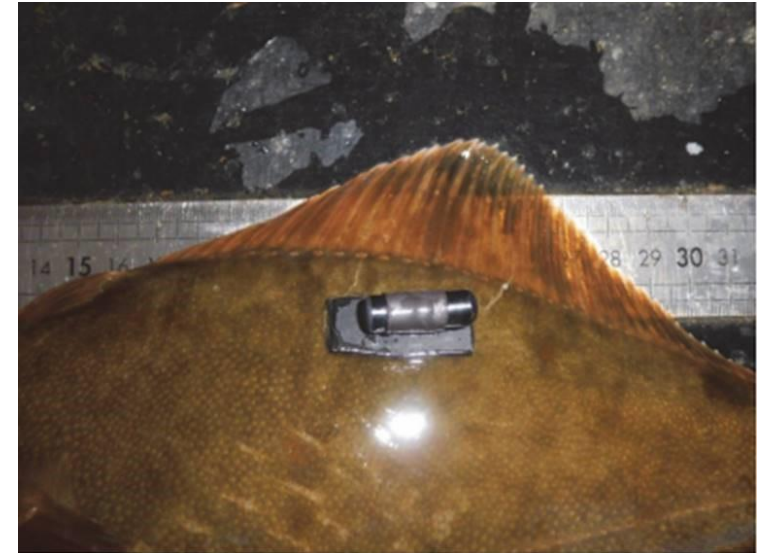
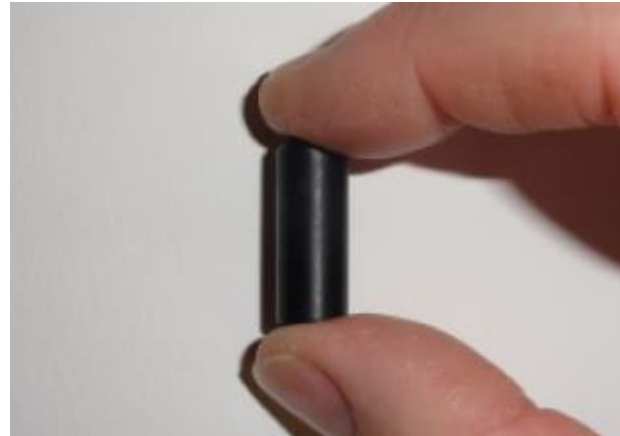


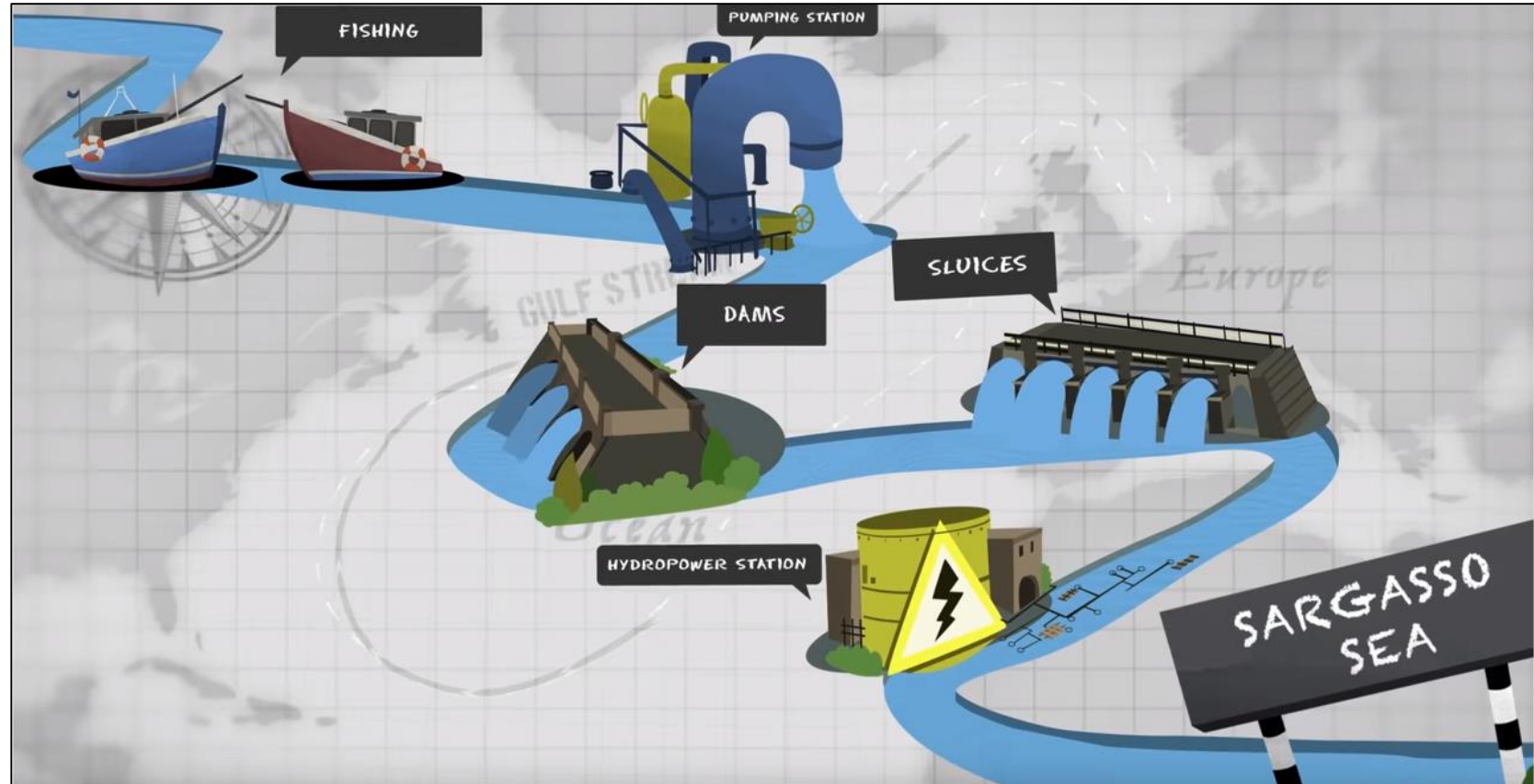
# Quantifying and reducing uncertainty of passive acoustic telemetry data from riverine fish

S. Bruneel, P. Verhelst, J. Reubens, J. M. Baetens, J. Coeck, T. Moens, P. Goethals

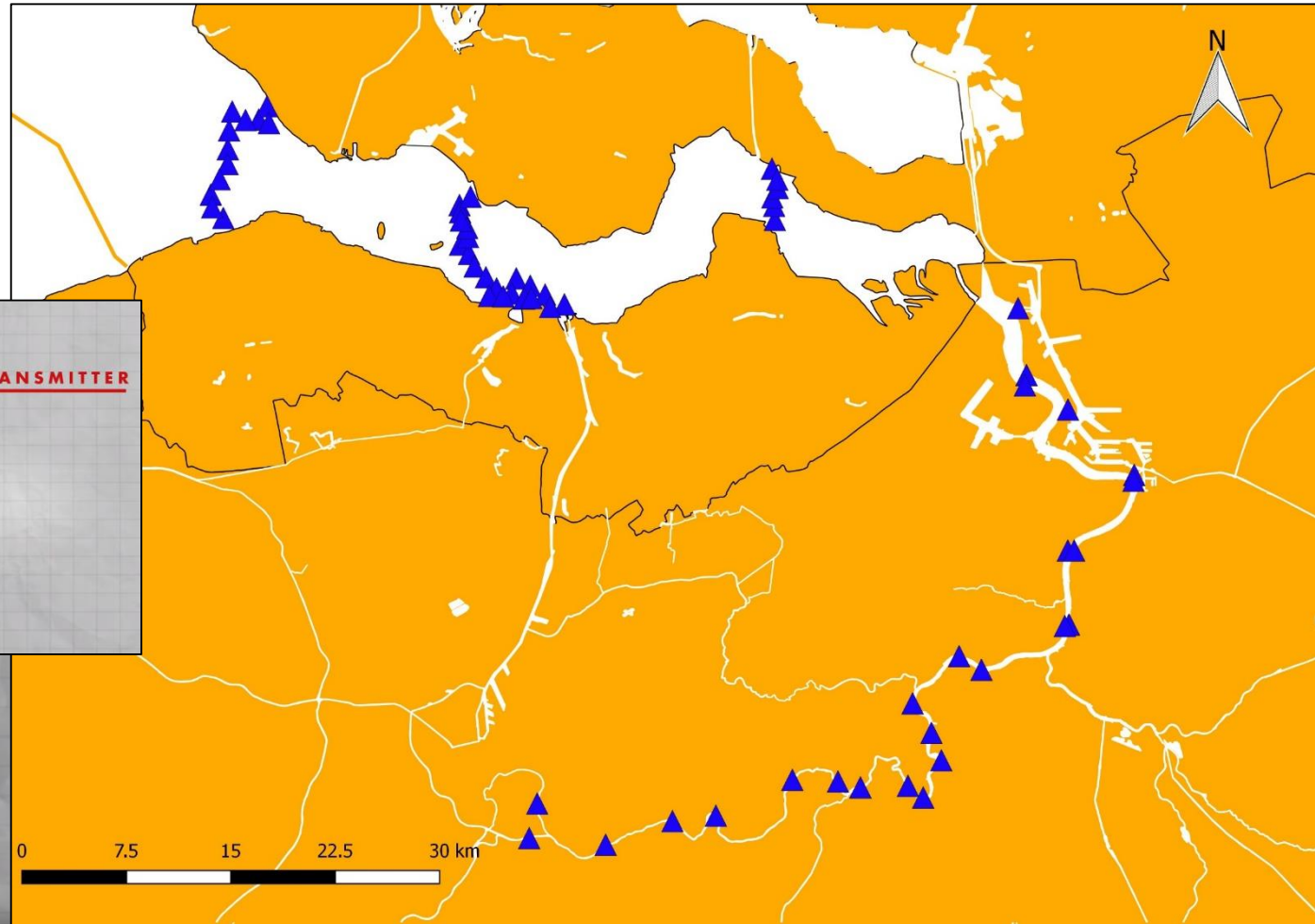
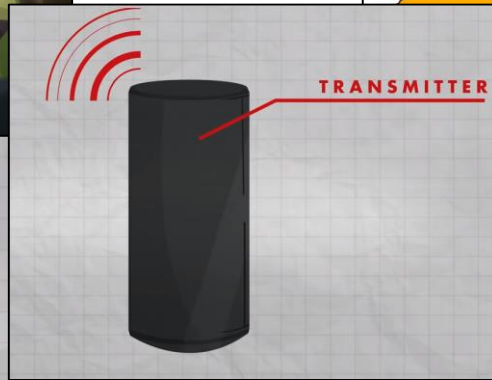
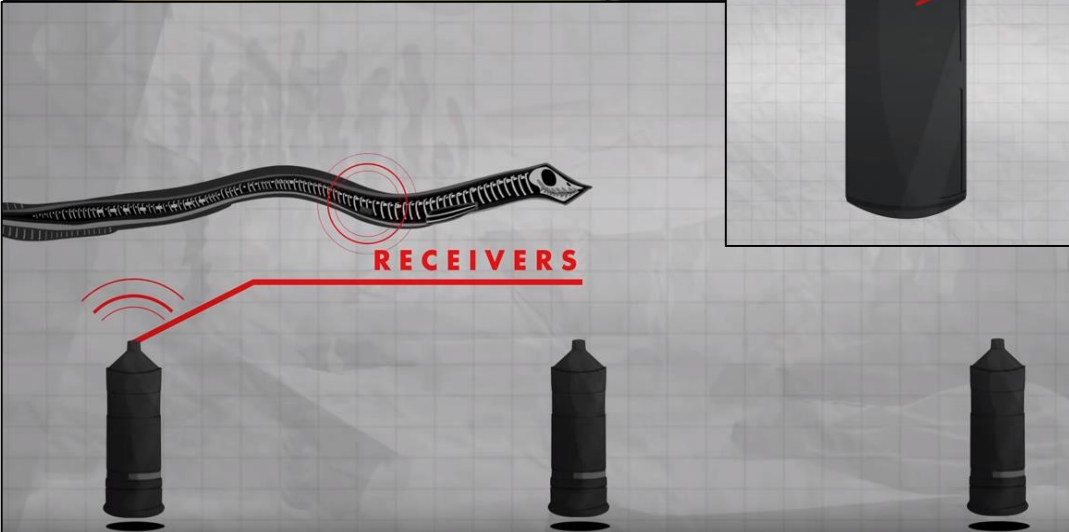
# What is telemetry?



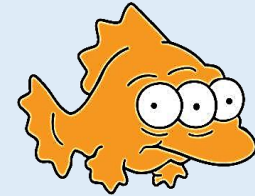
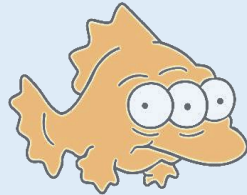
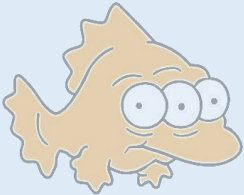
# Why telemetry?



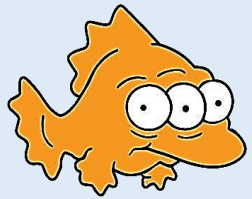
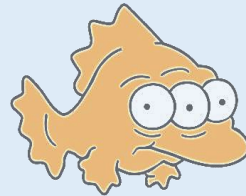
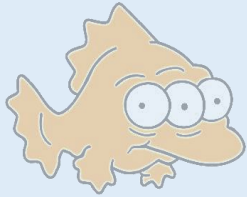
# Study Area



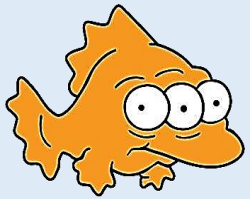
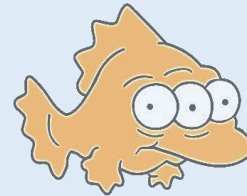
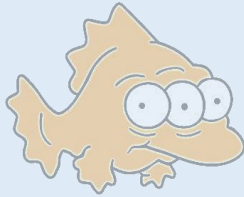
# Active telemetry



# Passive telemetry



# Passive telemetry



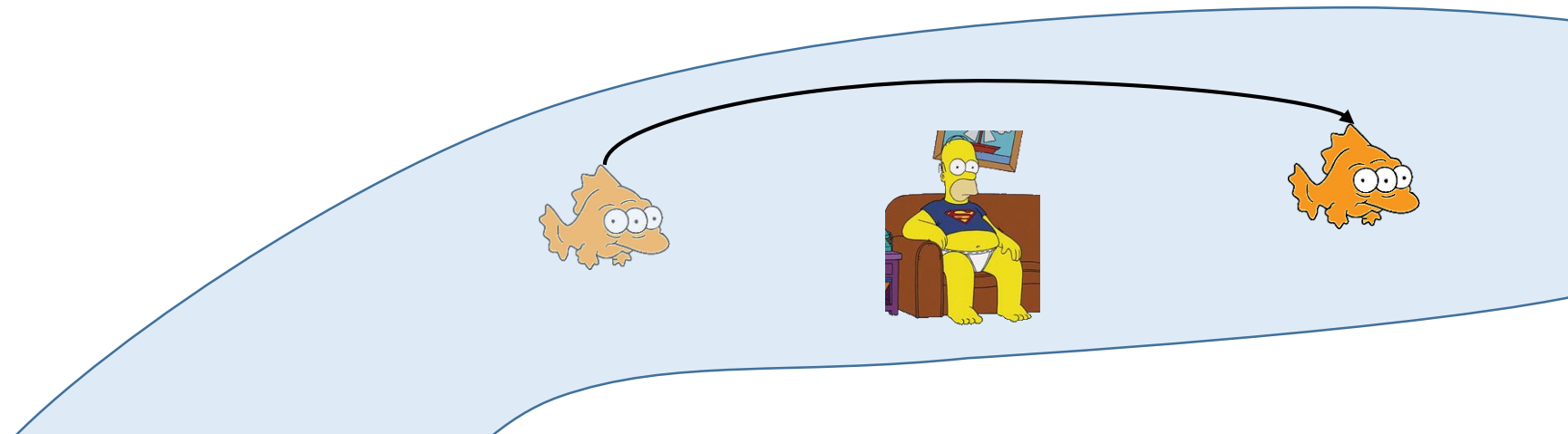


<u>Active telemetry</u>	<u>Passive telemetry</u>
+ Low uncertainty	- High uncertainty
- Labor intensive	+ Not labor intensive
- Small sample size	+ Large sample size

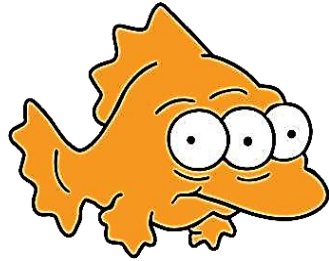


# Origin of uncertainty

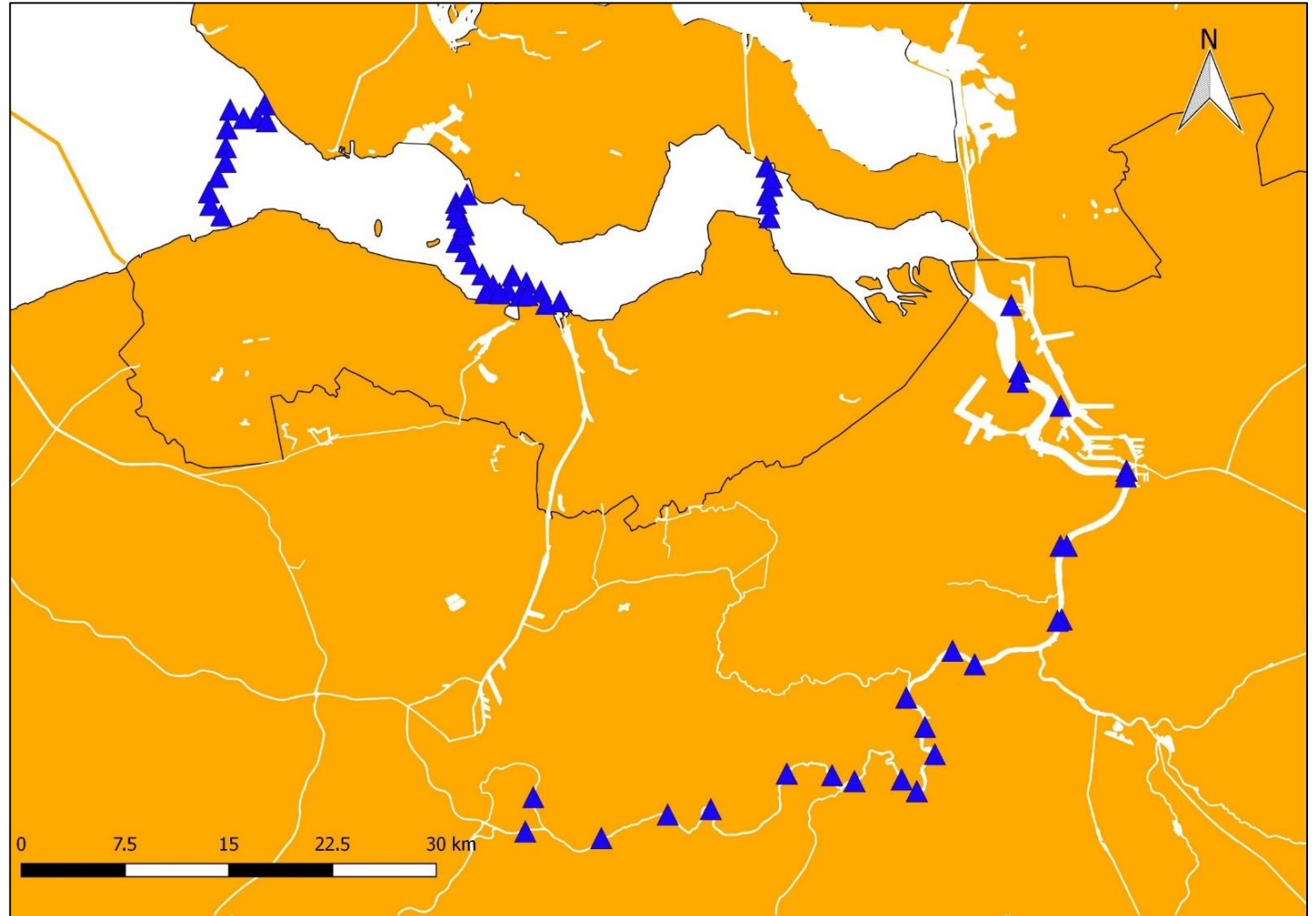
- Detection probability and range affected by environmental conditions
- Too few receivers
- Malfunctioning receivers
- Stochasticity



- Fish: “Route of lowest resistance”



- Scientist: “Route of lowest uncertainty”



# Route of lowest uncertainty

- Pathway assessment
- Decision rules

Higher spatial resolution

Less uncertainty

