# Temporal Trends in Sea Turtle Nesting: Effects of Environmental and Anthropogenic Events

Dru Adams<sup>1</sup>, Divina Cox<sup>2,3</sup>, Dr. Phillip Schmutz<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Samantha Seals<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Hal Marcus College of Science and Engineering, University of West Florida <sup>2</sup>Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Hal Marcus College of Science and Engineering, University of West Florida <sup>3</sup>Department of Geology, University of California, Santa Barbara







## INTRODUCTION

- Many analyses done have relied on a Frequentist statistical framework rather than a Bayesian approach.
- Nesting data gathered from Pensacola Beach helps us assess how environmental factors and anthropogenic activities may have influenced nesting behavior.
- Pseudo-absence points were generated at a 1:1 ratio to account for areas where turtles did not nest.
- Nesting status was modeled using binary logistic regression under both the frequentist and Bayesian frameworks.
- Predictors of interest:
- Nest year (2010, 2016, 2020)
- Nest elevation
- Interaction between nest year and nest elevation
  - Does the relationship between nesting status and nest elevation change depending on the nesting year?

#### **FREQUENTIST**

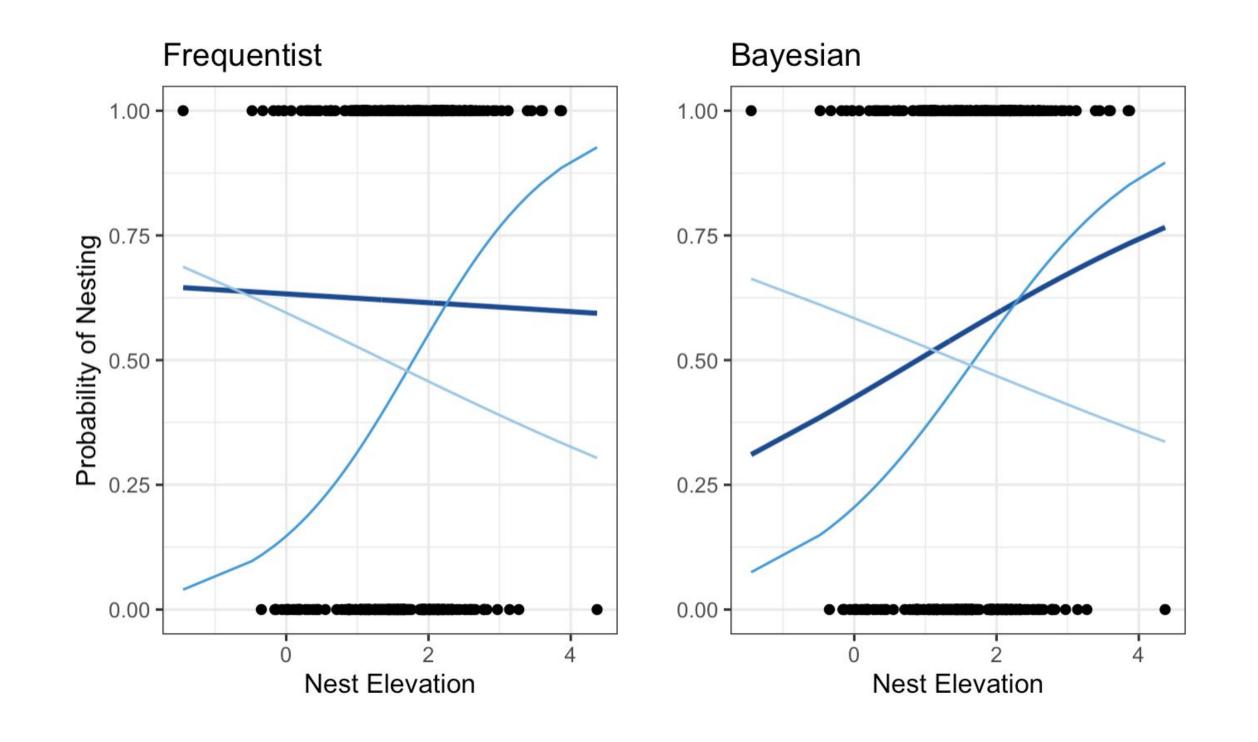
- Probability is based on the proportion of times an event would occur over time
- p-value: Probability results this extreme if the null is true.
- Does not consider known data collected previously
- Estimation is more reliable in large data sets.

Data is used to construct models for prediction and inference.

- Probabilities based on prior information
- Bayes' Factor: How much the data shift support toward one hypothesis over the other.
- Considers prior relationships and data collected
- Smaller sample sizes result in weighting towards the prior

### CONCLUSION

- The frequentist model suggests a weaker relationship during the 2010 nesting season (OR 0.96) as compared to the Bayesian model (OR 1.41).
- We hypothesize that the sample size disparity between 2010 and the other years is driving this difference.



#### BAYESIAN

	OR (95% Conf. Int.)	p-value	OR (80% Cred. Int.)	Bayes' factor
2010	reference		reference	
2016	0.10 (0.01, 0.55)	0.445	0.35 (0.17, 0.72)	23.046
2020	0.85 (0.17, 3.99)		1.90 (0.96, 3.75)	
	0.96 (0.40, 2.36)	0.042	1.41 (0.95, 2.12)	0.343
2010	reference			
2016	2.78 (1.01, 7.68)	< 0.001	1.59 (1.02, 2.47)	23.871
2020	0.79 (0.29, 2.09)		0.56 (0.36, 0.88)	
	2016 2020 2010 2016	2010 reference 2016 0.10 (0.01, 0.55) 2020 0.85 (0.17, 3.99) 0.96 (0.40, 2.36) 2010 reference 2016 2.78 (1.01, 7.68)	2010 reference  2016 0.10 (0.01, 0.55)  2020 0.85 (0.17, 3.99)  0.96 (0.40, 2.36)  reference  2010 reference  2016 2.78 (1.01, 7.68) <ul> <li>&lt; 0.001</li> </ul>	2010     reference     reference       2016     0.10 (0.01, 0.55)     0.445     0.35 (0.17, 0.72)       2020     0.85 (0.17, 3.99)     1.90 (0.96, 3.75)       0.96 (0.40, 2.36)     0.042     1.41 (0.95, 2.12)       2010     reference     reference       2016     2.78 (1.01, 7.68)     < 0.001