## A synthetic review of terrestrial biological research from the Alberta oil sands region: ten years of published literature

## Supplementary Information – Appendix 2

**Table A2a:** Summary table of mammal distribution responses to anthropogenic disturbance features in the OSR at the local (smaller spatial) scale. To be included in the table, publications had to (1) consider a response variable of mammal abundance or occupancy (i.e. a distribution response); (2) consider specific anthropogenic disturbance (i.e. did not use summary metrics such as % disturbed landscape); (3) not be based on predictive modelling studies (i.e. response metrics had to be based on monitoring data); and (4) present metrics of mammal responses (e.g. explanatory model coefficients) to individual variables.

**Table A2b:** Summary table of mammal distribution responses to anthropogenic disturbance features in the OSR at the landscape (larger spatial) scale. To be included in the table, publications had to (1) consider a response variable of mammal abundance or occupancy (i.e. a distribution response); (2) consider specific anthropogenic disturbance (i.e. did not use summary metrics such as % disturbed landscape); (3) not be based on predictive modelling studies (i.e. response metrics had to be based on monitoring data); and (4) present metrics of mammal responses (e.g. explanatory model coefficients) to individual variables.

**Table A2a:** Summary table of mammal distribution responses to anthropogenic disturbance features in the OSR at the local (smaller spatial) scale. To be included in the table, publications had to (1) consider a response variable of mammal abundance or occupancy (i.e. a distribution response); (2) consider specific anthropogenic disturbance (i.e. did not use summary metrics such as % disturbed landscape); (3) not be based on predictive modelling studies (i.e. response metrics had to be based on monitoring data); and (4) present metrics of mammal responses (e.g. explanatory model coefficients) to individual variables.

				Coyote (Canis latrans)	Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes)	Wolf (Canis lupus)	Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Snowshoe hare (Lepus americanus)	Ermine (Mustela erminea)	Fisher (Pekania pennanti)	Marten (Martes americana)	Mink (Neovison vison)	River Otter (Lontra canadensis)	Wolverine (Gulogulo)	Red squirrel (Sciurus vulgaris)	Caribou (Rangifer terandus)	Deer (Odocoileus virginianus)	Moose (Alces alces)	Black bear (Ursus americanus)
eview		Linear	Trail Seismic Pipeline Transmission line Road	- ↑ ↑ - ↑		$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$	- - - -				-	-					- ↑ - -	- - - -	
Literature review	Toews et al. 2017	Polygonal	Agriculture Wellsite Cutblock (≤ 10 yr) Cutblock (10-40 yr) Cutblock (>40 yr) Total Anthropogenic	$\rightarrow \uparrow \rightarrow \uparrow \rightarrow \uparrow \rightarrow \uparrow$		$- \leftarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow -$	- - - -	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-				$\rightarrow \rightarrow $	- - - - - - - - - - - -	-
Remote camera	Tigner et al. 2014 Tigner et al. 2015	Linear	Open ≤ 2 m Open 3-4 m Open 5 m Open ≥ 6m Partial ≥ 6m Closed ≥ 6m	-	-	-	• • • •	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Snow tracking	Toews et al. 2017	Linear	Trail Seismic Pipeline Transmission line Road	0 ↑ 0 0 0 0	-	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-		- - - -	-				-		0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	
Snow t		Polygonal	Agriculture Wellsite Cutblock (≤10 yr) Cutblock (10-40 yr) Cutblock (>40 yr) Total Anthropogenic	0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0 1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0	-
Scat surveys	Wasser et al. 2011	Linear	Primary road Secondary road Tertiary road Unused / unknown		-	0 0 0	-			-		-		-		$\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \leftarrow$	0 0 0 0	$\rightarrow \leftrightarrow \leftrightarrow \rightarrow$	-
	Dickie et al. 2017	Linear	Trail Seismic - conventional Seismic - low impact Pipeline Transmission line Road			0 ↑ 0 ↑ ↑ ↑	-							-			-		
	Latham et al. 2011a	Linear	Polygonal Seismic - conventional Seismic - low impact Pipeline Road		-	↓ ↑ 0 ↓	-		-			-		-	-	-		-	-
Telemetry	Latham et al. 2011b	Linear	Seismic Pipeline Road Linear density Wellsite		-		-				- - -		- - -		-	-			↑ ↑ ↑
	Dickie et al. 2020	Polygonal	Human habitation Linear	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\uparrow$
		Linear	Polygonal Road - All Season Road - Winter		-	↑ - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	↑ ↑	-	-	-	0 - -	↑ - -
	Scrafford et al. 2017	Polygonal	Seismic Active well Borrow Pit Cutblock		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	↓ ↑ ↓ 0	-	-	-	-	-
ABMI Models	ABMI Biodiversity Browser (www.abmi.ca)	Human footprint	Soft linear Hard linear Agriculture Forestry Energy Urban Transportation	0 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ 0 \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ \uparrow \\ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \circ \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\$	$\uparrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \circ \uparrow \rightarrow \uparrow$	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	- → → → → →	, ,	0 0 0 0 0 0	$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$ $\downarrow$	$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$	$\circ \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$	0 ↓ - - ↓	$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$	$\uparrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \uparrow \rightarrow \uparrow$	-

**Table A2b:** Summary table of mammal distribution responses to anthropogenic disturbance features in the OSR at the landscape (larger spatial) scale. To be included in the table, publications had to (1) consider a response variable of mammal abundance or occupancy (i.e. a distribution response); (2) consider specific anthropogenic disturbance (i.e. did not use summary metrics such as % disturbed landscape); (3) not be based on predictive modelling studies (i.e. response metrics had to be based on monitoring data); and (4) present metrics of mammal responses (e.g. explanatory model coefficients) to individual variables.

				Coyote (Canis latrans)	Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes)	Wolf (Canis lupus)	Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Snowshoe hare (Lepus americanus)	Ermine (Mustela erminea)	Fisher (Pekania pennanti)	Marten (Martes americana)	Mink (Neovison vison)	River Otter (Lontra canadensis)	Wolverine (Gulo gulo)	Red squirrel (Sciurus vulgaris)	Caribou (Rangifer terandus)	Deer (Odocoileus virginianus)	Moose (Alces alces)	Black bear (Ursus americanus)
			Trail	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Seismic	1	-	t	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
		Linear	Pipeline	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3			Transmission line	-	-	Ļ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Literature review			Road	1	-	Ļ	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
ure r	Toews et al. 2017		Agriculture	1	-	0	Ļ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
terat			Wellsite	1	-	Ļ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Line of the second s		Polygonal	Cutblock (≤ 10 yr)	Ļ	-	t	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
			Cutblock (10-40 yr)	1	-	4	Ť	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ļ	Ť	-
			Cutblock (> 40 yr)	Ļ	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
			Total Anthro	Ť	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	Fisher and Burton 2018	Linear	Trail	0	0	Ť	Ť	0	-	Ļ	-	-	-	-	Ť.	-	1	1	0
			3D Seismic	1	Ļ	0	Ť	t j	-	Ļ	-	-	-	-	Ť.	-	0	1	1
			Seismic	0	0	0	0	† į	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
			Cutline	1	Ļ	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	Ļ	1	0
			Pipeline	Ļ	0	0	Ţ	0	-	Ť	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	1	0
			Road	1	0	Ļ	1	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	0	0	1
		Polygonal	Wellsite	0	Ļ	0	- <b>1</b>	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	t	1	0
			Block	Ţ	Ť	t	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	1	Ļ
			Cutblock	0	0	0	1	Ļ	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	1	0
era			Total Anthro	Ť	Ţ	1	Ť	1	-	Ļ	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Remote camera	Figher et al 2020 (appus)		Trail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ļ	-	-
note		Linear Polygonal	3D Seismic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Ren			Seismic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
			Cutline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
			Pipeline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
	Fisher et al. 2020 (annual)		Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
			Wellsite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
			Block	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
			Cutblock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	t	-	-
			Total Anthro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Tattersall et al. 2019	Linear	Seismic line density	1	-	-	Ť	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Tigner et al. 2014, 2015	Linear	Seismic line density	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ţ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Continued on next page...

				Coyote (Canis latrans)	Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes)	Wolf (Canis lupus)	Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Snowshoe hare (Lepus americanus)	Ermine (Mustela erminea)	Fisher (Pekania pennanti)	Marten (Martes americana)	River Otter (Lontra canadensis)	Wolverine (Gulo gulo)	Red squirrel ( Sciurus vulgaris)	Caribou (Rangifer terandus)	Deer (Odocoileus virginianus)	Moose (Alces alces)	Black bear (Ursus americanus)
			Trail	0	-	1	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	0	0	-
		Linear	Seismic	0	-	î	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	0	0	-
			Road	1	-	Ţ	4	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	0	-
	Toews et al. 2018	Polygonal	Agriculture	Ť	-	4	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	Ť	0	-
			Wellsite	1	-	0	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	0	0	-
			Cutblock	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	1	-
		Total Anthro			-	Ļ	4	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	0	-
Snow tracking	Toews et al. 2017	Linear	Trail	0	-	Ļ	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	0	0	-
			Seismic	0	-	Ť	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	Ļ	0	-
			Pipeline	1	-	1	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	0	0	-
			Transmission line	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	0	0	-
		Polygonal	Road	1	-	1	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	+	-
			Agriculture	1 1	-	0	↓ 0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	0	0	-
			Wellsite	↑ 0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	0	0	-
			Cutblock (≤ 10 yr) Cutblock (10-40 yr)	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	т 0	•	-
			Cutblock (> 40 yr)	0	-	0	t t	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	0	0	-
			Total Anthro	1	-	1	1	_	-	-	-			-	-	1	0	_
			Seismic line	Ť	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
		Linear	Pipeline	Ť	_	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	_	_	_
			Road	t	_	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	_	-	-
≥			Wellsite	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Telemetry	Latham et al. 2013		Settlement	t	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Tele		Debury	Cutblocks (< 6 yr)	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
		Polygonal	Cutblocks (6-30 yr)	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
			Cutblocks (> 30 yr)	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
			Other human	Ţ	-	0	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

## REFERENCES

- Dickie M, Serrouya R, McNay RS, Boutin S. 2017. Faster and farther: wolf movement on linear features and implications for hunting behaviour. du Toit J, editor. J Appl Ecol. 54(1):253–263. doi:10.1111/1365-2664.12732.
- Fisher JT, Burton AC. 2018. Wildlife winners and losers in an oil sands landscape. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment. 16(6):323–328. doi:10.1002/fee.1807.
- Fisher JT, Burton AC, Nolan L, Roy L. 2020. Influences of landscape change and winter severity on invasive ungulate persistence in the Nearctic boreal forest. Sci Rep. 10(1):1–11. doi:10.1038/s41598-020-65385-3.
- Latham ADM, Latham MC, Boyce MS, Boutin S. 2011a. Movement responses by wolves to industrial linear features and their effect on woodland caribou in northeastern Alberta. Ecol Appl. 21(8):2854–2865. doi:10.1890/11-0666.1.
- Latham ADM, Latham MC, Boyce MS. 2011b. Habitat selection and spatial relationships of black bears (*Ursus americanus*) with woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) in northeastern Alberta. Can J Zool. 89(4):267–277. doi:10.1139/z10-115.
- Latham ADM, Latham MC, Boyce MS, Boutin S. 2013. Spatial relationships of sympatric wolves (Canis lupus) and coyotes (C. latrans) with woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) during the calving season in a human-modified boreal landscape. Wildl Res. 40(3):250–260. doi:10.1071/WR12184.
- Tattersall, E. R., Burgar, J. M., Fisher, J. T., & Burton, A. C. (2019). Boreal predator co-occurrences reveal shared use of seismic lines in a working landscape. Ecology and Evolution, 10(3), 1678–1691. doi:10.1002/ece3.6028.
- Tigner J, Bayne EM, Boutin S. 2014. Black bear use of seismic lines in Northern Canada. J Wildl Manage. 78(2):282–292. doi:10.1002/jwmg.664.
- Tigner J, Bayne EM, Boutin S. 2015. American Marten Respond to Seismic Lines in Northern Canada at Two Spatial Scales. PLOS ONE. 10(3):e0118720. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0118720.
- Toews M, Juanes F, Burton AC. 2017. Mammal responses to human footprint vary with spatial extent but not with spatial grain. Ecosphere. 8(3). doi:10.1002/ecs2.1735.
- Toews M, Juanes F, Burton AC. 2018. Mammal responses to the human footprint vary across species and stressors. Journal of Environmental Management. 217:690–699. doi:10.1016/j.jenvman.2018.04.009.
- Wasser SK, Keim JL, Taper ML, Lele SR. 2011. The influences of wolf predation, habitat loss, and human activity on caribou and moose in the Alberta oil sands. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment. 9(10):546–551. doi:10.1890/100071.