Relationship between habitat and genetics in a wide-ranging large carnivore



Justin Dellinger, Ph.D
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Statewide Large Carnivore Researcher
916-261-3610; justin.dellinger@wildlife.ca.gov



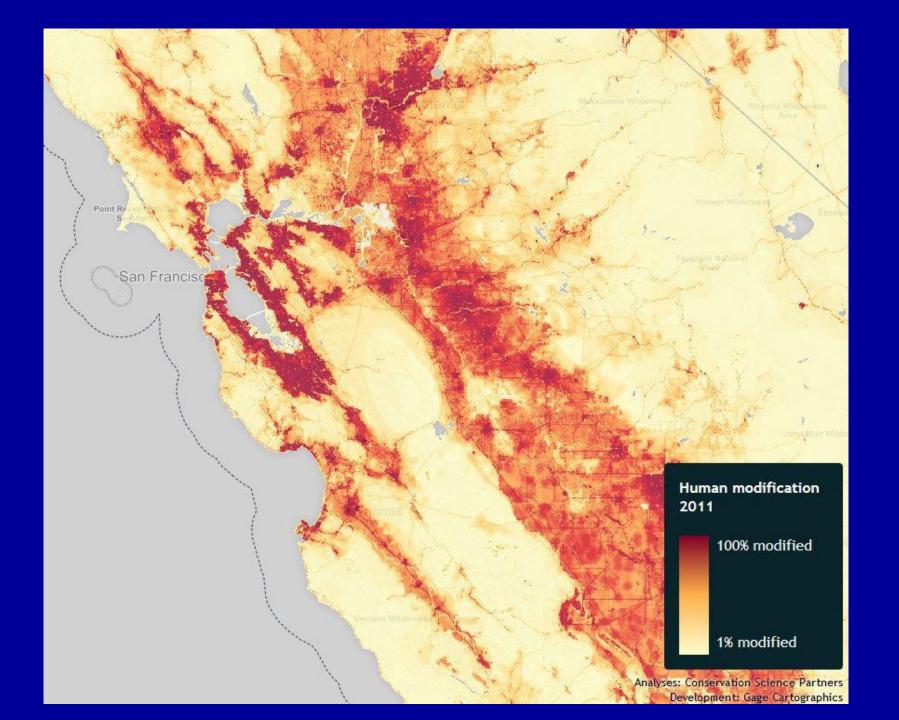
Legal Status of California Mountain Lions

- 1907-1963 Bountied Predator
- 1963-1969 Nongame Mammal
- 1969-1972 Game Mammal
- 1972-1986 Protected Mammal
- 1986-1990 Game Mammal (no hunting)
- 1990-Now Specially Protected Mammal

Human population growth

Year	Population	% Growth
1900	1,485,053	22.4%
1910	2,377,549	60.1%
1920	3,426,861	44.1%
1930	5,677,251	65.7%
1940	6,907,387	21.7%
1950	10,586,223	53.3%
1960	15,717,204	48.5%
1970	19,953,134	27.0%
1980	23,667,902	18.6%
1990	29,760,021	25.7%
2000	33,871,648	13.8%
2010	37,253,956	10.0%

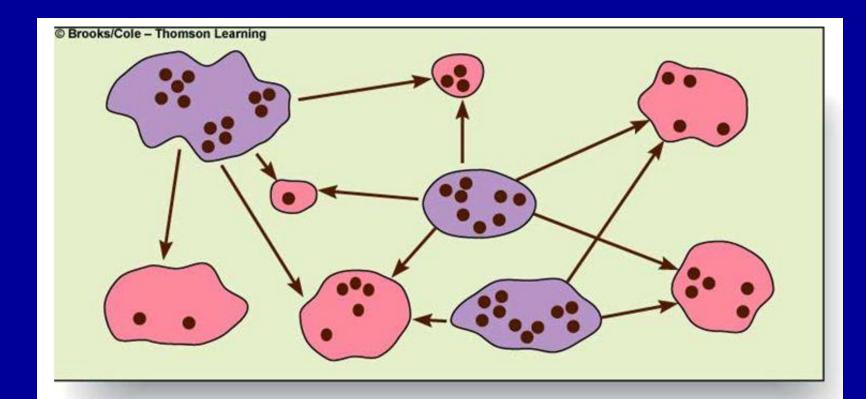
*U.S. Census Bureau







Ernest et al. 2014

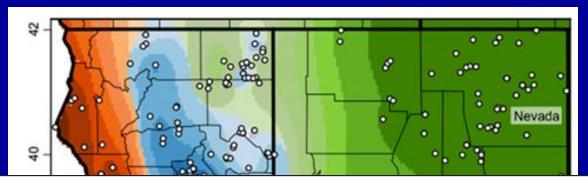


- Source population
- Sink population
 - Individual within a local population
- Dispersal event

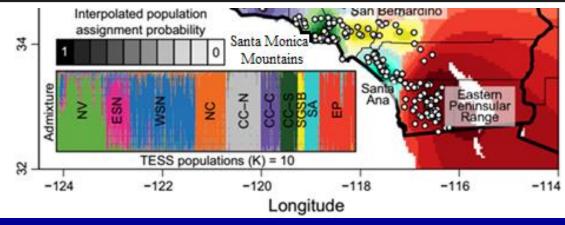
Overarching goals

- Habitat vs genetics
- Protected habitat vs unprotected habitat

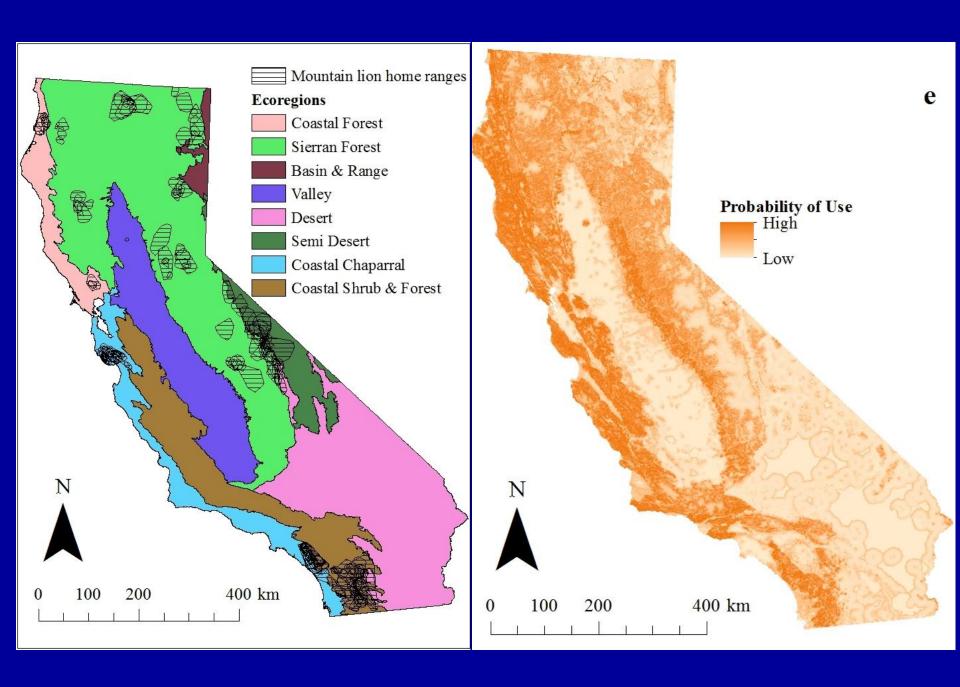


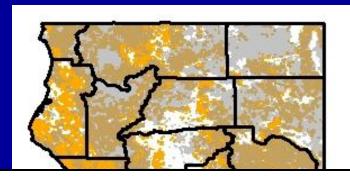


Area	Expected Heterozygosity	Internal Relatedness	Effective Population Size
Western Sierra-Nevada Mtns	0.52	0.09	156
Eastern Sierra Nevada Mtns	0.53	0.11	23
North Coast	0.41	0.28	83
Santa Cruz Mtns	0.42	0.27	17
Central Coast	0.46	0.19	57
Santa Monica Mtns	0.41	0.27	3
Santa Ana Mtns	0.33	0.39	16
Eastern Peninsular Range	0.44	0.21	32
San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mtn	s 0.42	0.29	5



Gustafson et al. 2018





County Lines
Suitable Habitat

	Area	Suitable Habitat (km²)	% Protected	Amount of Suitable Habitat (km²) Protected
	Western Sierra-Nevada Mtns	45.531	0.54	24.701
	Eastern Sierra Nevada Mtns	9,677	0.98	9,443
	North Coast	28,802	0.46	13,147
	Santa Cruz Mtns	5,848	0.39	2,294
	Central Coast	17,695	0.42	7,398
	Santa Monica Mtns	2,644	0.43	1,149
	Santa Ana Mtns	1,919	0.61	1,162
	Eastern Peninsular Range	6,671	0.66	4,377
Sa	n Gabriel and San Bernardino Mtns	3,881	0.83	3,212

0 100 200 400 km

Analyses

- Analyses
 - Effect. Pop. Size ~ Overall suitable habitat
 - Effect. Pop. Size ~ Protected suitable habitat
 - Minimum Threshold Effect. Pop. Size n = 50



Results

	Effective		
	Population Size		
	Overall	Protected	
R ² value	0.97	0.91	
<i>p</i> value	< 0.001	< 0.001	
Minimum	15,600	8,450	
Threshold (km2)	,	, , ,	

Area

Western Sierra-Nevada Mtns

Eastern Sierra Nevada Mtns

North Coast

Santa Cruz Mtns

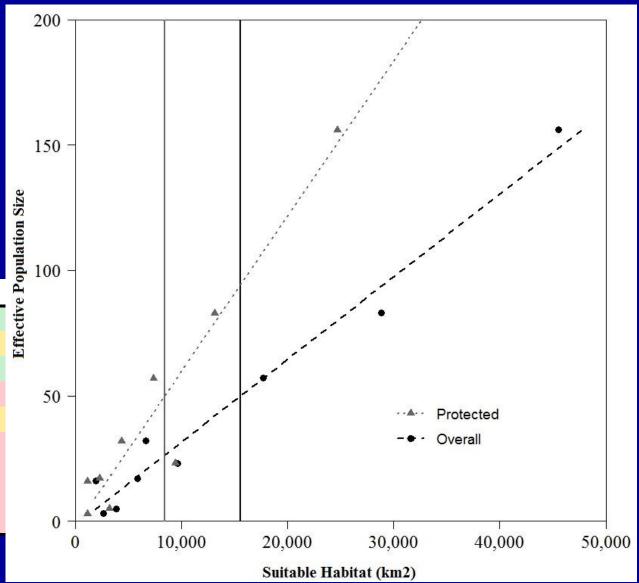
Central Coast

Santa Monica Mtns

Santa Ana Mtns

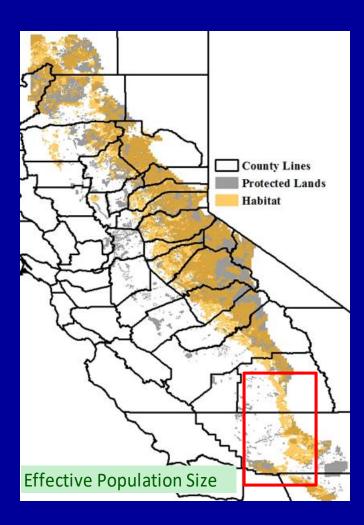
Eastern Peninsular Range

San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mtns



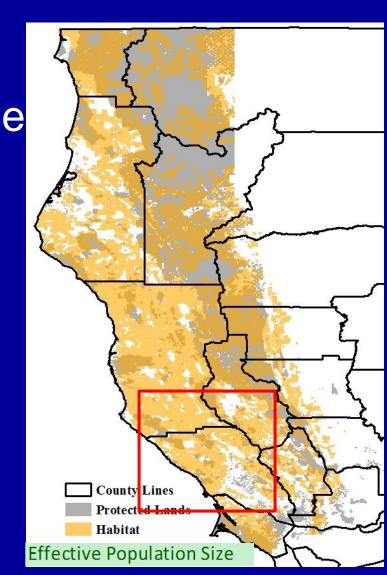
Western Sierra

- No current concerns
- Important source for entire state & beyond
- Important to maintain habitat in southern extent



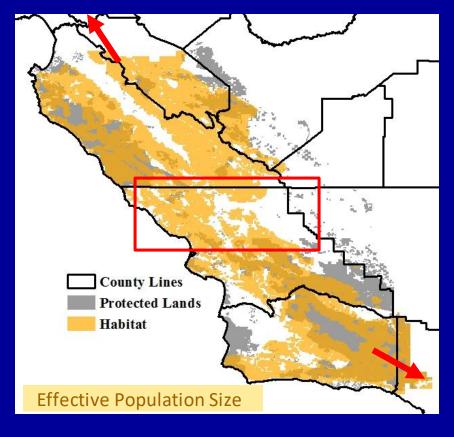
North Coast

- No current concerns
- Southern extent a possible concern due to 'habitat peninsula' and little protected habitat



Central Coast

- No current concerns
- Increase protected habitat
- Central section is vulnerable
- Improve connectivity to smaller adjacent areas



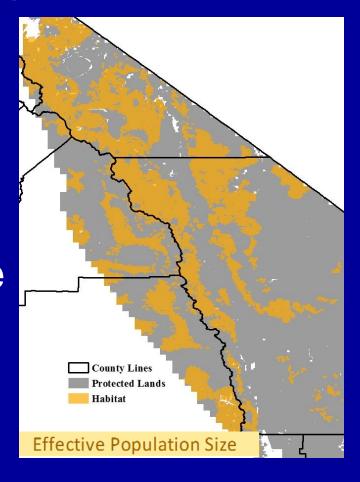
Eastern Sierra

Currently no concerns despite lower

amount of habitat

All habitat protected

 Maintenance of metapopulation dynamics likely promote persistence

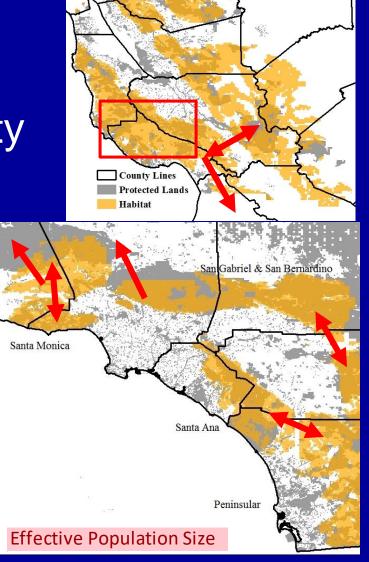


Santa Cruz & SoCal

Current habitat/genetic concerns

 Internal habitat & connectivity at risk

- External connectivity limited
- Long-term viability of these areas a concern unless habitat protection & connectivity improved



Summary

- Habitat predictor of genetic integrity
- Suitable habitat isn't as good as protected suitable habitat
- Regional habitat/genetic concerns in CA
- Improved habitat connectivity & protection = restored metapopulation dynamics = increased genetic integrity
- Ensuring habitat requirements for lions to persist ensures persistence of many other species (and ecological processes) too

Path Forward?

- Conservation easements
- Open spaces
- Wildlife passage







Thanks





















