1 % of the variance in the data set.

The first factor (PCA 1) accounted for 56.6 % of the environmental variation and most likely reflects the significant (direct or indirect, a question yet to be resolved) dependence
of the species on moisture conditions predetermined by the Annual Precipitation \((bio12)\), strongly correlated with \(bio13\), \(bio16\) and \(bio19\). PCA 1 scores were significantly and negatively correlated with the longitude \((r_{PCA \ 1} = -0.4104, p<0.05)\), meaning an East-West variation related to variables associated with precipitation.

On the contrary, PCA 2 (18.3 % of the total variance) positively focuses on temperature conditions, particularly on the significantly inter-correlated Maximum Temperature of Warmest Month \((bio5)\) and Mean Temperature of Warmest Quarter \((bio10)\) versus the pleiad of \(bio14\), \(bio17\) and \(bio18\). PCA 3 contributes to a fairly moderate amount of variance (around 10 %) and specifically focuses on the Mean Monthly Temperature Range \((bio2)\).

Both PCA 2 and PCA 3 are significantly and negatively correlated with latitude \((r_{PCA \ 2} = -0.4035, p<0.05 \ and \ r_{PCA \ 3} = -0.1733, p<0.05)\), meaning an indication of a North-South gradient associated with temperature variables.

The strong influence of precipitation and temperature found in the present study is in accord with previous findings [17–18]. For instance, it was found that for the snakes and lizards in Texas the environmental variable which correlated most highly with the Detrended Correspondence Analysis (DCA) first axis was mean annual precipitation (in our case, \(bio12\)). The second DCA axis was most strongly correlated with temperature variables and was interpreted as “a north-south gradient of decreasing mean annual temperature, increasing rigor of winter cold and increasing seasonality of temperature” [17].

In similar modeling projects, highly correlated variables often are removed from sets of predictors. However, Elith et al. (2011) [19] found that even in the presence of correlated variables Maxent performs better than most other modeling methods, thus all described covariates were retained for the final model. Nevertheless, we tested a customized set of all 20 possible 3-variable models and compared their AUCs with the AUC of the full model, incorporating all 19 bioclimatic variables. Although the AUC across all models was very high (AUC >0.8), the full model significantly outperformed the others: 0.934 against 0.833, \(p<0.05\), so it has been chosen to model the distribution of \(D.\ caspius\) in the study area (Figure).

The better understanding of the potential distribution of \(D.\ caspius\) within areas adjacent to its northern range limit provides a perspective, useful for increasing the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>PCA axis 1</th>
<th>PCA axis 2</th>
<th>PCA axis 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean Monthly Temperature Range</td>
<td>bio2</td>
<td>0.122</td>
<td>-0.055</td>
<td>0.968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Temperature of Warmest Month</td>
<td>bio5</td>
<td>0.196</td>
<td>0.787</td>
<td>0.454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Temperature of Warmest Quarter</td>
<td>bio10</td>
<td>0.179</td>
<td>0.898</td>
<td>-0.051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Precipitation</td>
<td>bio12</td>
<td>0.919</td>
<td>-0.185</td>
<td>0.130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation of Wettest Month</td>
<td>bio13</td>
<td>0.902</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>0.069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation of Driest Month</td>
<td>bio14</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>-0.928</td>
<td>0.063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation of Wettest Quarter</td>
<td>bio16</td>
<td>0.913</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td>0.069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation of Driest Quarter</td>
<td>bio17</td>
<td>0.068</td>
<td>-0.917</td>
<td>0.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation of Warmest Quarter</td>
<td>bio18</td>
<td>-0.057</td>
<td>-0.825</td>
<td>-0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation of Coldest Quarter</td>
<td>bio19</td>
<td>0.857</td>
<td>0.247</td>
<td>0.121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eigenvalue</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total variance</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of cumulative variance</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Marked in bold correlations are > 0.70; non-significant variables have been excluded from the table.
probability of detecting this species in the field, identifying conservation sites and also in selecting new sites for reintroduction of the species into its natural habitat. However, only 22% of the area predicted to be suitable for the snake possess a probability of presence of the species exceeding an arbitrary 50% threshold. Therefore, the ranking of conservation priorities amongst administrative units with the view of alerting local government officials and nature conservation practitioners on the species can be seen as one of the first steps towards guided planning of conservation and research efforts (Table 2).

In terms of the average probability of presence of $D.\text{caspius} \geq 50\%$, four administrative units are of particular interest, namely Mykolayiv, Crimea (in conjunction with Sevastopol), Luhansk and Odesa. Amongst these units the Crimea occupies the largest portion (18.1%) of the study area. Next to the Crimea are Odesa (13.2%) and Mykolayiv (12.8%), and to a much lesser extent Luhansk (6.1%).

Very few areas are predicted to be occupied by the species in Kirovohrad, Kharkiv and Poltava units (0.2–1.0%). Expanses of these units border the northern limits of the home range of $D.\text{caspius}$ and contemporary bioclimatic conditions here seem to be less suitable for the snake. Nevertheless, the establishment of edge populations in these areas cannot be excluded. Compared with populations near the core of a species’ range, edge populations tend to be characterized by low density and high temporal variation, so it may be difficult in such places to discover them in the field. Given the evidence that modern climate change is reshuffling the geographic distributions of plant and animal species world-wide [20], the discovery and subsequent monitoring of such populations ($D.\text{caspius}$, seen as a model species) can be considered an important research issue for tracking consequences of climate change.

Within the study area of predicted $D.\text{caspius}$ presence $\geq 50\%$ the human impact (i.e. the ‘Human Footprint’ scores) consisted an average of 43.9±0.3. This is just slightly below the average computed from the species’ point data scattered across the entire home range: 46.1±0.9. However for some considered administrative units the average scores are higher, meaning a greater human impact on the environment and probably poorer conditions for the snake, but not in the Crimea. These particular units are Kherson (49.2),

Mapping result of the maximum entropy niche modeling of the home range of the Caspian Whipsnake ($D.\text{caspius}$) in Ukraine and the Crimea: areas with the probability of presence of the species $\geq 50\%$ are shaded in dark gray.
Conclusions

Because *D. caspius* is an ectotherm, temperature (at least theoretically) should heavily influence its development, behaviour and physiology, however ecological niche modeling found a strong influence of precipitation (in the first place) and temperature (in the second). Of course, this may be due to the scale of the study, because model quality depends not only on the algorithm, but also on the measure of model fit used and the scale at which it is used. Nevertheless, this finding is consistent with findings reported by other authors. For *D. caspius* we found a strong East-West variation related to variables associated with precipitation, true for the entire home range of the species.

Although the modeling algorithm Maxent is prone to overfitting [21], particularly when “too many” variables are incorporated into the model, the best performing model was the one with the full set of bioclimatic variables (AUC > 0.9).

According to the modeling excercise, 22% of the area in Ukraine and the Crimea is predicted to be highly suitable for the snake. Some of these are marginal for the species, so any recordings would be important for tracking consequences of climate change.

Taking into account human impact, important administrative units for preserving *D. caspius* in the study area can be defined by averaging the ranks presented in Table 2: Crimea (10.3) > Mykolayiv (7.3) > Odesa (7.0) > Luhansk (6.7) = Zaporizhzhya (6.7) > Dnipropetrovsk (6.0) > Donetsk (5.7) > Kherson (4.7). Kirovohrad, Poltava and Kharkiv units could be important for accommodating marginal populations.

References


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Authors information:

*Tytar Vladimir M.* — PhD, Senior Researcher
*Nekrasova Oksana D.* — PhD, Senior Researcher