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The data were collected using camera trap from mid-June 2016 to mid-March 2019 in Serengeti National Park in Tanzania. The aim was to investigate spatial distribution of migratory species as a function to non-local human activities. There are two datasets; dataset1 set one has seven columns namely, area, date, camera ID, migrant present (0/1), distance to boundary, grass nitrogen and delta Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (*d*NDVI). Dataset2 has four columns namely, camera area, camera ID, longitude, and latitude. We used GLM to model presence of migratory species as a function of distance to the boundary, grass nitrogen content and *d*NDVI. Dataset2 were used to create a map to show where camera traps were deployed in the study area.