# Article information:

Habitat fragmentation and anthropogenic factors affect wildcat Felis silvestris silvestris occupancy and detectability on Mt Etna
<https://bioone.org/journals/wildlife-biology/volume-2019/issue-1/wlb.00561/Habitat-fragmentation-and-anthropogenic-factors-affect-wildcat-Felis-silvestris-silvestris/10.2981/wlb.00561.full>

# Article summary:

1. Habitat destruction and fragmentation are major causes of biodiversity loss worldwide, and an increasing human population can severely interfere with and disturb ecological processes.

2. Knowledge of patterns of occupancy, and their ecological correlates are crucial for planning sound biological management and for identifying areas which require paramount conservation attention for a given species.

3. Camera-trapping has improved knowledge of the ecology of small felids, enabling researchers to identify or predict areas of particular value for conservation purposes.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable in its reporting on the effects of habitat fragmentation and anthropogenic factors on wildcat Felis silvestris silvestris occupancy and detectability on Mt Etna. The authors provide evidence from multiple sources to support their claims, including Cardillo et al., 2004; Purvis et al., 2000; Krauss et al., 2010; Cardillo et al., 2008; Pimm et al., 2014; Brodie 2009; Zanin et al., 2014; Anile and Devillard 2015; Macdonald et al., 2010; Anile and Devillard 2018; Ruiz-Olmo et al., 2018; O'Connell et al., 2010; Schuette et al., 2013; Andresen et al., 2014; Lesmeister et al., 2015; Hemami et al., 2018; Penjor et al., 2018; Rovero et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2018); Galvez et al., 2013, Singh etal ., 2014, Jenningsetal ., 2015); Nowelland Jackson 1996, Macdonaldand Loveridge 2010); European Council Directive 92/43/EEC (21 May 1992); Yamaguchietal ., 2015); Nussbergeretal ., 2018); Mattuccietal ., 2016), Mattuccietal . , 2013); Sayetal . , 2012) Steyeretal . , 2016), Anileetal . , 2014), Canetal . , 2009), Sotoand Palomares 2013), Germainetal . , 2008), Piñeiroetal . , 2012), Sarmentoetal . , 2009), Kilshawand Macdonald 2011), Kilshawetal . , 2014), Littlewoodetal . , 2014), Cantersetal . , 2005) Vellietal . , 2015).

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided in its reporting as it presents both sides of the argument equally. It also does not contain any promotional content or partiality towards any particular point of view. The authors have noted potential risks associated with habitat destruction and fragmentation as well as human interference with ecological processes. They have also explored counterarguments to their claims by providing evidence from multiple sources to support their assertions.

In conclusion, the article is trustworthy and reliable in its reporting on the effects of habitat fragmentation and anthropogenic factors on wildcat Felis silvestris silvestris occupancy and detectability on Mt Etna.

# Topics for further research:

* Effects of habitat fragmentation on wildlife
* Anthropogenic impacts on wildlife
* Wildcat Felis silvestris silvestris ecology
* Human-wildlife conflict
* Conservation strategies for wildcats
* European Council Directive 92/43/EEC

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/ee57d6995b093fb2016435abc9100b1c>