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Research Article

Camera trap distance sampling for density estimati prey in a Sumatran ecosystem restoration concessi

Beno Fariza Syahri[1,*], Febri Anggriawan Widodo[1,2,*], Muhammad Muhammad Rizki Qosyim[3], Heri Irawan[1], Dede Hendra Setiawan[1], Muh Matthew J. Struebig[2], Nicolas J. Deere[2], Satyawan Pudyatmoko[4,5] a

[1]World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia
[2]Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent, Canterbury, UK
[3]Perseroan Terbatas Alam Bukit Tigapuluh, Jambi, Indonesia
[4]Wildlife Laboratory, Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
[5]Directorate General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, The Ministry of Forestry of
[6]World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Tigers Alive Initiative, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Correspondence: Beno Fariza Syahri (bsyahri@wwf.id) and Febri Anggriawan Widodo (faw7@

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Estimating prey species densities is critical f *tigris* recovery strategies. Several statistical unmarked species from camera trap data, all of cameras. This has limited the use of such n is often viewed by field conservationists as i landscapes where ungulates are rare. We used estimate the density of prey species from rand restoration concession in central Sumatra. We ern red muntjac *Muntiacus muntjak* (2.14 ± ern pig-tailed macaque *Macaca nemestrina* (6 represent the first quantitative density estima within the Sundaic forests of South-east Asia. was likely due to the low sample size of came ability in the number of encounters between tiger prey species (i.e. sambar *Rusa unicolor* w

tiger prey species (i.e. sambar *Rusa unicolor*, w
were insufficient to estimate density, trap s
than camera traps set in a conventional tiger-f